"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair to-day and Sunday; moderate northwesterly winds.

VOL. LX...NO. 19,299. * * * * NEW YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1910.—SIXTEEN PAGES. and Section Devoted to Review of Books. ONE CENT In Greater New York Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

WILL GUARD RETURNS OF THE CORPORATIONS

Treasury to Permit Inspection Only When Real Stockholders Give Good Reasons.

SAFEGUARDS AGAINST SUITS

In Cases Where Stocks Are Offered to the Public Information Will Be Given More Fully.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—President Taft to-day made public the regulations for inspection of the returns of corporations under the corporation tax law. Publicity was provided for in the original act, which declared that the returns should be filed and "shall constitute public records, and shall be open to inspection as such." No publicity actually came, as the President ruled that no funds were available for making the records public. Last year's appropriation act, however, provided funds and authorized the President, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, to make public the returns. The regulations promulgated to-day are in obedience to that provision

Proper officers of the Treasury shall have immediate access to the returns, and officers of other departments may also be admitted at the request in writing of the head of the department desiring the information. This request, however, must be referred to the Attorney General if the information is to be used in any legal process or in any way that will result in giving the facts to the public.

The Secretary of the Treasury may admit bona fide stockholders of a corporation to the returns of the particular corporation if he approves the reasons given. For the present a great part of the information will be treated as confidential.

Exception to the restrictions is made in regard to corporations having their stock publicly listed on stock exchanges or advertised for sale in the press. To the returns of these corporations admission shall be granted on application in writing. The Secretary's regulations follow:

1. The return of every corporation shall be open to the inspection of the proper officers and employes of the Treasury Department. Where access to any return is desired by an officer of employe of any other department of the Government an application for permission to inspect such return, setting out the reasons therefor, shall be made in writing, signed by the head of the executive department, or other Government establishment in which such officer or employe is employed, and transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury. If, however, the return is desired to be used in any legal proceedings or to be used in any manner by which any information contained in the return could be made public, or access to any return is desired by any official of any State or Territory of the United States, the application for permission to inspect such return shall be referred to the Attorney General and if recommended by him, transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury.

2. The Secretary of the Treasury, at his discretion, upon application to him made, setting forth what constitutes a proper showing of cause, may permit inspection of the return of any corporation by any bona fide stockholder in such corporation. The person desiring to inspect such return shall make application in writing to the Secretary of the Treasury, setting forth the reasons why he should be permitted to make such inspection, and shall attach to his application a certificate signed by the President, or other principal officer of such corporation, countersigned by the Secretary under the corporate seal of the company, that he is a bona fide stockholder in said company. * * * The privilege of inspecting the return of any corporation is personal to the stockholders, and the permission granted by the Secretary cannot be delegated to any other person.

3. The returns of the following corporations shall be open to the inspection of any person upon written application to the Secretary of the Treasury, which application shall set forth briefly and succinctly all facts necessary to enable the Secretary to act upon the request:

(a) The returns of all companies whose stock is listed upon any duly organized and recognized stock Exchange within the United States for the purpose of having its shares dealt in by the public generally.

(b) All corporations whose stock is advertised in the press or offered to the public by the corporation itself for sale. In case of doubt as to whether any company falls within the classification above the person desiring to see such return should make application, supported by advertisements, prospectus, or such other evidence as he may deem proper to establish the fact that the stock of such corporation is offered for general public sale.

The regulations made by the Secretary are now in effect.

Mr. MacVeagh has ordered that the records of the corporations shall be kept under guard in the department itself and that no outside agent of the department under any circumstances shall divulge their contents. Neither are any copies of the reports to be taken or furnished, except to the corporation making the return or to its attorney.

S. VAN SCHAICK MUST REPAY

Ordered by Court to Restore $10,000 Spent as Daughter's Guardian.

Special to The New York Times.

HEMPSTEAD, N. Y., Nov. 25.—Through an apparent error in his understanding of his duties as guardian of the estate of his infant daughter, Violet, Singleton Van Schaick of Morristown, N. J., has been ordered by Surrogate Jackson of Nassau County to return certain money used by him in the maintenance of his child to her estate, and report to the court within thirty days.

Several years ago the little Van Schaick girl received a legacy of $40,000 from the estate of Van Schaick's former wife and her mother. At that time the Van Schaicks lived in Garden City, whence they moved to Huntington, L. I.

In his annual report to the Nassau County Surrogate Van Schaick states that he paid $100 board monthly for his daughter and a nurse, to whom he paid $20 wages. This for six years, up to 1909, amounted to $7,240. Numerous other small accounts, such as dancing lessons, are mentioned. Surrogate Jackson took exception to the account running under the heads of support, care, board, and maintenance, and ordered Van Schaick to invest at once the money as required by law. Van Schaick, it is understood, will have about $10,000 to return to the infant's credit.

WOMAN'S SUICIDE PREVENTED

Mrs. Handman's Telephone Talk Revealed Her Purpose.

When Mrs. Anna Handman of 8,665 Twenty-first Street, Brooklyn, went into Fanning's drug store, near her home, yesterday afternoon, to use the telephone to Manhattan, Mrs. Fanning happened to overhear the conversation. The woman had hardly left the place before Mrs. Fanning frantically called Police Headquarters and told the operator there that Mrs. Handman was going to commit suicide.

The operator notified the Coney Island Hospital and Bath Beach Station, and within a few moments Dr. Greenwald and Mounted Policeman Lindsey were racing toward Twenty-first Avenue. When they reached the house Mrs. Handman's maid knew nothing of any need for a doctor or a policeman, but said she would go up and ask.

Leaving policeman and surgeon on the door step, she mounted the stairs. The next thing they heard was her cry of horror, and they hurried after her. The maid told them that she had found her mistress in the bathroom with a gas tube in her mouth.

The woman became hysterical when removed to the station, where she was charged with attempted suicide. She didn't know it was a crime, she wailed. She is the widowed mother of six children, and it is understood that she and her brother-in-law had had a dispute about money matters.

JUDGE TAYLER DIES.

Jurist Who Conducted Roberts's Polygamy Trial Expires of Paralysis.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 26.—Robert Walker Tayler, United States Judge for the Northern District of Ohio, was stricken with paralysis to-night while attending a festival given in aid of a local hospital, and died early this morning.

After serving in Congress from 1895 to 1903, Judge Tayler was appointed to the Federal bench. While in Congress he conducted the famous polygamy trial of Representative Brigham Roberts.

Since his appointment to the bench Judge Tayler has become widely known as an arbitrator in industrial disputes, and in that capacity settled the long-standing street railway war in this city. Prior to the recent Gubernatorial election he was asked to enter the field as a candidate against Gov. Harmon, but declined.

GEORGE RIDDLE FOUND DYING

Noted Shakespearean Reader Is Stricken on Boston Common.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 26.—George Riddle, the noted reader, was found in a dying condition early this morning on Boston Common. He was taken to the Boston Relief Hospital, where it was said that he was suffering from cerebral hemorrhage. His sister, Miss Bedalie Riddle, who resides in this city, was immediately notified and went at once to her brother's bedside.

Mr. Riddle is about 55 years old, and an intense sufferer from rheumatism. Whether this had anything to do with his condition the hospital authorities refused to state.

Mr. Riddle is well known throughout the United States as a public reader of Shakespearean works. His sister said that her brother was hit by an automobile, but the report of the hospital authorities does not state this to be the case.

SUSPECTS HEADACHE WAFER

Coroner Investigates Sudden Death of Brooklyn Woman After Taking One.

Mrs. Giuseppa Derriviale of 803 Third Avenue, Brooklyn, complained of headache to several of her neighbors yesterday morning. A little later some of them saw her swallow a small headache wafer. In a few minutes she was seized with violent spasms, and in half an hour she died in great agony.

Dr. Joseph A. O'Connell of 190 Eighth Avenue, Brooklyn, reached her home too late to give medical assistance. He said last night that he had reported the case to the Coroner, but that he could not say at present just what was the cause of the woman's death. Coroner Rooney said he would direct his physician, Dr. Emil Hartung, to perform an autopsy to-day, and if it should be found that the headache wafer had caused the death, he would begin an investigation to learn where she had bought the drug and who was responsible for its sale.

STABBED BY HER ADMIRER.

Italian Infatuated with Another's Wife Then Shoots Himself.

Mrs. Iole Plazzi, wife of Attilio Plazzi, a grocer, of 78 Macdougal Street, left her home and two children early last August, and Ballillo Attilio, a licorice maker, who had boarded with the Plazzi family for four months, left the house at the same time. Both came back a night later, and Plazzi, for his children's sake, agreed to take his wife back, provided she would renounce all future meetings with Attilio She consented, and the licorice maker went to the home of Mrs. Mary Zenelli, at 95 Macdougal Street, to board.

When Plazzi returned to his home yesterday his two children, Augusta, aged 7, and Louis, 4 years old, ran to meet him, saying that their mother had left the house at about 10 o'clock in the morning and had not yet returned. Plazzi put the two children to bed and went out in search of his wife.

He found a crowd in the street in front of Mrs. Zenelli's boarding house. Mrs. Zenelli was telling that she had heard Attilio quarreling with a woman in his room earlier in the evening, and later heard something crashing through the glass window of his room. This was followed by a revolver shot. Running into the room she found Attilio unconscious in bed, with a revolver in his hand and a bullet wound behind his right ear. Mrs. Plazzi lay in a pool of blood on the floor, with stab wounds in her chest and arms. A hunting knife lay beside her.

Both were removed to St. Vincent's Hospital, Attillo a prisoner, charged with felonious assault and attempted suicide. He died there without regaining consciousness. Mrs. Plazzi is not expected to recover.

HIS WIFE AND $2,000 GONE.

Both Disappear While Henry Dagert Is Out Hunting—Police on the Trail.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 25.—Henry Dagert sold his saloon for $3,000 and went gunning over Thanksgiving. When he returned home to-day his wife and $2,000 were missing. The other $1,000 still remained where he placed the whole amount.

Dagert reported the case to the police and asked them to look for Herman Fisher, a young unmarried man, whom he says he has reason to believe may be with Mrs. Dagert. Both are said to have left the city.

WHOLESALE RAIDS ON FORTUNE TELLERS

Forty Sleuths Under Orders from Flynn Clean Out Sixteen "Star-Gazing" Parlors.

WOMEN GOT THE EVIDENCE

Countesses, Professors, and Doctors Taken from Their Resorts—Detectives Posed as Messengers with Gifts.

On evidence procured by two women investigators of the police, forty Central Office detectives, under orders of Deputy Commissioner Flynn, made simultaneous raids late yesterday afternoon upon sixteen fortune-telling parlors and arrested the proprietors, seven men and nine women, consisting of three "Professors," four ordinary women, one "doctor," and one "Countess." Many of them were very indignant, and some were hard to arrest.

On Nov. 2 Second Deputy Commissioner Flynn told Inspector Russell that he wanted simultaneous raids made on all the palmist or fortune-telling parlors of the city that are operated in violation of the law, and ordered him to set about getting evidence against the proprietors. Inspector Russell assigned two women, who had done similar work two years ago to get evidence against the places. At that time the women's testimony had brought about a number of convictions and driven most of the operators out of business, but lately they have gained courage and had begun to creep back into their old trade.

The two women investigators, Miss Maude Leslie, a matron attached to the Detective Bureau, and Miss Isabella Morrison, visited all the parlors where fortune-telling was practiced and took notes of all they saw there.

Miss Morrison, who was a girl with long braids at the time of her first work for the Police Department, has grown up since and put up her hair. Trusting to her changed appearance, she visited some of the places where she had gone two years ago and procured the arrest of at least one alleged fortune teller, whom she had convicted before. Altogether thirty places were visited by the two women.

Sixteen Warrants Issued.

On the basis of their evidence Chief Magistrate McAdoo on Wednesday issued sixteen warrants charging violation of Section 889 of the criminal law. The warrants were given to Detective David Wilber, who was instructed to make the raids last night with forty other detectives, operating in squads.

It was not always easy to find the persons for whom the warrants had been issued, and the detectives were in some cases obliged to resort to ruses. One star seer, for example, became mildly suspicious that her visitors might not be the mere jeweler's errand clerks they feigned to be, and she pretended that she was merely the scrubwoman. Incidentally, this seeress, in her professional advertisements, calls herself a "Countess."

"All right," said one of them, thrusting back a small package into his pocket. "I am not going to give anything from Tiffany's to a scrubwoman."

At once the "Countess" donned her professional air and confessed to her noble rank, also that she was the proprietor of the place. She signed her name to the false receipt book the detective presented to her. Therewith the detective promptly delivered to her the package he had hitherto withheld. It was a five-cent package of tobacco. After that, the "Countess" submitted to arrest.

Another woman palmist preceded by a "Madame" for effect, protested against arrest.

Arrest Spoiled Her Dinner Plans.

"You might have called later for that," she cried. "It is an outrage to disturb me at this ungodly hour. I have an engagement at a Broadway restaurant for dinner, and I simply won't let you interfere with it."

On second thought, when the detective pressed the point, she consented to go with them to the Night Court instead.

The sixteen alleged palmists and fortune tellers arrested yesterday were taken at their parlors, which centred mostly in the district between Fourteenth and Sixtieth Streets and Fifth and Ninth Avenues. One of them, John W. Fletcher of 17 West Thirty-seventh Street, the police say, was arrested two years ago on the testimony of Miss Morrison, who procured the evidence against him yesterday also.

Another, Henry Stetson, otherwise "Professor," was said by Miss Leslie to have detained her against her will in his parlors at 232 West Forty-fourth Street, when she refused to pay for the inside information that the mystic markings on the stars which she charges he imparted to her. She says her cries finally frightened him into letting her out of the place without paying the fee.

In the Yorkville Night Court Magistrate O'Connor held Fletcher in $500 bail to keep the peace for six months. He furnished the security. George Gordon Battle, Democratic candidate for District Attorney in 1909, was counsel for both Fletcher and "Professor" Stetson.

In the Women's Night Court Magistrate Herbert put two of the women fortune tellers, Rita St. Croix and Matilda Lindo, on their good behavior for six months, under a bond of $1,000, with a penalty of a month's sojourn in the Workhouse if they violated their parole.

KILLED BY A TURKEY BONE.

Fragment Penetrated Girl's Oesophagus, Causing Her Death.

A sharp turkey bone which ten-year-old Gertrude Goldstein of 311 Bradford Street, Brooklyn, had swallowed with her Thanksgiving dinner, lodged in her oesophagus Thursday night, and could not be extricated. Her violent coughing merely stirred the bone, and its sharp end pierced the wall of the oesophagus, causing intense pain.

The girl's mother, to allay her suffering, gave her some tea to drink, but the beverage leaked through the aperture in the gullet and trickled down into the lung. The child became unconscious almost at once, and had to be removed to the Jewish Hospital. There she died without having regained consciousness yesterday morning.

SHOT IN STRIKE RIOT.

Three Persons Wounded in Chicago When Cloakmakers and Strikers Fight

CHICAGO, Nov. 25.—Three persons were shot, one of them, George Gabler, a saloon keeper, being wounded seriously, and many others were under fire here to-day in a riot of striking garment workers, who attacked non-union workers on the northwest side of the city. Gabler was in his saloon, and the bullet that struck him came through a window.

Bricks, sticks, and stones also were thrown by the fighters, and several wagonloads of police were called.

Vincent Belleno and his wife, Anna, non-union workers, were accused by the police of firing the shots and were arrested. A revolver which had been fired several times was found on them, say the police.

QUICKENING THE "CHICAGO LIMITED."
Effective November 27, the "Chicago Limited," Pennsylvania Railroad, will leave Pennsylvania Station, New York, 5:04 P. M. and arrive Chicago 2:00 P. M. next day.—Adv.

IS THE ENGLISH ARMY A JOKE?
One of its officers holds it up to ridicule and a German expert backs him up. Read what they say in
TO-MORROW'S SUNDAY TIMES.

CURTAILS PERMITS TO EXPEDITE BAGGAGE

Only the Treasury Department and Loeb Himself to Give "the Courtesy of the Port."

EVERYBODY TO WAIT HIS TURN

Exceptions Only in the Case of Diplomats, the Sick, and the Sorrowing —"Expediting" No Boon Recently.

In pursuit of his policy of tightening the customs lines at this port, Collector Loeb has issued an order that no more "expedite" permits be issued to incoming travelers without the sanction of the Secretary of the Treasury or the Collector. Three classes of persons are exempt from this order, diplomats, persons bringing home their dead, and those ill upon landing. The new order was issued following a conference between Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Curtiss and the Collector.

The new order is significant, in that no more can the returning American with an acquaintance among the men who board the vessel down the bay renew old friendships and have signed to his or her declaration slip certain magic initials which will put them at the head of the line of those waiting on the pier for examination of their baggage. There are some who will regret the new order, but in the end the boarding division of the customs men see relief, for now the excuse can me made that "it is against the Collector's orders." While it is not so stated, it is understood that the order does not apply to women traveling alone. These will still receive the courtesy of having an Inspector assigned to their baggage with a minimum of waiting.

The Collector's order went into effect on Saturday. The first vessel to arrive after that was the White Star liner Baltic with 178 cabin passengers on board. Among them were Admiral of the Fleet Lord Fisher of Kilverstone, Vice Admiral Sir Frederick Fisher, Baron and Baroness G. F. Faulkenberg, Fred B. Dalzell of this city, and others of distinction. They had to wait their turn with less prominent passengers. Again, on the Cunard liner Mauretania on Thursday night, came a host of prominent passengers, who, nevertheless, had to wait their turn.

"The courtesy of the port" was what the expediting of baggage was called in the old days. Under its operation, Collector Loeb believes, the Government lost thousands of dollars in collectible duties. The Inspectors assigned to examine "expedited" baggage felt that the owner was friendly with some of those "higher up" and the baggage accordingly received only a perfunctory examination.

"I know why I was assigned to this baggage," said an Inspector as he pasted his labels upon the baggage of one lucky man. The examination consisted in opening and shutting trunks.

That was before Mr. Loeb took office. Some two months after he was installed there came a change in the manner in which the "expediting" orders were obeyed. The Inspectors, fearing that they were being watched, gave the expedited baggage a very thorough inspection.

"Never again," wrote one man who had been "expedited" to the Collector. "I will take my changes with the common herd. What happened to me on my last return from abroad was awful."

This letter and several more of the same character pleased the Collector greatly.

The Deputy Collectors boarding vessels must now not only report each case where an "expedite" is granted under the exempt classes, but must also report upon the other cases where permission is given to expedite.

HUNTER SAVED BY A GUN.

Accidental Discharge of Weapon in a Cave Killed a Bear.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTICELLO, N. Y., Nov. 25.—After killing three large bears, William Misner was yesterday saved from certain death by the accidental discharge of his gun. Misner started from his home for a Thanksgiving hunt yesterday afternoon and met bear tracks, which led him to a rocky precipice, where the animals had a den.

After an hour's smoking with a bonfire at the mouth of the cave three large bears came out and were killed by Misner. A growl caused Misner to investigate the cave. He had entered but a short distance when he was knocked down by a blow from the paw of a powerful bear. As he fell the gun was discharged, and bruin fell dead with a groan.

The combined weight of the four bears was over 1,200 pounds. Every one in the vicinity is feasting on bear meat to-day. The four bearskins will be made into rugs.

CHURCH SPLIT, PASTOR QUITS

Trouble with Congregation Thought to Have Led Mr. Lawrence to Resign.

The Rev. William H. Lawrence, pastor of Trinity Methodist Church at Richmond Hill, L. I., has announced that he will seek a transfer to another charge when the annual Methodist Convention meets next April. He made this statement:

"The pastor and his wife determined some months ago that this would be our action to-night."

There are some who take this statement to mean that dissension that occurred in the congregation several months ago is responsible for the pastor's decision, and that he is practically being forced out of the church.

Dr. Lawrence has been pastor of Trinity Church three years. While he was superintending the erection of a handsome church edifice for his congregation over a year ago Cassius K. Michaels, President of the Board of Trustees, and Edgar T. Hoose, Financial Secretary, suddenly resigned. They declared that Dr. Lawrence was usurping some of the powers of the Board of Trustees by insisting that no one but himself should have anything to do with directing the building of the church.

Substitution in Sausages.
If a change is noticed in your Sausages, examine wrapper and see if your dealer has sent a substitute in place of DEERFOOT.—Adv.

MARLBOROUGH TURNS ON LLOYD-GEORGE

Resents Chancellor's Remarks on Tottering Noble Houses Restored by American Dollars.

SHAM POOR MAN, HE SAYS

Duke Entertained Minister at Blenheim —Thought Him a Gentleman, but Says He's Now Reverted to Type.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—The Duke of Marlborough has taken up the cudgels and laid about him in answer to what he appears to have taken as an implied attack upon him on the part of Mr. Lloyd-George. In a speech made at the beginning of the present week in the East End of London, the Chancellor of the Exchequer ridiculed the cry of "American dollar dictation," which is one of the chief features of the present political campaign.

Since when, Mr. Lloyd-George asked, had the British aristocracy started despising dollars? Many noble houses' tottering foundations had been restored by American dollars, he remarked, and he added that in twenty years $80,000,000 had been paid by the children of Irish peasants across the sea in cruel rack rents to aristocratic Irish landlords.

Upon this, somebody in the audience called out the name of the Duke of Marlborough. According to the reports in all the papers, Mr. Lloyd-George himself did not mention Marlborough's name. F. E. Smith, one of the best fighting speechmakers on the Unionist side, however, publicly accused the Chancellor of making a personal attack on the Duke, whose hospitality he had accepted at Blenheim Palace.

The Duke himself to-night, speaking at Woodstock, spoke of the Chancellor in terms which show to what a degree personal bitterness has been injected into the present campaign.

"Within the last few days," said Marlborough, "Mr. Lloyd-George has been down to Whitechapel, where, as he said, no Peers reside, and where, as he forgot to say, he does not reside himself. When Mr. George did me the honor of staying at Blenheim nearly three years ago, I certainly did not suspect I should ever eventually become a target of his insolent and unsavory invective. At that time I must have thought him a gentleman.

"But he seems to have since reverted to type and become himself. In his later appearances he is neither a pleasant nor an edifying spectacle. What do the real poor think, what can they think of this sham poor man, wallowing himself in every luxury which £5,000 a year can bring, while he stirs up the embers of class hatred? Are Mr. Lloyd-George's subscriptions to charity larger than another man's?—I except, of course, from this question the damages which he obtained in his libel actions and which were to go to a charity, but of the precise destination of which I am unaware. And let me point out to Mr. Lloyd-George that it is cowardly to attack the Lords through their ladies, and that his insults touch at least one of his Cabinet colleagues."

CRITICISES WELLESLEY MAIDS

"We Are a Vast Lump of Stodginess," Wails The News's Lady Editor.

Special to The New York Times.

WELLESLEY, Mass., Nov. 25.—Absence of an intellectual atmosphere is the latest indictment found against Wellesley College—and that, too, by one of the newer members of the college Faculty—which is supported editorially in the College News.

"We are a vast lump of unassimilated, indigestible stodginess without common aim or common ambition," wails the editor of the News, reflecting the statement given by the college instructor. Then she asks:

"What's become of the spirit that made many sacrifices, endured many hardships in order to obtain a college education? Is all this ambition now thrown to the four winds of the earth? Outwardly this seems so."

Social activities are absolved from the charge of tending to an intellectual slump.

The base of the trouble, the news editor finds, lies in the fact that Wellesley maids are inclined to look on education as the "proper caper" or as a sort of social finish which is "the thing" instead of regarding it as something worth striving for.

The writer hesitates at adopting the recommendation of the professor, who would have every candidate for matriculation at the college appear at the university office and state truthfully the real reason why she demands entrance into Wellesley, and either stand or fall on her statements. She suggests that the enthusiasm now directed toward cheering the college and professors be given over to the more substantial and lasting work of study.

DR. BROUWER WEDS AGAIN.

Man Acquitted of Wife Murder Marries Naval Officer's Widow.

Special to The New York Times.

TOMS RIVER, N. J., Nov. 25.—Dr. Frank Brouwer, who was tried and acquitted of the charge of wife murder four years ago, was married last night to Mrs. Alida Kirk. Dr. and Mrs. Brouwer left this morning on a wedding trip.

The bride is the widow of a former officer in the United States Navy, Edwin P. Kirk. They will live in the Brouwer home in Main Street, which since the doctor's acquittal has been presided over by his mother, Mrs. Altheal Calverly. It is five years ago last September since Mrs. Carrie Brouwer died in great agony after a brief illness. After an autopsy it was charged that ground glass, arsenic, and strychnine had been administered to her. Since his acquittal Dr. Brouwer has resumed his practice here.

THE MEMPHIS SPECIAL,
Commencing November 27th, will leave from Pennsylvania's New Station, 7th Avenue and 32d Street, 9:30 P. M., carrying Pullman's finest steel electrically lighted through sleeping cars to Nashville and Memphis, via Norfolk & Western Railway. Shortest route. Quickest time connections Hudson Terminal 9:05 P. M., Cortlandt and Desbrosses Street Ferries 9:00 P. M.—Adv.

RICHARD T. WILSON DEAD.

Aged Head of Banking House Had Long Suffered from Heart Disease.

Richard T. Wilson, head of the banking firm of R. T. Wilson & Co., died early this (Saturday) morning at his residence, 511 Fifth Avenue. Dr. Austin Flint, Jr., and Dr. J. F. Nagle were in constant attendance upon Mr. Wilson, who was 80 years old, and who had suffered from weakness of the heart for the past three years.

His son, Richard T. Wilson, Jr., who lives in Georgia, has been telegraphed for and is on his way here. Lady Herbert, wife of a former British Ambassador to the United States, has also been summoned. Mr. Wilson's other two daughters, Mrs. Ogden Goelet and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, are in town and spent most of their times at their father's house.

Mr. Wilson spent the Summer at Newport, and returned to town with Mrs. Goelet about a month ago. He retired from business about four years ago.

Mr. Wilson was born in 1831 in Haversham County, Ga. In the civil war he was Commissary General of the Confederate Army. He was sent to Europe by the Confederate Government to dispose of the cotton crop. After his return he financed several Southern railroads.

He established the firm of Wilson, Galloway & Co., which later became R. T. Wilson & Co.

He had five children—Miss May, who married Ogden Goelet; Orme, who married Caroline Astor; Lelie Belle, who married the Hon. Michael Herbert of England; Richard T., Jr., who married Miss Marion Mason of Boston, and Grace, the wife of Cornelius Vanderbilt.

GIBBONS FLAYS SUFFRAGISTS.

Avoid Following Them, Is Cardinal's Advice to Girl Students.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 25.—"Avoid following those who desire woman suffrage," Cardinal Gibbons to-day advised the students of St. Catherine's Normal Institute, where he was the guest of honor at the celebration of the Feast of St. Catherine.

"Do not follow in the steps of those who have become mannish in their ways," he continued, "and who fight for a place in politics. The place for the woman is in the home."

DEATH CAUSES A DEATH.

Man Is Suddenly Stricken and Mother-in-Law Succumbs.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 25.—Joseph Rosenfeld, aged 33 years, a business man, dropped dead from heart disease at his home in Germantown, a suburb to-night.

His mother-in-law, Mrs. Mary Aaronson, who rushed to the side of the stricken man, was so excited that she too fell dead across the body of Rosenfeld.

COUNTESS TOLSTOY ILL.

Novelist Left His Unpublished Works to His Daughter Alexandra.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 25.—A news dispatch from Tula to-day says that Countess Tolstoy is ill, having a temperature of 102.9.

The will of the late Count Tolstoy makes his daughter Alexandra the legatee of his unpublished works.

AUTO SCARES MISS MOISANT

One of Airman's Sisters In Racing Car Makes Another Hysterical.

Special to The New York Times.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 25.—Seymour today encircled the one-mile track at the aviation meet in a 120 horse power Flat racing car in fifty-six seconds. He had as passenger Miss Mathilde Moisant, sister of John B. Moisant, the aviator, who enjoyed the terrific speed, but the ride was cut short when Miss Louise Moisant, another sister, became hysterical over her sister's danger and pleaded that the car be interceoted. She said she could stand seeing her relatives fly, but drew the line at the racing car.

Moisant will arrive here to-morrow from Havana and will participate in the flights scheduled for the afternoon. More flights over the city are expected on Saturday.

NEAR DEATH IN QUICKSAND.

Belated Man, Caught in the Mire, Is Rescued Near White Plains.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Nov. 25.—In mud and quicksand almost up to his neck and slowly sinking to his death, Gilbert Stephens, of Silver Lake Park, near this place, was rescued last night by Constable William Piskule and John Hankey.

Stephens had been to this place in the evening and as it was late took a short cut home along the north side of the lake, which is almost dry and practically a mud hole. In crossing the lake bed he began to sink in the mire. The more he tried to get out the deeper he went in. His cries for help were not heard until he was in the mud almost to his shoulders.

Then Piskule and Hankey obtained planks and ropes and managed to rescue him from his plight by tying a rope around his shoulders and pulling him out of the mud from the shore of the lake. In the White Plains Hospital he was reported to be suffering from exhaustion.

FOX AND DOGS ENTER SCHOOL

Lively Chase of Pupils and Teacher After Reynard, Who Is Lassoed.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTICELLO, N. Y., Nov. 25.—When the public school was in session this morning a wild fox jumped through the window, followed closely by two dogs. Around the schoolroom the frightened fox circled, with the dogs in close pursuit. The girl pupils climbed upon their desks, while the more daring of the boys and the teacher joined in the chase. The pursuit soon became so close that the fox took refuge under the teacher's box desk. The dogs were driven off and the children tried to capture the fox alive, but the animal stood at bay, snapping and growling.

One of the boys at length made a lasso with a rope and threw it over the fox's head, but before it could be subdued it was choked to death.

The foxskin is to be mounted and placed in a conspicuous place in the schoolhouse, with the story of the hunt and capture attached.

MR. A. HARRIS, formerly of Jacobs & Harris, is now located at 61 Nassau St., where he will make the best tailored $20 suit in New York.—Adv.

NEGRO CONFESSES DUTCH NECK MURDERS

Stole Upon His Aged Benefactors in the Evening and Killed Them in Turn.

HE HAD PLANNED AN ALIBI

But Didn't Know That Doctors Could Fix Time of Death and So Upset It—Mother Lied to Save Him.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 25.—Broken down by the pitiless third degree work of Prosecutor William J. Crossley, Assistant Prosecutor William R. Piper, Chief of Police Judson Hiner, County Detective Kirkham, and City Detective Clancy, John Sears, the half-breed negro boy whom the Rev. and Mrs. Amzi L. Armstrong of Dutch Neck had kept and befriended from the time he was three weeks old, confessed last night that he had murdered his benefactors. Then at the instance of the county authorities, he went back with them to the lonely country home and there enacted again every detail of the double tragedy.

To-night his old mother under a similar pitiless examination confessed that after the murder, which she discovered, she agreed to lie about them, to save her boy. She is now in jail and the end of her questining is not yet.

Chained to one of the county constables, the half breed went from place to place about the little farm and illustrated how he had crept up by stealth to the house to shoot down his aged friend without a word of warning, and then how he likewise murdered Mrs. Armstrong when she had arisen in her chair in an adjoining room and tried to hit him with a book which in her fright and horror she had hurled from the table at which she had been sitting

Then he confessed that his motive had been to gain possession of what money and valuables the old preacher was carrying, and to obtain later the little property which he had been often told would be his when the Armstrongs were dead. He explained the borrowing of the gun from Elmer Reed with which to do the killing, as well as his trip to and from New Brunswick, following the crime, by which he had hoped to clear himself of suspicion when the tragedy was reported.

Like other murderers, however, he had left a weak link in his alibi chain. He either forgot or did not know that it is possible for physicians to tell from the condition of a body how much time has elapsed since death. This readily broke down his early pretensions that the shooting had been done just before he returned home at 11 o'clock, and he then confessed that he had shot the couple to death at 6:45 o'clock on Wednesday evening.

He insisted that he alone planned and executed the crime and that none knew of his intentions or actions. He said, too, that he had no other motive than to obtain possession of the property, into which he could not enter so long as the Armstrongs survived. He admitted that he had been thinking about the crime for several days, trying to get up his nerve. He told of borrowing the gun of Elmer Reed, a neighbor, for hunting purposes, and of his decision later to use it for the killing, hoping thereby still further to relieve himself from suspicion.

Finally he told how he had removed the watch and wallet from the pockets of Mr. Armstrong to give the impression that the murder had been committed for robbery. Then he led the officers to the place where he had secreted the valuables. The watch and money were found as the halfbreed had indicated.

With that Sears was returned to the county jail, where he was placed in "murderers' row," there to remain until his case has been disposed of.

Sear's confession, particularly the fixing of 6:45 as the time of the killing, cast some doubt on the story told by his old mother, who had said that she heard the shooting about 11 o'clock, but was afraid to give the alarm until an hour later. To-night she also confessed that this was untrue.

The old woman still says that she had no part in the plotting of the crime, nor in its actual commission, and the authorities believe that this was the case. There are still some discrepancies in the hours mentioned by the mother and son, but these are believed to be due more to the ignorance of the old negress than to any further attempt to shield the accused halfbreed murderer.

According to Mrs. Sears's latest statement she retired about 6:30 o'clock on Wednesday night. She left the Armstrongs and her son downstairs. She heard John say he was going to New Brunswick. She could not sleep and got up to look out of a window. Later she heard two shots and, becoming scared, hid beneath her bed. Some time after she crept downstairs to find the Armstrongs dead and her son standing with the gun in his hands.

Then her first thought was to save him and she consented to delay announcement of the crime. Later young Sears went out and aroused the neighborhood. An investigation and his arrest followed. Following the appearance of the authorities at the Armstrong house the Sears woman was removed to the home of Enoch Coleman, a neighbor, where she was impounded until to-day. To-night she told her story to the Prosecutor and her arrest as a material witness was decided upon. She was brought to Trenton by trolley car and placed in the jail hospital, her physical condition being such as to render it inadvisable to place her in a cell.

The woman is about 55 years old, and is very illiterate. She still professes great love for her half-breed son, although he has long despised her and attempted to make it appear that he was a white man. He hoped to profit by some bequest if the Rev. Mr. Armstrong was dead. The preacher had frequently said that when he died he would do something for Sears. How much there is in that will not be known until the reading of the will, which is still in a safe-deposit box in the Cranbury Bank. This may be read tomorrow after the funeral.

It is generally conceded that Mrs. Armstrong died after the death of her husband, and that being the case she became his heir and her property will go to her heirs. This will include her dower third and whatever other property has not been

specifically willed to some one else. The Coroner's investigation up to this time had disclosed no papers in the Armstrong home, and it is believed everything of value has been placed in the bank.

Prosecutor Crossley is convinced that he will be able to indict Sears and that the latter will be convicted and executed for the crime.

"I am morally certain," he said tonight, "that we have the right man." The Prosecutor will neither confirm or deny the confessions of the negress and her son, declaring that he has no wish to either prejudice Sears's case nor to play into the hands of the latter's counsel, but from other sources it is known that both have confessed and that the details are as here reported.

Sears is being kept under close guard here, and no one but his keepers is allowed to see him. It is said, however, that he shows little, if any, remorse.

"Well, the jig's up; I have bungled it, that's all," he is said to have remarked to one of the guards to-day.

Funeral services over the bodies of Dr. and Mrs. Armstrong will be held at noon to-morrow in the Dutch Neck Presbyterian Church. The services will be in charge of the pastor of the church, the Rev. Dr. N. Thomas Brown, and brief remarks will be made by the Moderator, the Rev. Dr. Hugh B. MacCauley of Trenton; the Rev. Dr. John Dixon, pastor emeritus of the First Presbyterian Church, Trenton; the Rev. Dr. Walter A. Brooks of Trenton, stated clerk of the Presbytery, and the Rev. Dr. Lewis W. Mudge of Downingtown, Penn.

All members of the Presbytery of New Brunswick are invited to attend the services. The honorary pallbearers will be the Directors of the Cranbury National Bank.

The Rev. Dr. Brown will have charge of the services at the grave and will be assisted by the Rev. A. D. Allen, pastor of the Cranbury Church.

FIND CHINESE PRINCE'S BODY

Ylian Chow Cum, a Boxer Fugitive, Buried in Alamosa Pauper Cemetery.

DENVER, Col., Nov. 25.—After a search lasting eight years, in which the aid of the United States Government was enlisted, the body of Prince Ylian Chow Cum, a leader in the Boxer uprising, has been located in the pauper section of a cemetery at Alamosa, Col. The body has been exhumed.

It was clothed in mandarin robes with yellow jacket and peacock feathered cap, inclosed in a splendid coffin, emblazoned with golden dragons, and yesterday it was started on its return to China, where it will be interred in the vaults of the ruins of the Ming dynasty.

Prince Ylian fled from China after a yellow silk cord, the Chinese order to commit suicide, had been given to him. He was a cousin of Emperor Kwang Su. He died of tuberculosis among some poor Chinese, who did not know his identity.

LORD FISHER SEES NEW YORK

Sails Away To-day Somewhat the Worse for Much Hospitality.

Lord Fisher, G. C. B., Admiral of the Fleet, and recently First Naval Lord of the British Admiralty, returned to this city yesterday from Philadelphia, where he had been attending the wedding of his son, and spent part of the day in seeing New York. The Admiral's party, which includes his brother, Vice Admiral Sir Frederick Fisher, and his daughter, the Hon. Mrs. Neeld, are staying at the Waldorf. With the newly married couple they were entertained at luncheon at Sherry's yesterday by Fred B. Dalzell, and afterward took a trip around Manhattan on the tug Dalzelline. The tug stopped at the navy yard to allow Sir Frederick to inspect the battleship Florida, which he admired very much. He also saw the hospital ship Solace. The Admiral said that the equipment of the yard appeared to be very complete and up to date, but all navy yards looked alike to him. He admired the Manhattan Bridge as the most artistic piece of engineering work of its kind he had seen.

Lord Fisher said he had had a delightful time here, and had been entertained so royally that he would be glad to get aboard the Baltic to enjoy a rest. He was not used to going at such a pace, and the continuous entertaining, beginning with breakfasts, had put him "a little under the weather."

"You begin with an invitation to breakfast, and by the time you have finished there is a luncheon party, followed by afternoon tea and an automobile drive," he said. "Then it is time to dress for dinner."

Lord Fisher sails for England to-day with his brother. His daughter and his son and daughter-in-law sail on the Mauretania on Dec. 17 to spend Christmas at the family seat, Kilverstone Hall.

AQUARIUM GETS RARE SEALS

Two of Kind Never Seen Here Before Brought from Alaska.

Two young fur seals from Alaska were new attractions in one of the big tanks at the Aquarium yesterday. They arrived the day before. With the exception of two others, which are in the Bureau of Fisheries in Washington, these are the only two exhibits of their kind in the world. More than that, the Aquarium director says this is the first time these animals have ever been seen in captivity, except in San Francisco, where, once upon a time, there was one on exhibition.

These four, the two here and the two at the capital, two pairs, male and female, were brought to Seattle by order of the Bureau of Fisheries, and from there they were moved to Washington under careful supervision. Those sent here were a gift from the Bureau of Fisheries.

There is nothing so remarkable about them except that they are rare specimens for exhibition. They were six months old and about two feet long. They are supposed not to belong to the harbor seal family, being more directly related to the sea lion, their ears being precisely the same. They look like cubs of the big sea lion, who holds the attention of the aquarium crowds.

THIEVES SET FIRE TO HOUSE

Hoped to Rob While the Neighbors Went to See the Fire.

That they might work unmolested in the excitement, burglars are believed to have set fire to an incomplete building in Greylock Avenue, Belleville, N. J., last night. The burglars had tried to enter several houses previously, but in each case had been driven away.

Several strange men had been seen in the locality during the day, and an attempt was made to enter a house on Bremond Street near midnight. James Leach, a boarder in the house, went to notify the police, and while passing along Greylock Avenue noticed flames in the new building.

With a patrolman he ran to the burning building and extinguished a blaze in some oil-soaked waste on the first floor. An alarm was turned in, but the firemen had nothing to do.

The burglars entered the home of Joseph Fisher, on Delavan Avenue, and got about $100 worth of clothing. Mrs. Fisher awoke and saw a man in her room. She inquired if it was her son, and the man answered "Yes, it's me." Mrs. Fisher screamed and the man and another ran down stairs and escaped.

Dr. Grosvenor's Fifteenth Anniversary.

The Rev. Dr. William M. Grosvenor will celebrate to-morrow the fifteenth anniversary of his rectorship of the Episcopal Church of the Incarnation, Madison Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street. When he went to the Incarnation parish it gave to all general causes, outside of the Diocese of New York, the sum of $7,000. To-morrow the rector will ask for $15,000 for world missions alone, and expects, it is said, to receive that sum without doubt, possibly more. There were then fourteen episcopal parishes that had 1,000 communicants, and only one of them as many as 2,000. During Dr. Grosvenor's time in New York the number of Episcopal parishes having 1,000 members or more has increased from fourteen to twenty-two.

Wire Subway Denied to N. Y. Electric

An application by the New York Electric Lines Company for a writ of mandamus to compel the Empire City Subway Company to permit the placing of its telegraph and telephone wires in the subway was refused by the Appellate Division yesterday. The court decides that the permit granted by the Aldermen in 1883 is not a franchise, and as the consent to use the streets has since been revoked there exists no lawful right to do so by writ of mandamus.

TOLSTOY, NEAR DEATH, WROTE TO MANKIND

Urged That Campaign Against Capital Punishment Be Kept Up Despite Menaces.

WOULD TEACH THE PEOPLE

Employers of Hangman Would Not Yield Readily Last Document Was Written in Optina Monastery.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 26.—The Associated Press received early this morning from Vladimir Tschertkoff, literary agent of the late Count Leo Tolstoy, the last article written by him. It is entitled "Effective Means," and was written in the Optina Monastery Nov. 11, shortly after Tolstoy began his self-imposed exile from home. The article was given out by M. Tschertkoff at the express wish of Count Tolstoy for dissemination to mankind. It says:

"I am naturally anxious to do all I can against evil, which tortures the best spirits of our time.

"I think the present effective war against capital punishment does not need forcing; there is no need for an expression of indignation against its immorality, cruelty, and absurdity every sincere thinking person, everybody knowing from youth the Sixth Commandment, needs no explanation of its absurdity and immorality; there is no need for descriptions of the horrors of executions, as they only affect hangmen, so men will more unwillingly become executioners and Governments will be obliged to compensate them more dearly for their services.

"Therefore, I think that neither the expression of indignation against the murder of our fellow-men nor the suggestion of its horror is mainly needed, but something totally different.

"As Kant well says, there are delusions which cannot be disproved, and we must communicate to the deluded mind knowledge which will enlighten and then the delusions will vanish of themselves.

"What knowledge need we communicate to the deluded human mind regarding the indispensableness, usefulness, or justice of capital punishment in order that said delusion may destroy itself? Such knowledge, in my opinion, is this: The knowledge of what is man, what his surrounding world; what his destiny—hence, what man can and must do, and principally what he cannot and must not do.

"herefore we should oppose capital punishment by inculcating this knowledge to all men, especially to hangmen's managers and sympathizers, who wrongfully think they are maintaining their position thanks only to capital punishment.

"I know this is not an easy task. The employers and approvers of hangmen with the instinct of self-preservation feel that this knowledge will make impossible the maintenance of the position which they occupy, hence not only will they themselves not adopt it, but by all means in their power—by violence, deceit, lies, and cruelty—will try to hide from the people this knowledge, distorting it and exposing its disseminators to all kinds of privations and sufferings.

"Therefore, if we readily wish to destroy the delusion of capital punishment, and if we possess the knowledge which destroys this delusion, let us, in spite of all menaces, deprivations, and sufferings, teach the people this knowledge, because it is solely the effective means in the fight.

"LEO TOLSTOY."

"Optina Monastery, Nov. 11."

MEET TO HONOR TOLSTOY.

Russians Living Here Pay Tributes to His Memory.

A memorial service was held on the east side last night in honor of Count Leo Tolstoy. More than 1,500 Russians, many of whom came to this country to escape the very conditions against which their famous countryman fought, met in the auditorium of the East Side Parish House of the Methodist Episcopal Church For All Nations, in Second Avenue near East Houston Street. Each mention of Tolstoy's name brought applause.

Those who spoke in English were the Rev. John R. Henry, who has charge of the parish, and Herman Bernstein, who formerly lived in Russia and had known Tolstoy.

"Seventy-one per cent. of our money is spent on war or preparing for war," said Mr. Henry, "and if Count Tolstoy's dream of the abolition of war should come to pass, we would have plenty of money to relieve the destitute and bring about great reforms."

SUES FOR MOTHER'S ESTATE

Mrs. Howard Left It to Her Son-in-Law, Slighting Daughter.

Mrs. Marion Everingham, wife of Lorenzo J. Everingham, will contest the will of her mother, Mrs. Addie B. Howard of Coytesville, N. J., who bequeathed the bulk of an estate valued at $12,000 to Everingham. The daughter gets simply the income from the small balance of the estate. After giving to her son-in-law her property, Mrs. Howard says:

> I make this bequest to make a partial amend for the wrong done him by my daughter, Marion Everingham, his wife, who not only robbed him of his house and home, but disgraced herself and me.

Everingham is a seafaring man. Upon his return from an extended voyage he found his home at Coytesville closed and all his furniture gone, and his wife and a nineteen-year-old nephew missing. The contest, which will be started before Judge Milton Demarest at Hackensack next Wednesday, promises to be sensational.

Your eyeglasses will hold firmly comfortably and securely under any and all conditions if they have been fitted with the

Harris Suction Clip

It insures you against the breakage of glasses because it holds by "Suction Contact" at six holding points.

It holds the lenses in an optically correct position, assuring maximum comfort and perfect security. It holds firmly with a soft, easy grip—yet it does not pinch, tilt or slip.

Fitted to any eyeglass—35 cts.

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New York. 76 Nassau St.
27 West 34th St. 54 East 23d St.
442 Columbus Ave. 54 W. 125th St.
B'klyn: 489 Fulton St. and 1009 B'way
Newark: 597 Broad St., nr. Hahne & Co.

HELD FOR CUSTOMS FRAUD.

Suitmakers Charged with Robbing Government of $10,000 by Undervaluation.

Herman Markowitz, Charles Stern, and Israel Cohen, members of the firm of H. Markowitz, cloak and suitmakers at 28 West Twentieth Street, were arrested late yesterday afternoon by United States Marshal Henkel on the charge of having unlawfully aided in effecting the entry on Dec. 16, 1909, of a case of woolen wearing apparel imported from Paris on a false classification as to the value of the merchandise.

H. D. Esterbrook, the customs agent who investigated the case, stated that the accused entered the merchandise at the Custom House by means of a fraudulent and false invoice, resulting in a loss to the Government of about $10,000. When arraigned before United States Commissioner Shields Markowitz, Stern, and Cohen were put under $5,000 bonds each for examination on Dec. 2.

REFERS MENDELSOHN CASE

Attorney Is Charged with Sharp Practice by Bar Association.

A referee hearing was ordered yesterday by the Appellate Division on the charges made by the Bar Association against Herman S. Mendelsohn, an attorney at 320 Broadway.

The Grievance Committee of the Bar Association, through its counsel, Elnar Chrystie, complains that on June 16, 1908, Mendelsohn sent a letter to the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company declaring that his wife, father-in-law, Samuel Hyman, and his sister-in-law, Ida Hyman, had been injured while riding in a Reid Avenue car going to Coney Island.

The company paid $35 to each of the claimants. A month later Mendelsohn wrote to the Interborough Company, it is alleged, saying that his father-in-law and Ida and Rosie Hyman, sisters-in-law, had been injured "while passengers on a southbound train which was struck by an express train," and asking for settlement. This claim was adjusted for $200, of which $125 was paid to Hyman.

The Grievance Committee says that on Dec. 28, Mendelsohn sent a letter to Henry Schumacher & Sons saying that his firm had been retained by "Mr. Sam Hyman" to sue for damages received at 89 Sheriff Street, of which Schumacher & Sons are agents. A casualty company settled this for $50.

Later Mendelsohn brought suit against the Metropolitan Street Railway Company for alleged injuries to his father-in-law, received Dec. 28.

Mendelsohn denies that there was anything wrong in the cases he handled for his father-in-law.

"JACK" JOHNSON ARRESTED

Accused by a White Burlesque Actress of Hurting Her.

"Jack" Johnson, the champion negro pugilist, was arrested yesterday and taken before Magistrate Freschi in the West Side Court on a charge of assault made against him by Henrietta Cooper, a white girl appearing with a burlesque troupe. She charges that the negro spoke to her in the Gaiety Theatre Building on Oct. 24, and that when she repulsed him he seized her by the wrists and hurt her. She says that her cries and struggles enabled her to escape.

When the negro prizefighter was arraigned before Magistrate Freschi the girl did not appear, but a telephone message was received saying she was ill in bed, but would be able to appear to-day. The case was then adjourned until that hour. When the Magistrate announced that he would hold the negro in $300 bail Johnson drew from his pocket a roll of bills as round as a teacup, peeled off a $1,000 bill and tossed it on the desk, remarking as he did so:

"I guess that'll hold me for awhile."

PARTY LINES DOWN—HILL.

Says Independent Vote Has Taught Politicians a Valuable Lesson.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—James J. Hill talked with President Taft to-day. He had nothing to say on business prospects, but discussed politics.

"The last election has taught the politicians and the country something valuable," he declared. "That is, that party lines no longer exist to an important extent, and that men are thinking along independent lines, voting and acting along these lines. The demagogue and the agitator have held sway so long it is really a relief to see the flag of warning that has been hoisted for their benefit.

"I do not mean to say that independence of political thought is confined to business or professional men. It extends to laboring men, and all other classes. The laboring man is no longer swept off his feet by buncombe, swearing assertion, and promises. He wants something definite. I am told, too, that the negro voters of the country exercised unusual independence in the last election, thousands of them voting the Democratic ticket for the first time.

"I am of the opinion that the demagogue and agitator will go more slowly hereafter when he attacks everybody and everything in sight, and merely appeals to the dissatisfaction of people. He will fear that a big independent vote that is cautiously watching him and his movements. It is highly probable that in a few years there will be little in the way of party lines in the United States."

FINDS ARMY IN BAD SHAPE.

Gen. Wood's Report Declares Field Artillery and Ammunition Are Lacking.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—Major Gen. Wood, Chief of Staff, paints a gloomy picture of the lack of preparedness of the army in case of war in his annual report to the Secretary of War. There are weak spots in many directions, he says, but most serious is the shortage of field artillery and ammunition.

Gen. Wood declares there is a great lack of reserve sea coast ammunition and at the present rate of appropriation by Congress it will take more than fifty years to obtain a reasonable supply and a still longer time to get the necessary number of field artillery guns and ammunition.

Gen. Wood urges the passage by Congress of the pending bill for raising a volunteer army in time of war. The present law is so unsatisfactory and vague that the General Staff cannot make preparations in advance for its execution in event of war.

Other needs of the military service are set out in the report, including the addition of 610 officers to replace those detailed from line duties for staff and militia work; the creation of a reserve of net less than 300,000 men who have served in the regular army or militia, the consertation of the army in large posts, the re-establishment of the canteen, and finally the increase of the Signal Corps and the acquisition of aeroplanes.

CHEER "OLD ANNIE'S" LUCK

All Delancey Street Is Glad When She Draws Choicest Fishstand.

"Old Annie" Lichtenstein drew No. 104 yesterday in the quarterly raffle for fishstand positions in the market under the Williamsburg Bridge. Every one of the several hundred men, women, and children gathered for the occasion cheered lustily in her honor. No. 104 is a prominent and prosperous stand, and they always cheer when "Old Annie" draws a good number. She is all of seventy and lives nearby in Pitt Street.

Raffle Day is the pre-eminent social event of that part of Delancey Street that runs beneath the Williamsburg Bridge. Sidney Goodacre, superintendent of markets, conducted the raffle yesterday, and peddlers began to meet for the drawing of numbers shortly after daybreak.

Grim Prison Van Stops at Judge's House.

County Judge Norman S. Dike of Brooklyn, who is recovering from appendicitis, held court yesterday in his home at 194 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, passing sentence on two prisoners convicted before him prior to his illness. Andrea Galasso, who set fire to his own home in South Brooklyn, was sent to Sing Sing for two years and three months for arson. Ida Brilliant, a domestic, was sent to the Bedford Reformatory for robbing her employer of $150 worth of jewelry. There was quite a sensation in the fashionable Heights neighborhood when the grim-looking prison van drove up before the handsome home of Judge Dike with the two prisoners.

THINK LEWIS MAY BE IN SOUTH AFRICA

Friend Says He Went There in 1907 with a Large Consignment of Mules.

HAD BEEN THERE BEFORE

Police to Send Circulars All Over the World Describing Murder of Artist Callier in Hope of Finding Friend.

The police now think William Lewis, the missing waiter in the trunk mystery, may be in South Africa. The information on which their belief is based was furnished to the police by Thomas Critchley, who lives with his wife above the bakery of Franck C. White, 15 Catharine Street, and upon whom Lewis called frequently up to the time of his disappearance in January, 1905.

The Critchleys said that a close friend of Lewis had told them that a friend of Lewis had taken a lot of mules to South Africa early in 1907, and that it was understood that Lewis had gone with him.

The Critchleys refused to reveal the name of Lewis's friend. The police were trying to find out who had shipped mules to South Africa in that year.

Lewis was last seen on Feb. 13, 1906, according to the statement of Mrs. Kenney, with whom he once boarded. On that day she said he called and borrowed $5. That was the last time she saw him.

The police are working on the theory that more than one man is implicated in the murder of Albert C. Callier. Undertakers said that no ordinary tinsmith would be able to construct a zinc box that effectively would conceal the body of a man for eight years without traces of decomposition becoming known. They said that only a man who had worked in the undertaking business and knew how to construct a hermetically sealed box was capable of putting one together. Detectives are trying to ascertain if Lewis or anybody had ordered an undertaker to construct the box.

There was a report that Henri d'Anarc, friend of Callier and Lewis, had worked for an undertaker, but the police were not able to verify it. Of d'Anarc the police have been able to learn little. They know he often visited the studio of Alexander McCrea, an eccentric decorator of china, who employed both Lewis and Callier. McCrea is dead, and at the studio only Jacob Bouvere, an aged Frenchman, can recollect the trio. Bouvere said it was so long since he had seen the men he cannot remember much about them.

The theory that Callier was murdered for his money rapidly is growing stronger. It is known that Callier's brother Ren in Sierra Leona, West Africa, sent him remittances, and that just before he disappeared he received from this brother a check, said to be for $10,000. After Callier disappeared Lewis told the Critchleys that Callier had gone to Paris. After Callier's disappearance Lewis was provided bountifully with money. He became interested in politics, and spent money freely. The police believe that some one learned the source of his wealth and forced him to divide.

Philip Meagher, at whose house he was hiding when he received a telegram which was followed by his disappearance, said yesterday:

"I always thought it strange that Lewis should keep so close to the house. He told us he could not get work anywhere as a waiter, and we believed him and kept him here for six months, though in that time he paid us only $6 board. But now I understand why he came to my little home, where none of his friends would be likely to find him. We liked him so much that when he left and asked us to take good care of his trunk we felt it our duty to do so. We regarded the trunk as his property and felt we had no right to tamper with it. We even kept papers upon it to keep the dust off and keep it clean."

Lewis possessed a very handsome gold watch. The Cloudsleys and the Critchleys and other persons who knew Lewis described it, and detectives yesterday made a systematic search of the pawnshops, in hope of finding it.

Mrs. Matilda R. Vaughn, proprietor of a restaurant at 407 West Fifty-ninth Street frequented by artists, said Lewis used to visit her place when he lived with Mr. Alexander. She could not recall ever having seen Collier or d'Anarc.

Alfred Baroni, proprietor of a French restaurant at 104 West Fortieth Street, said that in 1906 he employed as a waiter at the Steeplechase Hotel, Coney Island, a man by the name of William Lewis, who answers the description of the missing man. This man, who was in his employ for a year, he said, was of the same height and age as the man for whom the police are searching. The man told Baroni he was from New York. The man, he said, is now in Middletown, but whether it was in Middletown, N. Y., or Connecticut he could not say. Baroni said he saw the man a year ago, and that he said he had a meat and grocery store in Middletown and was doing well.

To-morrow the police will send out circulars describing the crime, in hope that they will bring news of Lewis. The circulars will be sent all over the world.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT

THROUGH TRAINS

FROM

PENNSYLVANIA STATION

Beginning to-morrow, November 27th, through trains will leave the new Pennsylvania Station, 7th Avenue and 32d Street, as follows:

TO THE WEST

Daily.

8.04 A. M. CHICAGO SPECIAL, through sleeping cars to Chicago.

10.56 A. M. THE PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED, through Pullman train to Chicago.

11.04 A. M. ST. LOUIS LIMITED, through Pullman train to St. Louis with through sleeping car to Cincinnati.

2.04 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS, through sleeping cars to Chicago, St. Louis, and Nashville.

4.00 P. M. PENNSYLVANIA SPECIAL, through Pullman train to Chicago (17 hours, 55 minutes).

5.04 P. M. CHICAGO LIMITED, through Pullman train to Chicago with through sleeping car to Cleveland.

6.04 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS, through sleeping cars to Chicago and Wheeling.

6.30 P. M. THE 24-HOUR ST. LOUIS, through Pullman train to St. Louis with through sleeping cars to Cincinnati and Cleveland.

6.34 P. M. ST. LOUIS EXPRESS, through sleeping cars to St. Louis and Cincinnati.

8.34 P. M. CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, AND CHICAGO EXPRESS, through sleeping cars to Chicago, Nashville, and Cleveland.

THROUGH TRAINS TO PITTSBURGH ONLY leave as follows: 10.04 A. M. Pittsburgh Day Express, 11.34 P. M. Iron City Express, and 8.04 P. M. Pacific Express.

TO BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH

8.08 A. M. Parlor cars and Club car to Washington (week-days).

8.30 A. M. Parlor Cars to Washington (daily).

10.08 A. M. Parlor Cars to Washington (week-days).

10.16 A. M. Sleeping Cars to Port Tampa, Miami, Jacksonville, Augusta, and Birmingham (daily).

11.08 A. M. Parlor Cars and Club Car to Washington (daily).

12.38 P. M. Sleeping Cars to Jacksonville and Augusta (daily).

1.08 P. M. Parlor Cars and Club Car to Washington (daily).

1.38 P. M. Parlor Car to Washington; Sleeping Cars to Memphis, Tampa, Miami, and Birmingham, (daily).

2.08 P. M. Parlor Car to Washington (week-days).

3.34 P. M. CONGRESSIONAL LIMITED, through Pullman train to Washington (daily).

3.38 P. M. Sleeping Cars to New Orleans, Chattanooga, St. Petersburg, and Charleston (daily).

4.38 P. M. Sleeping Cars to New Orleans, Macon, Charlotte, and Asheville (daily).

5.08 P. M. Parlor Car to Washington; Sleeping Cars to Cincinnati, Louisville and Hot Springs, Va., (daily).

6.00 P. M. Parlor Cars and Club Car to Washington (daily).

9.30 P. M. Sleeping Cars to Washington, Jacksonville, Richmond, Memphis, and Nashville (daily).

12.30 Mdt. Sleeping Cars to Baltimore, Washington, Jacksonville, Atlanta, Birmingham, and New Orleans (open 10.00 P. M. daily).

PHILADELPHIA

Two-Hour trains to Philadelphia will leave Pennsylvania Station every hour at the hour from 7.00 A. M. to 7.00 P. M., with additional trains at other hours, and at 1.00 A. M., midnight, week-days. Fast express trains at convenient hours on Sundays.

For detailed information consult new time tables.

NEW YORKERS SAVED BARNARD'S STATUES

Provided Funds When Pennsylvania Capitol Scandals Cut Off His Receipts from That State.

GREAT WORK NOW COMPLETE

Allegorical Groups Which Rodin Has Pronounced "Magnificent" on the Way from Paris to Harrisburg.

George Grey Barnard, the American sculptor, told at the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday how a company of wealthy New Yorkers came voluntarily to Art's rescue when the existence of the two great monumental groups, since called by Rodin "magnificent," which Mr. Barnard was then making for the Pennsylvania Capitol, were threatened by the Capitol graft scandal.

Mr. Barnard said that in 1903 he was summoned to Harrisburg to consult with the Capitol Committee, and received his commission to carry out his elaborate plan of sculptural decoration, then outlined to State Architect Joseph M. Huston and the committee. An allotment of $700,000 was made for the work.

Before he had gone very far on the work, however, they sent for him and asked him if he could do it for $300,000. "There was nothing else to do," he said, "and I started in to do the best I could."

The graft scandal came along soon after that, and not even the $300,000, or a small part of it, could be got together for the work which Mr. Barnard then had well under way at his studio in Moret, France. The character of the work had become known, however, to many prominent New Yorkers, and some of them, particularly Profs. R. A. Seligman and William Henry Carpenter of Columbia, felt that if Mr. Barnard was not allowed to complete his work, art and American prestige would suffer great loss. They associated with themselves, Mr. Barnard said yesterday, such men as Commodore F. G. Bourne, Archer M. Huntington, Robert C. Ogden, Walter H. Page, Sir Caspar Purdon Clarke, then director of the Metropolitan Museum; Dr. Albert Shaw, and A. M. Barnhhardt of Chicago.

These men, particularly Commodore Bourne, Mr. Barnard says, went down into their pockets and kept him at work in France when the prospect of ever getting any more than the $60,000 from Pennsylvania, which had already been paid, looked black. The State has been paying back to the committee in $5,000 installments the money advanced to the sculptor.

Mr. Barnard will still lose $50,000 unless the Pennsylvania Legislature will agree to vote him that sum. He has already paid out that much over and above the $100,000 he has received from Pennsylvania and the New York committee.

His seven years' task now completed has in it 100 figures, large and small, or 80 more than Michael Angelo did in his whole lifetime.

Mr. Barnard's groups represent "Burden Bearers" and "Work and Fraternity."

In the latter the sculptor tells again the story of Adam and Eve. For his allegory Mr. Barnard has taken an American man and an American woman to portray Adam and Eve. He has not only used these American figures, but has gone so far as to make portraits, and the new Adam and Eve are intended to be truly American, boldly facing the world and the work ahead. They are represented as looking westward, to the sunset of labor's long day, hopefully, fearlessly, with a readiness to take upon their young shoulders all the work that a dauntless spirit dictates.

Brotherhood is again depicted in the "Burden Bearers." There is depicted the interdependence of youth and age, the different phases of spirit with which the common burden is borne. The groups constitute the largest pieces of sculpture in the world. The statues themselves weigh seventy tons, and the bas relief thirty-five tons, or 105 tons of white marble all told. The two groups would fill a train of eighteen cars. All the parts of both groups are already here or on the ocean, and they will be shipped to Harrisburg within the next few weeks. Mr. Barnard expects to see one group in place by February, the other in April.

Mr. Barnard said yesterday that he would give up his Paris studio in April and return to New York to make it his home for the rest of his life.

HUGHES AS CHIEF JUSTICE.

Taft Expected to Name Him for Fuller's Place—Cabinet Sits Long.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25. — President Taft had a protracted meeting with his Cabinet to-day, discussing with the members the various features of his forthcoming message to Congress and some of the judiciary appointments soon to be made.

President Taft will not send these appointments to the Senate until after his message has been read, and they may go over until the second week of the session. Their submission rests wholly with the President.

Although Mr. Taft has not indicated his final choice to any one, the impression is growing that Justice Hughes will be named as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. The former Governor of New York has been first in the President's mind since the death of Chief Justice Fuller. Other candidates have been recommended to the President, and he has given thoughtful consideration to all the claims made in their behalf.

Who will fill the two vacant Associate Judgeships on the Supreme Bench will probably remain a secret until the names are actually sent to the Senate.

BENNET SPENT $5,669.

Own Contribution to Campaign Was $1,165—Bensel Spent $2,100.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 25.—Secretary of State Koenig to-day received the following statements of election expenses:

William S. Bennet Campaign Committee, New York, $5,669, of which Representative Bennet contributed $1,165; John A. Bensel Campaign Committee, $2,100, of which State Engineer-elect Bensel contributed $600 and W. A. Paine $1,000; Clinton County Democratic Committee, $3,343; Putnam County Republican Committee, $1,050; Chemung County Democratic Committee, $4,443; Rockland County Democratic Committee, $3,385; Wyoming County Republican Committee, $1,152.

Vice-President James S. Sherman contributed $100 to the Oneida County Republican Committee. Representative C. S. Hillington, who was defeated, gave $1,000, and Senator Davenport, also defeated, contributed $750. The Republican State Committee gave $1,000. The total receipts and expenses of the committee were $5,871.

Other statements filed were: Rensselaer County Democratic Committee, $8,922, of which the Democratic State Committee contributed $5,655, and A. D. Whitney, Democratic candidate for Senator in the Thirty-fourth District, nothing.

SCHOONER ASHORE IN BAY.

Runs on Governors Island in Avoiding Two Steamships.

Occupants of the skyscrapers in the lower end of the city saw a vessel go ashore almost under their windows early yesterday afternoon. The three-masted schooner Alice B. Phillips, Capt. Coffin, on her way in ballast from New Haven to a drydock here, tried to make the trip under sail. She came down the East River and was making fair progress off the Battery against the strong tide when she ran ashore on the north side of Governors Island directly opposite the Barge Office and the Battery. Her bow was lifted high on the rocks surrounding the island seawall and her bowsprit almost went through the window of one of the small buildings along the shore. She stayed there until 2:30 o'clock when with the rising tide and three tugs she floated free.

MRS. FITZGERALD'S ALIMONY.

Wife of Casino Cafe Owner Also Awarded Counsel Fee in Divorce Suit.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday ordered Edward F. FitzGerald, theatrical manager and owner of the Casino Café, at Broadway and Thirty-ninth Street, to pay $35 weekly to his wife, Julie F. FitzGerald, and $300 counsel fees pending her suit for divorce. Mrs. FitzGerald, who was an actress at the time of her marriage in 1904, says in her affidavit that her husband's income is more than $10,000 a year, and adds:

"He is the owner of the Casino Café, which he conducts in the name of his brother, Thomas E. FitzGerald, who is at present Assistant District Attorney under District Attorney Whitman. I have some fourteen marks on various parts of my body where he has injured me in some way during our married life."

In his answering affidavit, FitzGerald denies his wife's charges, and declares that the lease of his café was taken out in the name of his brother for "convenience" to meet certain business conditions five years ago, but that his brother has no financial interest in the place and denies that he is as wealthy as his wife asserts. He says he gave his wife four lots at Douglaston, L. I., which she still owns.

BRANDENBURG NOT IN COURT.

Fails to Answer Forgery Charge and His $750 Bond Is Forfeited.

Broughton Brandenburg, the magazine writer who has figured in the courts from time to time, failed to appear before Judge Rosalsky in General Sessions yesterday when the forgery charge on which he was arrested last July was called for trial. The $750 bond on which he was released from the Tombs was declared forfeited and a bench warrant issued for him.

Brandenburg is charged with forging the name of H. P. Steger to a check on the Fifth National Bank at Third Avenue and Twenty-third Street. He got Hugh Logan to cash the check. His bail was fixed at $1,000, but afterward reduced to $750. This was furnished by Emilio d'Elazio of 1,118 Intervale Avenue, the Bronx.

In court yesterday Brandenburg's lawyer told Judge Rosalsky that he had not seen his client for several days, but believed he was in New Jersey, and that he could produce him on Monday.

Electrical Workers Lose $150,000 Suit.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court dismissed yesterday the action brought by the New York Electrical Workers' Union, in which it was sought to recover $150,000 alleged damages from members of the Electrical Contractors' Association for refusal to abide by an alleged arbitration agreement, and ceasing to employ members of the union. The union charged conspiracy by the defendants in that they notified the union that they would discharge its members and employ only those holding cards in a rival organization, the Inside Electrical Workers of Greater New York.

OLD VIOLINS

THE DITSON COLLECTION OF GENUINE OLD VIOLINS, VIOLAS, CELLOS and BASSES—one of the finest in this country—is on exhibition in our Violin warerooms for a few days.

We are selling these instruments for what they are and not for any alleged history or romance.

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REBELS IN MEXICO REDUCED TO QUIET

Mexican Commander Denies That a Battle Has Been Fought or Madero Hurt.

TRAINS RUN REGULARLY

Arriving Americans Say Disorders Have Been Grossly Exaggerated—American Killed by Stray Bullet.

LAREDO, Texas, Nov. 25.—There have been no developments to-day in the revolutionary situation, and quiet reigns throughout the Republic of Mexico. Gen. Villar, commanding the forces along the Mexican border, has received advices to this effect covering every point from Matamoras to Ciudad Porfirio Diaz. On the American side also everything is quiet.

Gen. Villar declares that he has learned that the report that a battle had occurred in the neighborhood of Eagle Pass and that Francis I. Madero, the revolutionary leader, had been wounded, is untrue. The Mexican officers communicated with Col. Pena at Ciudad Porfirio Diaz, and Col. Pena declared the stories baseless. He also said no trace of Madero had been found.

Capt. J. H. Rogers of the Texas Rangers returned from Minerva, Texas, this afternoon and reports tranquillity in that vicinity. He states that any force of revolutionists which might have been in that neighborhood have either taken to the brush or have crossed the river into Mexico. The Rangers' force of Capt. Rogers, together with the force of the United States Marshal and the detachment of the United States troops, still remain on the scene to prevent any violation of the neutrality laws.

Among the passengers who arrived in this city to-night from Monterey was Joseph Wheeless, a St. Louis, Mo., attorney. Mr. Wheeless left Torreon, Mexico, Thursday evening. At that time, he said, conditions were normal. Mr. Wheeless has large interests in Mexico, and says that the many stories circulated throughout the United States magnifying the importance of what he terms a minor uprising are seriously injuring business in the republic.

Before leaving Torreon Mr. Wheeless visited Oaxaca, Mexico City, Gomez Palacio, Lerdo, Parral, and other points, and asserts that only uprisings of a minor nature existed, and that the Government had little difficulty in suppressing the disorders.

Passengers from Parral arriving at El Paso declared there was no fighting there yesterday, and the troops reported as passing through Torreon "to quell rioting at Parral" were merely reinforcements, and were not for maintaining order at Parral. These passengers brought the report that an American named Storey was wounded in the Parral fighting Monday at the same time that Thomas Lawson, an American, was accidentally killed. Information to The El Paso Herald today from the border of Sonora is that Hermosillo, Guaymas, and Mazatlan are quiet. A message from Cananea said quiet prevailed there, and 40 of the garrison of 125 soldiers have been sent to Naco, Sonora.

"The story of revolutionists of Cananea furnishing arms and ammunition to Yaqui Indians is a canard," declares The Herald correspondent. R. J. Marshall, a mining man who was at Parral during the fighting, was among the passengers arriving at El Paso to-day.

"Americans were warned to keep out of it," said Mr. Marshall. "Tom Lawson was killed and Story was wounded, but they were hit by stray bullets. The official report at Parral said only four persons were killed, but there were more than that, as I have seen a photograph of ten dead in one spot.

"All is quiet now, and no more trouble is expected. Business is going on as usual."

M. F. Chaffin, a mining man from the neighborhood of Zacatras, reported there had been no trouble in that vicinity.

C. H. Newman of El Paso was another passenger who returned to-day. He declared that American residents of Chihuahua had signed a public statement requiring the press associations to deny reports that there had been fighting in Chihuahua. Mr. Newman did not have a copy of the statement, but quoted one line, as follows:

"There has been no disturbance of any nature in the City of Chihuahua."

J. J. Vaughn, stationmaster of the Mexican Central at Montezuma, in the State of Chihuahua, reached El Paso to-day on business, and reported to the railway officials that quiet prevails in Montezuma and vicini

"The looting of isolated ranches and stores," said he, "has had the effect of creating a welcome for the soldiers. The arrival of the latter has served to impress the people by contrast with the security which they have enjoyed for many years under President Diaz."

J. J. Collins of El Paso received a telegram to-day from his nephew, W. C. Stewart of Madero stating that the town is quiet. Troops were started for the city, the telegram states, but insurrectos wrecked the train near San Andreas, killing ten soldiers, three women and a baby. Mr. Stewart's story of the wreck is confirmed by Supt. Rutledge of the railroad (Mexican Northwestern). Mr. Rutledge says that wires were cut, but states that no bridges were blown up as had been reported.

EAGLE PASS, Texas, Nov. 25.—It is said that Francisco I. Madero, earlier reported wounded during the skirmish between Federal troops and the rebels at Guererro yesterday, was sabred by one of his own men who had turned traitor. This version of the affair is so far unconfirmed. The story goes on to relate that loyal adherents of the revolutionary leader closed in on his assailant and prevented Madero from being killed.

PARIS, Nov. 25.—The Mexican Legation issued a statement to-day saying that order had been restored throughout Mexico, and denying that telegrams, even those in cipher, had been held up by the authorities since the revolutionary outbreak.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25. — Quiet prevails in the northern parts of Chihuahua, Mexico, according to a telegram received by the State Department to-day from Thomas D. Edwards, United States Consul a Ciudad Juarez. Train service into Chihuahua from the south, he reported, is not being interfered with, all regular trains arriving on schedule time. The alarm of Americans is diminishing and their exodus from the province is growing less.

"Statements of passengers from Torreon, Gomez Palacio, Parral, Durango, Zacatecas, and other points," the Consul added, "indicate the reports as to the disorders have been greatly exaggerated."

Henry Lane Wilson, United States Ambassador at Mexico City, telegraphed the State Department that complete calm prevailed in that city.

Dispatches received here yesterday by Vice President E. D. Kenna of the Mexico North Western Railway Company, whose lines run between Chihuahua and Madero and El Paso and Torrazas, are reassuring. Dr. F. S. Pearson, President of the railroad, telegraphed as follows from the City of Mexico:

"Conditions in Federal district and vicinity absolutely normal; there have been no serious disturbances of any character or interference with properties; reports of disturbances in Chihuahua greatly exaggerated. Ferris wires no damage done our property; trains running regularly with exception of one interruption of service; no interruption or interference Mexico North Western operations."

George Rutledge, the Superintendent of the El Paso Division of the Mexico North Western Railway Company, telegraphed from Ciudad Juarez that "no foreigners have been molested; that there has been no trouble of any kind on his division, and that the reports concerning disturbances among the laborers engaged in railroad construction are absolutely without foundation."

Vice President Kenna has also received a message from H. C. Ferris, General Manager of the railroad, who is in Chihuahua, confirming Dr. Pearson's information.

TO AVENGE RODRIGUEZ.

Mexican Policeman Killed Reid for That Reason, Report Says.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 25.—James M. Reid of Houston, Miss., a civil engineer, was, according to a dispatch to-day from Mexico City, killed there Sunday by a policeman who sought, by taking the life of an American, to avenge the burning of Antonio Rodriguez by a mob in Texas.

In company with L. B. Loller of Memphis and some other friends, Reid had just stepped out of a restaurant when Sebastian Vardel, the policeman, fired two bullets into his body. When Reid fell Vardel exclaimed: "I have killed the Gringo because the Gringoes burned a Mexican."

Vardel was arrested and placed in jail. The shooting caused considerable excitemen among the members of the American colony. The American Ambassador has instituted a thorough investigation, and will make demands for indemnity upon the Mexican Government.

Reid was 33 years old and a graduate of the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Mississippi. He had spent ten years in the Argentine Republic as a surveyor and civil engineer.

CONDUCTOR COOK ACQUITTED.

But American Accused of Robbery in Mexico May Not Be Free Yet.

LAREDO, Texas, Nov. 25. — Advices from Guadalajara, Mexico, under date of Nov. 22 state that James A. Cook, the American conductor, accused more than a year ago of complicity in the robbery of National Railway freight trains, was found not guilty by Judge Ramierez today.

The prosecuting attorney may take an appeal.

JAIL 20 SUFFRAGETTES.

Women Window Smashers Sentenced to Serve Two Months.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—Twenty Suffragettes who were arrested during the night for smashing windows in the Government offices, were sentenced in the Bow Street Police Court to-day each to two months' imprisonment.

In pronouncing sentence Sir Albert De Rutzen, Chief Magistrate of the Metropolitan Police Courts, said: "You disorderly women have been treated with too much leniency in the past."

None of the Suffragettes who received prison sentences to-day is widely known.

Convicted of Shooting His Wife.

Alfred R. Dalby, the conductor of musical comedies, who has been on trial before Judge Crain in General Sessions for shooting his wife last July, was convicted of assault in the first degree yesterday and remanded to Nov. 30 for sentence. He pleaded undue excitement as excuse for attacking her in front of her boarding house at 242 West Forty-fifth Street. She is known on the stage as "Teddie" Hudson.

Earthquake In Spain.

MADRID, Nov. 25.—A series of earthshocks was felt this morning at Corunna, Villagarcia, Vigo, and Ferrol. The people were greatly alarmed, but no damage is reported.

Notes of Foreign Affairs.

CORUNNA, Spain, Nov. 25.—Six peasants, a Corporal, and two gendarmes were wounded during a peasant riot at the Tax Collector's office at Noya.

AMOY, China, Nov. 25.—The American gunboat Wilmington, which arrived at this port on Oct. 18, sailed to-day for Swatow.

BRAZIL GIVES WAY; REBEL FLEET GONE

Congress, After Fisticuffs, Votes Amnesty to Mutineers—Then Can't Find the Ships.

VANISHED DURING DEBATE

Destination Unknown—Official Report Sent to Washington Says Successful Mutineers Have Surrendered.

RIO JANEIRO, Nov. 25.—The Government of Brazil to-night yielded to its mutinous navy. After delay lasting over last night, while the mutineers menaced the city with their guns, and debates today accompanied by stormy scenes and fisticuffs on the floor, the Chamber of Deputies, by a vote of 114 to 23, passed the resolution, already agreed to by the Senate yesterday, granting amnesty to the mutineers. Meantime the two Dreadnoughts, Sao Paulo and Minas Geraes; the coast-defense ships Marshal Floriano and Marshal Deodora, and the scout ship Bahia, in possession of the mutineers, put to sea and disappeared. They had been waiting outside for the Government's decision. The destination of the ships is unknown.

President Fonseca had agreed to sign the amnesty beforehand, and authorized Deputy Carvalho to visit the Sao Paulo and confer with the mutineers as soon as the decision of the lower house was made.

The Chamber voted to concede every demand of the ultimatum presented yesterday, including general amnesty for the sailors, who, after murdering as many of their superior officers as was necessary to place them in complete control, trained the guns of the warships upon the capital. The immediate effect is to give the sailors increased pay, shorter hours of service, and less work through the recruiting of additions to the crews, and to abolish corporal punishment in the fleet.

Quiet has been restored in the city, which while the revolt lasted was kept in suspense, fearing that the mutineers would make good their threat to blow up the capital unless their wishes were met. It is doubtful, however, that they would have taken this step in any event, because of the likelihood of complications with Great Britain. During the progress of the revolt James Bryce, British Ambassador to the United States, was the guest of Baron Rio Branco, the Brazilian Foreign Minister, and he would have been as likely as any one to suffer from a bombardment.

On the other hand, the mutinous battleship Sao Paulo had on board several British subjects, who accompanied the vessel on its first trip home after its construction at Barrow-in-Furness, England. At the outbreak of the trouble Sir William H. D. Haggard, British Minister to Brazil, notified the Brazilian Foreign Office that any attempt of the loyal torpedo boats to destroy the revolting warships would be attended with danger to British subjects on board. It is also known that the Government hesitated to damage the bulwarks of its navy.

There is no attempt to give a political color to the revolt, as only petty navy officers participated with the sailors, but the mutinous ships constituted a controlling proportion of the fleet. Brazil has but two Dreadnoughts, the Minas Geraes and the Sao Paulo, and these being joined by the coast-defense ships Marshal Floriano and Marshal Deodora and the scout ship Bahia, the possessors were in practical control of the fleet, and, if necessary to accomplish their ends, probably could have made short work of the smaller craft, consisting of six protected cruisers, three torpedo cruisers, and several vessels of the gunboat class.

The trouble among the sailors had been brewing for some time, and when the Minas Geraes ran up the red flag Tuesday night the other vessels soon followed her example. Capt. Neves of the Minas Geraes and two officers were killed, as were several of the seamen who attacked them, as the officers preferred death to the surrender of the ship and fought gamely.

The officers of the other mutinous warships yielded and were put ashore. Throughout Wednesday and Thursday the city was at the mercy of the outlaw crews, who dropped an occasional shell into the city, to add force to the demands which were incorporated yesterday in an ultimatum to Congress. The Senate met yesterday hurriedly and unanimously agreed to offer amnesty to the mutineers. The lower house hesitated, delaying action until to-day. Last night the Minas Geraes anchored opposite the Government Palace with her deck cleared for action. Marshal Deodora, stationed near by, fired a few shots at the naval arsenal. These tactics were successful in persuading the Government.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—Señor De Lima Silva, Chargé d'Affaires of the Brazilian Embassy here, received a cablegram early to-day, informing him that the mutineers in the Brazilian Navy had surrendered. According to the information received by the Chargé, the dispatch which was sent by the mutineers by wireless to President Fonseca, offering to surrender, read as follows:

> Repentent of the action we committed in our defense, and for the sake of order, justice, and liberty we lay down our arms, trusting that amnesty will be granted to us. We will remain obedient to your Excellency, in whom we have all confidence.

Four officers, including the Captain of the battleship Minas Geraes, were killed during the mutiny, according to advices received here by the Brazilian Chargé.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—A special dispatch received here to-night from Rio Janeiro says that both chambers of Parliament adopted the Amnesty bill and that President Fonseca gave his sanction to the measure. It adds that quiet prevailed in the city to-day, that the banks and other business houses were open, but that the business done was small.

HOLD RUSSIAN DESERTER.

Jewish Societies Hope to Save Him from What He'll Get if Deported.

After deserting from the Russian military service and spending his scanty savings to reach this country, Wulf Izwasciskow, a young Russian, is now on Ellis Island, and unless his appeal is granted he will be deported. The man fears deportation, for if by chance he gets across the Russian border he will be arrested, and sentenced to serve seven years in prison for desertion. He has relatives in this country, and the agents of the Hebrew Sheltering Arms and Immigrant Society are seeking them, so that bail can be put up to guarantee the Government against Wulf's becoming a public charge.

Wulf was born in Szechlov, in Little Russia. On Oct. 28 he, with six more of the young men of the village, were taken to the barracks to begin their term of military service. Wulf is a furrier by trade, with no inclination for the life of a soldier. He fled across the frontier into Germany by bribing a guard. He went direct to Hamburg, and there took passage on the steamer Cleveland, arriving here some days ago. As he had little money he was ordered deported. The Hebrew societies became interested in his case. They found that his brother lives in Chicago, and a brother-in-law in Brooklyn.

DRISCOLL LEFT RAIDERS STRANDED

After Sending Police to Suspected Gambling Clubs He Disappeared with the Warrant.

LURED AWAY BY A FIRE

Police, Unable to Break In, Were for Hours at the Mercy of a Most Unsympathetic Crowd.

First Deputy Police Commissioner Clement J. Driscoll drove up in an automobile about 5:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon to the hall leading to the Lusitania and Cornwall Clubs, on the second floor of 107 West 116th Street, at the corner of Lenox Avenue. In his pocket he had a warrant for the arrest of a man in one of the clubs, obtained on evidence of gambling within.

He knocked on the locked door of the Lusitania Club, Room 1.

"Who's there?" asked a voice.

The Deputy Commissioner announced himself and said he had with him a warrant for one man in the clubroom. The announcement evoked a deep silence. The door stayed closed.

After a few futile attempts to have it opened to his knocks the Deputy Commissioner walked over to the door of the Cornwall Club, Room 4. He repeated the same conversation through the locked door there, but the same silence followed as in the other case, and the door was not opened.

"All right!" said the Mayor's "Steam Engine in Boots."

He went downstairs and telephoned to the West 125th Street Police Station. A few minutes later he jumped into his auto and drove to the station himself.

Acting Capt. McDermott was out at the time, but the Deputy Commissioner ordered Lieut. Meehan to take out eight reserves and to hurry with them to the two clubs he had just left. He said he had a warrant for one man there, and that he was determined to get him and find out if there was any gambling inside the clubrooms. Lieut. Meehan got out his eight policemen and hurried to the clubrooms.

Just then an alarm of fire was sounded, and the Deputy Commissioner, who dearly loves to watch a fire and take charge of the police lines, jumped in his auto, taking his warrant to the fire with him.

Lieut. Meehan and his eight men reached the clubrooms about half an hour after Deputy Commissioner Driscoll's first alarm there. When they got there the doors were still locked.

"You might as well let us in," said Lieut. Meehan, rapping on the door of the Lusitania Club. "We've got a warrant."

Then suddenly he remembered that he hadn't. The warrant was at the fire.

Silence deep and profound prevailed within the clubroom. But the door remained closed. The police, unarmed with the warrant, feared to batter their way in.

The police next tried to induce those within the Cornwall Club to open the door, but without result.

While the Lieutenant and his eight men waited helpless in the hall for the Deputy Commissioner and his warrant to return a crowd began to gather from the street, filling the lower hall and the stairway. The crowd was not sympathetic, and was inclined to jeer the police. To make matters worse there began to come from the social clubs within faint sounds as of stifled laughter.

It began to grow, and finally night blotted out the figures of Lieut. Meehan and his eight men leaning against the wall of the hallway in front of the clubroom doors. Inside there was a stealthy shuffling of feet. Six o'clock came. Seven o'clock came. The Deputy Commissioner did not come. The policemen began to suspect that the fire must be burning up half of Harlem.

Then, at 7:30 o'clock, two hours after Deputy Commissioner Driscoll's first call, the doors of both clubs swung open suddenly and about 100 men marched out. They were laughing and chatting volubly to one another. They smiled and nodded pleasantly to the policemen in the hall. They even left the door ajar as they trooped down into the street and mingled with the watchers there.

The policemen ran into the two clubrooms and instituted a thorough search. They found two round wooden tables in each place, and nothing else. They say the rooms connected with others that are not occupied by the clubs, and into which they had no right to pry. They said seven cartloads of chips and eighteen vans of furniture might have been carried out by way of these other rooms, but they found neither chips nor furniture.

The fire to which the Deputy Commissioner had gone was ultimately put out. He did not return to the Lusitania and the Cornwall Clubs.

Raids of a somewhat different nature were made in the Bronx last night by the Captains of two precincts, assisted by Central Office detectives, at the same time as Deputy Commissioner Driscoll tried the raid on the two Harlem clubs.

Capt. Post, with Detectives McAndrews and Gilday, swooped down upon the barber shop of Alfredo Varletto, at 308 East 149th Street, on complaint, they say, of several losers in an alleged lottery game operated there. In a rear room of the shop they arrested the proprietor and Joseph Porfilio of 150 West Broadway on charges of keeping and maintaining a gambling house, and two other Italians, Joseph Falco of 284 Mulberry Street and Antonio Carcilao of 828 Cortland Avenue the Bronx, on charges of being common gamblers. Falco and Carcilao, they say, had several policy slips in their possession when arrested.

CUTS TAX ON FRANCHISE.

Justice Says Allowance Must Be Made for Absolute Equipment.

ALBANY, Nov. 25.—A new principle in connection with the valuation of special franchises by the State Board of Tax Commissioners was laid down by Supreme Court Justice Randall J. Le Boeuf to-day. He held that there may be a deduction for obsolescence of railway equipment as distinguished from depreciation from ordinary wear, and ordered a reduction of the valuation fixed by the State Board of Tax Commissioners and a referee, on the special franchises of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Railroad Company in Queens Borough for 1905 from $1,365,842 to $334,538. He says in his decision:

"Machinery or equipment, while still capable of years of service, becomes inadequate to do the work demanded, not only by the corporation, but by the law itself. In the case particularly of electrical machinery the type becomes obsolete by reason of invention, and increasing public demands frequently require in aid of safe and adequate service that the obsolete appliance or equipment give way to renewal. Some of these changes are capable of definite ascertainment. Many of them may be provided against for the future by setting aside from gross earnings a reasonable sum to create a reserve against the day when they shall come."

Counting False Study Certificates.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 25.—Register A. D. Anderson of the College of the City of New York came here to-day by direction of the Trustees of the college to investigate the number of fraudulent study certificates issued through that institution to prospecticve candidates for admission to the bar and other professions. He is inspecting the records of the State Board of Regents for the last three years and has examined about 100 certificates. The college granted between 400 and 500 certificates annually.

Calls an Apple Congress.

DENVER,—Col., Nov. 25.—Gov. Shafroth issued a call to-day for the first annual convention of the American Apple Congress to be held in Denver, Dec. 15 to 17.

POSED AS NAVAL OFFICER.

Yeoman Apprentice Caught Here Is Returned to Newport for Trial.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Nov. 25.—Yeoman Apprentice John H. Wiggins is back at the Naval Training Station under arrest to await trial on the charge of desertion. Other charges may be added to this.

About a month ago Wiggins went on leave, and overstaying his furlough for a month, was declared a deserter. A few days ago Lieut. Commander W. P. Cronan, U. S. N., in charge of the recruiting office in New York, received a visit from Wiggins, who was dressed stylishly, and informed the commander that he was a cousin of Lieut. Commander R. Z. Johnston, executive officer of the Naval Training Station here, and, with his sister, had just returned from a visit at the training station. While on the Fall River boat he had lost his pocketbook and was without funds.

Lieut. Commander Cronan gave Wiggins sufficient funds for breakfast and had him covered while Lieut. Commander Johnston was called by telephone and the truth learned. Then Wiggins was arrested.

Wiggins had been representing himself to be a naval officer, according to advices received at the training station, in many places beside the New York recruiting station.

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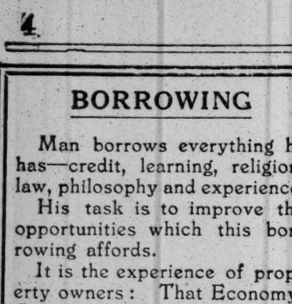

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SAYS RATE CHANGES ARE DISCRIMINATORY

And Desired by Roads to Overcome Their Misdoings, Says ex-Railroad President.

CITES PULP SCHEDULES

H. C. Barlow Tells Commerce Commission They Are Ruining the Business of Western Paper Mills.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—The Inter-State Commerce Commission, considering the railroads' proposal to increase freight rates heard H. C. Barlow, a Director of the Chicago Association of Commerce and for many years Traffic Manager of the Wisconsin Central, General Freight Agent of the Santa Fé, and later President of the Evansville & Terre Haute Railroad summarize to-day in seven statements, his reasons for believing the proposed increase of rates unjust. Mr. Barlow contended:

That the advances would apply to only 10½ per cent. of the tonnage in the territory covered.

That 44 per cent. of the proposed increase was on first-class merchandise.

That 75 per cent. was on shippers of the first, second, and third classes.

That he was not convinced that the financial condition of the roads justified the increase.

That the abolishment of rebates, in effect, had increased present rates.

That there evidently had been a selection of merchandise to bear the burden, and that, in his opinion, the present rates having been effective for a long period of years, it was time for a reduction, if anything.

Sees Discrimination in Pulp Rates.

Mr. Barlow took up various commodity articles such as sugar, bullion and coffee, and gave the successive reductions in these rates in the last ten years, urging that they now should not be exempt from the increase and escape the burden that was to be put on shippers under the class rates. Bullion, as an example, was being carried at a rate which earned the roads $11 a ton, said Mr. Barlow, while grain was earning $18 a ton. Commodities that were closely controlled, he declared, seemed to be enjoying exemption from any proposed increase and, in some instances, were being carried now at a lower rate than ever before.

Mr. Barlow declared that the Wisconsin pulp mills had been required to do business under a discrimination, their Chicago rate, over a haul of 180 miles, being 10 cents while the Eastern mills as far as Maine enjoyed a rate for a haul of 1,200 miles of 18 cents a 100 pounds. The latter rate, he said, manifestly was made to allow the Eastern mills to dump their pulp on the Western market, and the Wisconsin, Minnesota and Michigan mills were being snowed out of business.

The witness brought out as a guiding rule of justification, an answer made by President McCrea of the Pennsylvania when he was asked whether other railroads, were they situated as favorably as his own road, would need the proposed increase of rates. Mr. McCrea said they would not. President Willard of the B. & O. made a similar answer and through the examination of several other expert witnesses to-day use was made by counsel of the same rule of justification.

Mr. Barlow took up the Wabash and one or two other roads and said it was not reasonable to tax commerce that one or two roads might overcome the consequences of their misdoings and at the same time place a vast and unnecessary burden on the entire commerce of the territory affected for the benefit of all other roads.

Regarding operating policies, Mr. Barlow said he always had held, while engaged in railroad traffic management, that all service should be expedited. The delay of locomotives and freight cars was a loss of interest on capital invested. The effect on commerce of slow service was brought out by the Richmond Chamber of Commerce recently in a computation showing that the value of merchandise moved as freight annually was $22,000,000,000, and this merchandise, if delayed a week at the ordinary rate of 5 per cent., caused a loss to owners of $110,000,000.

Mr. Barlow showed that many roads had reduced the cost of conducting transportation in the last decade, and he urged that the commission take figures for the conduct of transportation rather than operating expenses as a basis on which to figure cost, as the former figures could not be manipulated. Wages, cost of fuel, and similar costs directly necessary to transportation, had to be reported, while track repair, maintenance, and locomotive and car repairs might be made to fluctuate, he declared.

When the hypothetical question was put to him by Mr. Butterfield of the New York Central as to how he would place the burden of the proposed increase if he were authorized by the commission to do so to meet an agreement to increase the wages of employes $34,000,000 a year, Mr. Barlow said that he should impose on each class and on commodities the just proportion which each article shipped should bear to the whole amount, and if he found difficulty in doing this, he would reorganize his road.

Francis B. Gowan, General Counsel for the Central, endeavored to institute a comparison of the earnings on traffic between New York and Chicago on less than car shipments which, he said, averaged five and three-tenths tons, and brought about an average of $50 a trip to the roads, and commodity shipments like sugar and coffee, which earned $100 a car because of heavy loading.

Members of the commission scouted the statement that less-than-car shipments earned only $50 a car between New York and Chicago, and Mr. Gowan said he could bring witnesses to prove what he said.

Rate Increases Affect Consumers.

A statement by Mr. Barlow that any increased freight rate always fell on the consumer brought from Chairman Knapp of the commission the question why an increase of less than 5 mills on a pair of shoes should be reflected in the retail price of the shoes. Mr. Barlow replied that the manufacturer of 100,000 cases of shoes annually probably would meet a 15 per cent. freight rate increase with an increase of 10 cents a pair for shoes at wholesale. Mr. James, representing the shippers, declared the case was similar to that of the policeman who takes but one peanut from the Italian's fruit stand when he might have taken a handful. It was not a question whether he took one peanut or many, but whether he had the right to take any at all, argued the lawyer.

The most remarkable witness that has appeared yet was nineteen-year-old Bernard Bergunder of Baltimore, who has taken the course in economics and finance at the University of Pennsylvania. He had worked out the earnings of a purchase of 100 shares of Baltimore & Ohio Railroad stock, showing every right issued in the last ten years and the increment on the original purchase and the successive rights. The original 100 shares had grown to be 209.3 shares, the cost of which was $19,546 and which, with fluctuations, would be worth $24,383, giving a gain of $4,837 in nine years.

E. E. Williamson of Cincinnati, who for sixteen years had been Traffic Manager of the Queen & Crescent before becoming Traffic Manager of the Cincinnati Shippers' Association, recited President McCrea's answer as to there being no necessity for an increase of rates if all railroads were as well off as the Pennsylvania, and a similar utterance by Commissioner Prouty in the annual report of the Inter-State Commerce Commission for 1909, and then presented a study of the Pittsburg & Fort Wayne, which under its lease to the Pennsylvania had remained for forty years a constant unit in the traffic. It had the same mileage of 468.5 miles and had not been handicapped by traffic arrangements and stock-jobbing operations.

The witness showed how the road had paid an annual rental of $2,463,800, as well as 7 per cent. a year on $11,500,000 capital stock and 7 per cent. on an issue of $8,200,000 special guaranteed stock, issued when the lease was executed, and had wiped out the funded debt of $13,663,000. All betterments had been covered by the issue of special guaranteed stock, the betterments having been earned by the road. The witness submitted the conclusion that the limit had been reached with this road at least, where the railroad had no right to impose an increase of rates on the commerce of the country.

He then presented a similar analysis of the earnings of the Pittsburg, Chicago, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad, also leased to the Pennsylvania. He said that the Pennsylvania had turned a larger current of traffic to the Pittsburg rather than the P., C. C. & St. L. or it would have shown a tremendous amount of earnings and the Pittsburg & Fort Wayne would have remained a prodigy in earning capacity. When asked why the preference was shown, the witness said he thought it was because of the better opportunity for reinvestment of earnings in the special guaranteed stock of the Fort Wayne, which was guaranteed at 7 per cent. for 99 years.

CRIPPLES' HOSPITAL SOLD.

New York Central Pays $1,350,000 for Property at 42d St. and Lexington Ave.

By its purchase yesterday of the property and buildings of the New York Society for the Relief of the Ruptured and Crippled on Lexington Avenue, between Forty-second and Forty-third Streets, the New York Central Railroad acquired the last of the many parcels required to complete its plans for the enlargement of the Grand Central Station and yards.

The property, which occupies the entire block front on the east side of Lexington Avenue, 200.10 feet with a depth of 125 feet on both Forty-second and Forty-third Streets, was sold to the railroad through John N. Golding for about $1,850,000. All of the rest of the block, 150 feet deep and 200.10 feet on Depew Place has been owned by the railroad for a year, having been bought from the Winthrop estate for about $1,500,000.

By the terms of the sale the hospital will not vacate its buildings for a year, when it is expected that a new hospital will be ready in the city. A larger hospital probably will be erected a few miles out of the city. These plans have been discussed by the Trustees for some time.

The New York Society for the Relief of the Ruptured and Crippled was founded in 1863 largely through the instrumentality of Dr. James Knight. Its rooms at first were on Second Avenue. In 1867 it purchased the large plot just sold and erected the Forty-second Street building, the Forty-third Street end being constructed fifteen years ago. The hospital was a sightly building, five stories in height, of ornamental stone and brick.

The New York Central Railroad now owns from Forty-second to Fiftieth Streets, facing Lexington Avenue and extending westward to the railroad tracks adjoining Park Avenue.

SEEKS TO GAIN HER CHILD.

Hers and Not the Father's Under Prussian Divorce Law.

Marie Wagner began habeas corpus proceedings before Supreme Court Justice Bischoff yesterday to regain possession of her five-year-old daughter Ruth, who, she declares, is being held at 562 West 113th Street by Otto Wagner and Elsie Stemmler, the child's father, and nurse, contrary to the provisions of the Prussian law. She and her husband were divorced last May, she says, by the Royal State Court of Prussia, and it is her contention that the law of that country awards the custody of a son less than 6 years old to the father, and of a daughter to the mother.

She tells of the marriage at Weimar in 1903 and of the separation in February of this year, and declares that early in April the father and the nurse secretly took the child from Berlin to Mexico City, where Mr. Wagner has large business interests. She traced them there with great difficulty, she explains, because of misleading postal cards which were left behind to be sent to her from Berlin, and that now, unless she agrees to an arrangment whereby she will see the child only six weeks of each year, her husband threatens to travel from place to place, evading the consequences of litigation.

Lost Pearls in the Lost Column.

Mrs. Edward Rothschild lost half of a valuable pearl necklace she was wearing at the opera on Wednesday night, either in going to or coming from Sherry's, through the breaking of the chain on which the pearls were strung. There are thirty-five pearls missing. Mrs. Rothschild is trying to recover them through an advertisement in the Lost and Found column of THE TIMES. The finder, who takes the pearls to her apartment at Sherry's, Forty-fourth Street and Fifth Avenue, will be rewarded.

AQUEDUCT BUILDER COMMITS SUICIDE

Worry Over Accidents at Cold Spring Works Probably Cause R. K. Everett's Act.

WAITED UNTIL THANKSGIVING

Then After Dinner with Relatives Son of Late Commodore Everett Shoots Himself in Mansion Grounds.

Special to The New York Times.

COLD SPRING, N. Y., Nov. 25.—Robert K. Everett, who was President of Everett & Co., contractors for the Cold Spring section of the Ashokan aqueduct, committed suicide Thanksgiving night by shooting himself in the temple in the yard of the old Morris mansion, once the home of George T. Morris, the poet, and now the property of Mrs. Daniel Butterfield. Worry over the many accidents that have attended work on the aqueduct is believed to have caused Mr. Everett to take his life.

For a long time the contractor has worried greatly over these accidents, particularly the one of Jan. 21 last, when dynamite that was stored in the works exploded and eleven men were killed and many others wounded. Several suits for damages were instituted as a result of this explosion, and in at least two of the cases heavy damages were obtained against Everett & Co.

Mr. Everett is believed to have shot himself soon after eating Thanksgiving dinner at the home of his brother-in-law, Richard Baldwin, with whom Mr. Everett, who was unmarried, lived. Several persons remembered to-day hearing the report of a pistol about 8:30 o'clock last night, and physicians who examined Mr. Everett's body to-day said that he must have died at just about that time.

The body was found this morning by Mrs. William H. Haldane, wife of a New York City lawyer who has a home in this village. She was on her way across the fields to the home of a neighbor when she saw the body lying near the old fountain in the Morris yard.

Mr. Everett was about 40 years old, and was a son of the late Commodore William W. Everett, in his time one of the best-known residents of Putnam County.

The section of the aqueduct that his company is building is that just south of Storm King Mountain, about seven miles from Fishkill Landing.

At the time of the explosion last January, Everett was near the excavation, and had a narrow escape from death. There were eighteen men in the works, and Mr. Everett led the rescuers into the smoke-filled hole. The shock of his experience upset him considerably.

BANKER ENDS LIFE.

S. T. Withers of Lynchburg Shoots Himself in Hospital.

LYNCHBURG, Va., Nov. 25.—Samuel T. Withers, aged 55, Second Vice President of the First National Bank, committed suicide in a hospital here to-day by shooting himself through the head.

It is not known how Mr. Withers obtained the revolver with which he shot himself. Nurses, upon hearing the report of the weapon, rushed into the private ward and found the banker dead. For five months Mr. Withers had been under medical treatment. Recently he stated he would return to work.

The dead man's financial matters are in excellent condition. His estate is said to be worth $40,000, with an income of $4,000 a year.

JOHN BIGELOW'S BIRTHDAY.

He Was Ninety-three Years Old Yesterday and at Work on a New Book.

John Bigelow was 93 years old yesterday. He was busy finishing a new book he is soon to publish. The book deals with the high cost of living, and is entitled "Building Temples of Peace with Intempered Mortar." It is the last volume in the series by Mr. Bigelow, the "Retrospections of a Long Life." Many books have been published before by Mr. Bigelow, among them lives of Samuel J. Tilden, Benjamin Franklin, and William Cullen Bryant, "The Mystery of Sleep," "Molinos the Quietist," and "Wit and Wisdom of the Haytians."

Less than two weeks ago Mr. Bigelow attended the opening of the Bigelow Museum at Malden, N. Y., his native town. The museum was a donation to Malden as a museum, library, and lecture hall. The nucleus of the library consists of books and historical papers covering events contemporaneous with Mr. Bigelow's life and activities. There are also many relics and memorials of Malden in the museum. That town was partly founded and built up by Mr. Bigelow's father.

Yesterday there was a constant stream of visitors to the Bigelow home in Gramercy Park, all with one mission—to congratulate the aged diplomat on his long life and to wish him many more birthdays. Mr. Bigelow is in splendid health. He may make another trip to France next Summer, it is said. On Thanksgiving Day he dined with his children, grandchildren, and great-grandchildren, as has been his custom for years. Numerous telegrams and letters of congratulations were received by Mr. Bigelow yesterday from the leading citizens of the State and Nation.

Mr. Bigelow was born at Malden, N. Y., Nov. 25, 1817, and was educated at Union College. He was one of the editors of The Evening Post from 1849 to 1861, was Minister to France from 1864 to 1867. He was also one of the intimate friends of the late Samuel J. Tilden, and was one of his executors. John Bigelow, Jr., and Poultney Bigelow are his sons.

Miss Draper Joins Board of Education.

Mayor Gaynor has appointed Miss Martha L. Draper of 18 West Eighth Street to the Board of Education. She was for some time Chairman of the Local School Board of the Ninth District, and has been active in school work in the city for several years.

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A Book Sale at Amazingly Low Prices That Seem Under Cost of Paper and Binding.
Loeser's Has Made a Christmas Coup

NEXT WEEK STARTS THE CHRISTMAS MONTH. And to-day starts at Loeser's one of the most extraordinary Book Sales that was ever held. Could a more fortunate combination possibly be conceived?

Books make perfect gifts. They are welcome in every home; welcome by everybody. And this Sale is made up of the Books that should be in every home library, the writings of the standard authors; the best of the world's literature.

They are finely bound in cloth and in leather. They are handsome Books to look at; fine to handle; so strongly made as to promise indefinite term of service; so well printed that it is a pleasure to read them.

We have bought them under such conditions that we can make the prices amazingly low—almost preposterous in their littleness. Imagine getting a set of Dickens, bound in THREE-QUARTER LEATHER, for a dollar a volume! Imagine buying a Stevenson in three-quarter leather for SIXTY-FOUR CENTS A VOLUME!

The chance should, of course, be turned to advantage NOW. We cannot hope to have enough of these Sets to last for any considerable time. We will hold your purchase for later deliveries if you wish; but you should SECURE them now, lest when you do want to buy the desired Sets are gone.

Burton Holmes' Travelogues.
12 vols., ¾ morocco binding....$48
Ridpath's History of the World.
9 vols., ¾ leather.....$25
John L. Stoddard's Lectures.
15 vols., ¾ morocco binding....$44
15 vols., full morocco binding..$75
The Century Dictionary.
10 vols., 1902 edition, ¾ morocco binding.....$37.50
R. L. Stevenson.
10 vols., bound in cloth.....$4.45
10 vols., bound in ¾ leather...$6.40
Charles Dickens.
15 vols., bound in cloth.....$8
15 vols., ¾ leather binding...$9.75
Parkman. 13 Volumes.
Bound in cloth.....$13
Half leather binding.....$18.85
Half calf binding.....$25.35
Fielding. 7 Volumes.
Bound in cloth.....$5
Three-quarter leather binding.$6.75
Hugo. 16 Volumes.
Three-quarter leather binding..$13.50
Full morocco binding.....$36.50
Shakespeare. 20 Volumes.
Bound in cloth.....$8
Three-quarter leather binding.$9.75
Thackeray. 10 Volumes.
Bound in cloth, at.....$5
Three-quarter leather binding.$6.65
Eliot. 12 Volumes.
Bound in cloth, at.....$9
Three-quarter leather binding..$12
St. James Edition, 10 volumes, bound in cloth, at.....$6.75
Pepys' Diary. 9 Volumes.
Bound in cloth.....$8.50
Three-quarter leather binding, at $11.50
Bulwer. 15 Volumes.
Bound in cloth.....$9.75
Three-quarter leather binding..$12.25
Dickens. 30 Volumes.
Bound in cloth.....$22.50
Three-quarter leather binding...$30
Burke. 12 Volumes.
Bound in cloth.....$12
Half leather binding.....$17.40
Half calf binding.....$23.40
Smollett. 6 Volumes.
Bound in cloth.....$4.20
Three-quarter leather binding.$5.60
Cooper. 16 Volumes.
Bound in cloth.....$9
Three-quarter leather binding..$12
Emerson. 6 Volumes.
Bound in cloth.....$3.75
Three-quarter leather binding.$4.75
Hugo. 20 Volumes.
Bound in cloth.....$15
Three-quarter leather binding..$20
Warner's Library of the World's Best Literature.
31 vols., buckram binding.....$15
Kipling. 6 Volumes.
Bound in cloth, at.....$3.65
Scott. 12 Volumes.
Bound in cloth.....$6.75
Sloan's Napoleon. 4 Volumes.
Three-quarter leather binding.$7.95
Ruskin. 13 Volumes.
Bound in cloth.....$7
Gibbon. 6 Volumes.
Bound in cloth.....$4.75
Poe. 10 Volumes.
Bound in cloth.....$6
Three-quarter leather.....$8.75
De Maupassant.
17 vols., buckram binding..$13.50
10 vols., ¾ leather binding....$6.75
Oriental Tales. 15 Volumes.
Bound in cloth.....$14
Mysteries of Paris. 3 Volumes.
Bound in cloth.....$2.25
Lamb. 8 Volumes.
Three-quarter leather binding.$6.75
Dumas. 15 Volumes.
Bound in cloth.....$8.75
World's Great Literature. 10 Vols.
Three-quarter leather binding.$6.70
History and Government of the United States.
4 vols., bound in cloth.....$1.75
Main Floor.

Field Day in Girls' Wear.

SUITS AND COATS of the styles that girls prefer will make a day of extraordinary interest in the Loeser Store to-day. Each one of the several bays that make up the long showroom will have its special offering. One will be

A Group of Tailored Suits, $5.98.
These are of excellent worsteds and well tailored. Thirty inch coats with semi-fitted back and single or double breasted fronts. Some have inlaid collars and all are satin lined. Gored and plaited skirts. None sent C. O. D.., credited or exchanged.

Misses' Full Length Coats at $15.
Made of smart fancy mixtures; mostly with semi-fitted backs. Some have large patch pockets. Yokes are cloth or satin lined and all are men tailored.

Girls' Coats at $4.98.
These are smart Coats for girls of 6 to 14 years; made of plain or fancy cloths and some with combination collars. Some are lined throughout and others have self yokes.

Girls' Rubberized Raincoats at $3.98.
A notable value; these full length rubberized sateen Rain Coats for girls of 6 to 14 years. They are single-breasted with loose backs and they button close to the throat. Ample in proportions. Red, tan and navy.

Girls' Rain Capes at $3.75.
These are full sweep Capes for girls of 6 to 16 years. Finished with silk lined hoods.
Second Floor, Elm Place.

Christmas Sale of Women's Pure Thread Silk Hosiery.

SILK HOSIERY is always givable, and to-day at Loeser's brings a chance to give silk Hosiery that would usually be $1 to $6 a pair and to buy at **75c.** to **$2.50** a pair.

Not only that, but we will box any of this silk Hosiery in handsome Christmas boxes without extra charge.

The purchase was very large—all we could get, in fact. But even a large purchase cannot last long at such prices as these:

$1 Silk Hose at 75c. Black and colored pure thread silk.

$1.50 and $2 Silk Hose at $1. Black and colored pure thread silk Hose of a superior quality.

$2.50 and $3.50 Silk Hose at $1.69. Black pure thread silk Hose with hand embroidered insteps in self and contrasting colors.
Main Floor.

$1.50 Velvet Hand Bags, $1.

VELVET HAND BAGS are to rule as big favorites in the Christmas gift list this season. And this chance to buy Velvet Hand Bags with fancy oxidized metal frames for as little as one dollar each is a most unusual one. They are lined with moire and finished with long cord and tassels.

$1.50 Hand Bags at 98c. Black seal grain Carriage Bags, split and kyle bottom, moire lined, fancy oxidized frame, strap handle and fitted with purse.

$2 Hand Bags at $1.49. Ten inch black seal grain Carriage Bags in the deep shape, with covered frame, gilt or gun metal trimmed, lined with leather, double strap handle; fitted with card case, purse, mirror and vinaigrette. Also at this price are a number of metal frame Hand Bags.
Main Floor.

$3.50 Brass Desk Sets, $2.75.

A GIFT EITHER MAN OR WOMAN would appreciate and a distinct price saving as you will note.

The design, though plain, is ornamental in the brush finish, and each set is composed of double Inkstand, Hand Blotter, Letter Rack, Paper Knife, Pen Tray and 13x17 inch Desk Pad with plain brass corners; $3.50 value for.....$2.75
Main Floor, Fulton Street.

L. & N. Green Trading Stamps with All Cash or Charge Purchases—Double Stamps Before Noon. Single Stamps After Noon.

Dry Goods **Greenhut & Co** Wearing Apparel

Our Holiday Goods Department In the Basement Is Now Open

Complete new stocks of Dolls, Toys, Games, Books, Pictures, Calendars and other attractive Christmas Gift merchandise,
All at Very Low Prices

Stunning Caracul Fur Coats, with Lynx Collar. Extraordinary Value, $79.50

WHEN the House of Greenhut is willing to sell a Coat for $98.50 regular it must stand the test of proving the best $98.50 value in New York city. That is exactly the case with these beautiful coats—but to do something entirely out of the ordinary—to strike a note of Greenhut value-giving that will be heard so clearly as to be remembered for a long time—we have decided to place just twenty-five of these coats on sale at the remarkably low price of $79.50.

We could write a great deal about this coat, about the general lines, the handsome lustrous skins, the rich brocade satin linings, &c., but these are better seen than read about. They are 50 and 52 inch models, semi-fitted, brocade satin lined, with large jewelled buttons and long, silky, lynx collar, revers and cuffs. Extraordinary value at $79.50.
First Floor—Greenhut and Company—On Sale To-day.

These Shoes for Women Are $3.50 at Greenhut's Because:

. . they are better style, quality, fit and service than you can buy at this price anywhere in the regular way. GREENHUT methods and the GREENHUT determination to achieve betterness have put them into fair comparison with most of the $4.00 shoes of the specialty shops.

Button, lace and blucher styles; medium and high Cuban heels, toes tipped or plain; tops of cloth or mat kid, which fit snugly around the ankle; flexible welted or hand-turned soles. The leathers are patent, dull calf, tan Russia calf and vici kid. All styles, all sizes, $3.50.
First Floor—On Sale To-day.

Greenhut and Company, 6th Avenue, 18th to 19th St., New York City Store formerly occupied by B. Altman & Co.

FLAY THE INTERBORO AND SUBWAY SERVICE

Merchants' Association and the Mayor, Too, Assailed in Washington Heights Meeting.

DEMAND FOR COMPETITION

Interboro's Huge Profits Kept Secret, Says Senator Newcomb—"Lemon Express" and Subway Crush Denounced.

After discussing service in the present Subway at length and deciding that its management does not entitle it to any further use of the city's credit or to retain any civic status except that of a public nuisance, a mass meeting of citizens living north of 130th Street on Washington Heights went on record last night as favoring unanimously "any plan in subway construction which would bring competition into the present deplorable situation."

The meeting, which was held in Corrigan Hall, at 157th Street and Broadway, was called by the Washington Heights Taxpayers' Association to protest against Subway conditions on the Heights. Those present, nearly all of whom were property owners, joined in condemning the Subway service as unnecessarily cruel to women patrons and impossible to tolerate, even in the hours of minimum traffic. For these hours it was declared the trains were adjusted to keep a maximum of discomfort and inconvenience on the basis of the rush hour business.

One man said that what he was fighting for was a chance to get home of an evening with all his clothing intact and to have his wife come home from a downtown shopping trip in some other state than that of nervous collapse from discomforts, not to mention indignities she had been forced to undergo.

The Bronx trolley systems, planning to extend their lines on the Heights, were denounced on the ground that they would bring more people to the Subway stations to increase an already intolerable crush. It was voted to oppose in any way the extention of Bronx crosstown lines to Broadway on 155th Street and on 181st Street.

Denounces the Interborough.

A sensation was sprung by State Senator Josiah Newcomb in a speech opposing Mayor Gaynor's desire to go slow in triborough construction and the alliances the Mayor was said to be disposed to make with the Merchant's Association in seeking fresh causes for delay.

"Why, that's the association" declared Senator Newcomb "which tried to accelerate Senator Grady's Eleventh Avenue grab some years ago. I learned its character then, and I have held it in small esteem ever since. I would not trust it. No citizen should trust it. I think investigation will prove it is a press bureau or an "accelerating organization" for certain interests.

"Mayor Gaynor writes that we should not come before him with letters until we have been down on our knees before maps of the city. That sounds like this matter was a new one that sudden demands for extraordinary delays should be made in the interest of fairness. Why, for years, I have been down on my knees before maps. The Mayor has had years to study the matter and prepare himself. The time has passed for extraordinary delays. It is time, and long past the time, that action should be taken."

Senator Newcomb made another statement a little later that caught the audience. This concerned an Interborough schedule of resources which he had seen privately in an investor's office.

"That statement by the Interborough Company," he said, "covered the matter of their net earnings and other confidential matters. Across its top in black letters were the lines, so prominent that any reader would have to notice them: 'This report is confidential. Under no circumstances is it to be given to the newspapers.'

Glimpse of Huge Profits.

"And that report which the Interborough was so anxious to keep secret," continued Senator Newcomb, "showed that the road was scandalously prosperous, so prosperous that it would constitute a public scandal to have the figures come out, and so it made its information confidential, with a special clause barring out the press."

Competition was urged by the Senator as an element sadly needed to stir the Interborough "on every matter not contributing directly to the dividend fund."

"Why, I can come up here on the west side subway at any hour of the day," he said, "and find two or three Bronx trains passing at Ninety-sixth Street to one Broadway train. And I nearly always find that a strap or a portion of the strap is the best I can get in the way of accommodations.

"And I can get into an express train in the morning—one of those special lemon express trains that go on the third track from 137th Street to Ninety-sixth Street. What is the result? We are invariably halted at 103d Street, and we lie there until we lose all the time we gained by passing up the local stations from 137th Street on. That's the way the Interborough kept its promise to give us that additional express service. And from its past promises, kept in such a fashion, what have we to expect from future promises it may choose to make?"

There were many contributions to the argument to supplement those of Senator Newcomb, most of them along similar lines.

Wants Local Service Extended.

Alderman John D. Boschen reported as a member of an investigating committee that the best move he could see was to demand that the Public Service Commission extend the local service north to Dyckman Street in the rush hours instead of stopping it at 137th Street, six stations short of that point. He said the commission could order the local service to proceed on a two-minute headway, which would double the service given exclusively by express trains at present.

A committee was named to see the Public Service Commissioners and ascertain what they were willing to do about the longer local service.

R. P. Bolton, who goes up and down in the rush hour each day, said he had not seen the time in months when a passenger could get a seat on a train going in either direction at 157th Street in the busy hours. One of his experiences was that after getting standing room for both feet for a time he was finally crowded into standing room for one foot only, and then find another had upon the strap he was clinging to.

Collin Woodward, Republican leader of the Twenty-third Assembly District, said he thought he could tell why the "lemon express service" had proved a failure. "I met Manager Hedley just after the Public Service Commission ordered in that service, and Hedley said to me that he had received his order from the commission, but that we'd find we'd never get the service. Well, Hedley intimated he was going to hoodwink the commission, and he made good. And with that kind of a policy why should the public trust the company which only plans to hoodwink it again and again as often as it can?"

Mr. Woodward's remarks brought out a shower of compliments for William G. McAdoo, and his motto of "The Public be Pleased" was quoted, and many points of the McAdoo management were contrasted with that of the Interborough methods.

Edward D. Cohn said that the reason the Bronx was favored over the Heights in service was that many politicians were interested in auction sales of Bronx property, and that the Interborough was influenced by them to give the Bronx a service calculated to shift the population over that way.

E. F. Eilert, a member of the Board of Education, said that under the Interborough's plan of making progress backward it would be well to demand new stations at 151st Street and 175th Street at once, so that the children of the present generation might perchance begin to get the benefits.

George C. Wheeler declared he had noticed that one elevator was shut off at 181st Street promptly at 9 o'clock every morning regardless of traffic conditions, thus making the jam twice as bad as it need be for the rest of the day, and in fact making the rush hour conditions a standard to be maintained by slackening the service whenever the traffic slackened. His motion that the Public Service Commission be asked to keep both the elevators running at all times carried.

John D. Beals, a lawyer of 203 Broadway, presided at the mass meeting.

DISLIKES McADOO PLAN.

Borough President Steers Thinks It Inadequate for Brooklyn.

Borough President Steers of Brooklyn, who has two votes in the Board of Estimate, expressed dissatisfaction yesterday with the McAdoo subway plans as affecting Brooklyn. President Steers had a conference with Mr. McAdoo, at which the scheme was outlined to him.

To meet his ideas of Brooklyn's needs Mr. Steers said, Mr. McAdoo would have to include in his plans the entire Broadway-Lafayette Avenue route in Brooklyn. Mr. Steers said that he was not committed to any particular subway plan, and would not commit himself until he had examined carefully into the merits or demerits of the different schemes.

Fast Train for Erie Commuters.

Commuters on the Caldwell Branch of the Erie Railroad have been promised a train to run from Essex Falls to Jersey City in forty-five minutes on condition that it receives enough patronage to make it pay. The fastest train now takes fifty-five minutes. The new train will be run as a result of a petition circulated by Leon Carley, a New York lawyer. It is expected to leave Essex Falls about 7:40 A. M. and arrive in New York in time to permit its passengers to reach business before 9 o'clock.

Thaw Auto Injures a Girl.

Returning from an errand for her mother, Abbie Hauck, 10 years old, of 408 West Fiftieth Street, was struck by an auto owned by Benjamin Thaw of 854 Fifth Avenue, at Ninth Avenue and Fiftieth Street, last night. Only the chauffeur, John A. Kane of 150 East Ninety-first Street, was in the auto at the time. He carried the girl to Roosevelt Hospital. She was dangerously hurt.

TWO SUBWAY BIDS ON THE WAY NOW

Interborough's Proposal and McAdoo's Extended Offer to be Submitted in a Few Days.

A SHONTS POINT AT ISSUE

It Is in the Demand for Lexington Avenue, and from This He May Not Recede—Service Board Equally Firm.

William G. McAdoo, President of the Hudson & Manhattan Railroad Company, which is a bidder on the modified triborough subway route, has so far completed his plans covering a bid on the operation of the Fourth Avenue Brooklyn Subway and the elevated extensions to be eventually built for the triborough in the Bronx, that at a conference with Chairman Willcox of the Public Service Commission to-day the supplemental bid will be put into approximately final shape for submission early next week.

Mr. McAdoo, after he made his original bid, learning that Controller Prendergast and President Mitchel of the Board of Aldermen, who are pledged to the construction of the triborough with the city's credit, believed that he ought to bid also on the Fourth Avenue, Brooklyn, route and the Bronx extensions, and began at once to prepare a bid.

The chances are that both the new McAdoo proposal and the expected proposal of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company will be sent to the Public Service Commission early next week. The latter proposal is expected in well-informed quarters to follow the suggestion contained in the letter of Mayor Gaynor to President Towne of the Merchants' Association, and to provide for the use of the city's available subway building credit of about $57,000,000 and the construction of the rest of the Interborough's extensions on its own credit.

It is not believed that the Interborough will recede from the condition laid down in President Shonts's letter of July 5 that he get Lexington Avenue for the extension of the line north from the Grand Central Station. This is the chief point of physical conflict between the Interborough's route as it has stood since the letter of July 5, and the triborough route as laid out by the Public Service Commission. Lexington Avenue throughout its length is used for the Broadway-Lexington Avenue Subway, the trunk line of the triborough.

Prior to the letter of July 5 the Interborough, during the latter part of 1909 and the early months of 1910, was negotiating with the Public Service Commission on the basis of an extension north from the Grand Central up Madison Avenue, the Commission having expressed its unwillingness, when earlier offers were made involving the use of Lexington Avenue for the Interborough extensions, to break up the triborough route as laid out, by conceding Lexington Avenue to the Interborough. In the latter part of the correspondence with the Commission last July, President Shonts of the Interborough indicated the willingness of his company to consider any alternative to the use of Lexington Avenue, such as the use of Madison Avenue, which they might propose.

Express Employes in Conference.

Rumors that there may be more trouble between the express companies and their employes over the question of an open shop were revived last night following conferences held by committees of the employes at 781 Eighth Avenue over the wages and conditions under which they are to work after Dec. 1. No decision was reached at the conferences, which will be continued on Monday evening.

Going Around the World on Stilts.

Two German boys, Albert Marder and Hans Hoeledampf, formerly stewards on the steamer Prinzess Irene of the North German Lloyd Line, called at the City Hall yesterday to say that they are going to walk around the world on stilts. They are both professional globe trotters. A wager of $5,000, they say, is their incentive this time.

GAYNOR GIFT TO HOSPITAL.

Mayor Adds $100 to Fund for St. Mary's, Where He Was Treated.

Mayor Gaynor has contributed $100 to the fund being collected for St. Mary's Hospital, Hoboken, to which he was taken after he was shot last Summer, this letter to A. Barton Hepburn accompanying the contribution:

Office of the Mayor.

Dear Mr. Hepburn: I inclose my check for $100 for the St. Mary's Hospital Thanksgiving Day fund. It seems to me that before closing the fund you should remove the limit of $100, so that those who can afford it may give large sums. The noble women who run the hospital are much in need of help to carry on this work. My one wish the morning I left their hospital was that I were able to pay off their entire debt. Up to the time I was taken to the hospital I had only a vague notion, like that common to all who have had no hospital experience, that there were such noble women in the world, who devote all of their time gratis to the nursing of sick and wounded in hospitals. What would the world do without them? There is a notion abroad to some extent that this fund is to pay my medical and surgical bills. It ought to be removed, as I fear it prevents subscriptions.

Sincerely yours,
W. J. GAYNOR.

Nov. 23, 1910.

The treasurer's report of the fund now shows a total of $13,268.35, received from more than 300 contributors. The subscription list will remain open and contributions will be received up to Dec. 1. It was decided by the committee yesterday that the entire fund should be presented to St. Mary's Hospital.

Yesterday's subscriptions included $100 each from James Byrne, E. H. Litchfield, Thomas F. Ryan, John M. Bowers, John E. Berwind, Samuel Thorne, Cleveland H. Dodge, and William J. Gaynor; $50 each from John F. Galvin, Patrick A. Whitney, and E. R. Bacon; $25 each from W. B. Hornblower and Timothy L. Woodruff.

Gallagher to Face Three Indictments.

James Gallagher, who shot Mayor Gaynor in Hoboken on Aug. 9 last and also caused a bullet to graze one of the arms of Street Cleaning Commissioner William Edwards, who tried to save Mayor Gaynor, when placed on trial in Jersey City, will face three indictments voted for against him yesterday afternoon by the Hudson County Grand Jury. Two are for assault with intent to kill Mayor Gaynor and Commissioner Edwards, and a third one for carrying concealed weapons. The witnesses called before the Grand Jury by Assistant Prosecutor George T. Vickers included Robert Adamson, Mayor Gaynor's secretary; Commissioner Edwards, and Detective Sergeant Daniel Kelley, who arrested Gallagher.

A VOTE FOR ROCKEFELLER.

John D. and Russell Sage Got One Ballot Each Last Election.

The New York County Board of Canvassers announced yesterday the final vote in the recent election on the proposed amendment to the Constitution to increase the number of the Judges of the Court of Appeals and their salaries, and the proposal to have the State appropriate $2,500,000 for the improvement of the Harriman State Park gift. The first amendment was carried in this county by a vote of 113,509 to 47,467, with 142,269 blanks. The park proposition was carried by a vote of 121,855 to 32,983, with 148,403 blanks.

In the Tenth Election District of the Twenty-third Assembly District, a vote was cast for Russell Sage for Lieutenant Governor There were also two for Lieutenant Governor for Thomas M. Osborne of Auburn, and one each for Chief Magistrate McAdoo and H. H. Sutro.

William F. Doerflinger of Martin B. Brown & Co., the city printers, received six votes for Secretary of State, and Mr. McAdoo and Samuel Gompers received one each.

Mr. McAdoo also received a vote for State Controller, as did President Mitchel of the Board of Aldermen and Herman Leland.

For State Treasurer there was a vote each for William H. Ashton, the strike organizer; Charles Shipper, William J. Stern, Mr. McAdoo, and Charles F. Murphy.

In the Sixth Election District of the Thirty-fourth Assembly District there was a vote for John D. Rockefeller for Supreme Court Judge, and there was one vote each for John Doe and Mr. McAdoo for Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals.

OPEN PENNSYLVANIA STATION TO-NIGHT

First Regular Train to Use the Hudson River Tubes Starts at 12:02 A. M. Sunday.

TICKETS ON SALE 9:30 P. M

Only Important Express Trains Will Use New Station for a While, Locals Being Sent from Jersey City.

Shortly before midnight to-night the big new Pennsylvania Station at Seventh Avenue and Thirty-second Street will be opened to the public. Two minutes after midnight the first train will leave through the Hudson River tube, the Perth Amboy local, followed at 12:30 by the Southern Express to Baltimore, Washington, and other points south. The Philadelphia local will leave at 1 A. M. and the Philadelphia Express at 8 A. M. All the Pennsylvania Railroad's through trains will start from the Pennsylvania's Manhattan Station hereafter, but local trains will run from Jersey City for the next few months. Sixty-one through westbound and fifty-five eastbound through trains altogether will leave the new station each day from now on. The first inbound train will be the 10:12 P. M. from Philadelphia, arriving in the new station at 12:50 A. M.

Station Master W. H. Egan and Yardmaster H. C. Bixler escorted a party through the big station and over the road yesterday to inspect the elaborate tunnel, switching, and electric signal systems. An automatic electric chart has been installed on the wall of Signal Tower A, in the Manhattan yards between Seventh and Eighth Avenues, which is said to be the most elaborate switching tower in practical use anywhere.

Every inch of the Pennsylvania's track within three miles south of the Manhattan Station is shown on this chart, and every movement of every train in that territory is shown. When a train passes an automatic electric signal, a white light or green arrow glows at the corresponding point on the chart. Thus, when a train is stalled or in trouble, the fact immediately is known to the operators in the signal tower. The operators will flash the news to all other points in the three-mile limit, and all other trains either will be stopped or switched around the danger point.

Before boarding a train which carried them as far as the Manhattan transfer station near Harrison, N. J., the newspper men were escorted through the Seventh Avenue Pennsylvania Station itself and to them were shown the elaborate automatic sign system by which the Pennsylvania's passengers' convenience will be enhanced. Electric signs glow over every stairway. No passengers need rush down stairways or along platforms if they succeed in getting through the gates on the upper levels. On the concourse is a telautograph by which the time at which each train will arrive and the track on which it will enter will be announced.

A train of three of the Pennsylvania's new parlor cars and observation car, drawn by one of the company's new electric engines, beside which the big steam locomotives, of which the Pennsylvania was so proud several years ago, looked like toys, was sent through the tunnel.

One of the cars consisted entirely of staterooms, containing two berths.

The train ran to Weehawken, and thence, after a flash of daylight, into the second tube, leading under the Jersey Heights to the Hackensack portal. All along the route, Station Master Egan pointed out the trippers and telephones, by means of which all chances of collisions in the tunnels are obviated. The stopping of a train in the tunnel causes a "tripper" to fly up beside the track in the block behind.

This touches the airbrake of the train behind and stops it automatically. As soon as it stops the conductor's orders are to leave the train and go to a telephone, one of which is installed every 200 or 300 feet all through the three-mile tunnel. The telephone connects with Switch Tower A, which is the centre of the entire system. The towerman then will give the conductor instructions as to the movements of his train.

The new station will be formally open for the sale of tickets at 9:30 this evening. All day yesterday preparations for the opening of the dining room and buffet and waiting and retiring rooms were being made. Features in the main waiting room which will appeal to the travelers' sense of beauty are the large mural paintings which occupy three wall panels of the waiting room just below the ceiling. These paintings represent respectively Long Island, the United States, and the north temperate zone. Folk who have privileges in the arcade leading to the central waiting room from Seventh Avenue also were busy yesterday afternoon fitting up flower, candy, fruit, tobacco, and souvenir stores with which the arcade is to be lined.

GET READY IN TIME

What you own on Monday, January 9th, 1911, fixes your liability for the payment of taxes on personal property. Don't wait until the last moment to secure such tax exempt investments as you will need.

There is no better tax exempt investment, either for security or net return, than our guaranteed mortgages. Select them now and pay for them when your money is ready.

No investor has ever lost a dollar.

BOND & MORTGAGE GUARANTEE CO
Capital & Surplus - $7,500,000
176 B'way, N. Y. 175 Remsen St., B'klyn
350 Fulton St., Jamaica

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists

Smith Gray & Co.
Foremost Clothiers Since 1845.

Smith Gray Furnishings Specials

To-Day

DRESS SHIRTS . . . . . Special 95c
70 dozen of our $2.00, $1.50 and $1.25 dress shirts—all our broken lines—every one made especially for Smith Gray & Co.—every one standard value at the original price.

HOSE . . Special 20c or 3 pairs for 50c
80 dozen Notaseme Hose nationally recognized as one of America's foremost 25c makes—in plain black and six solid colors.

NECKWEAR . . . . . Special 65c
60 dozen Silk Neckwear—all of this season's new patterns—folded squares and four-in-hands—in stripes, figures and solid colors.

GLOVES . . . . . Special 1.00
Here is the best Glove value in all New York—a special Cape Tan—made especially for Smith Gray & Co. from selected skins, silk sewed, in dark, medium and light shades—excellent value at $1.50.

Motor Clothes for Owners and Chauffeurs
Auto Clothes Book on Request.

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TRANSCRIPT
Christmas Bookstalls

The Boston Transcript's annual feature numbers, "THE CHRISTMAS BOOKSTALLS," giving synopses of the best books of the year, will appear on four successive Wednesdays, beginning November 30.

The aim of these special numbers is to give an accurate idea of the contents and value of each book as an aid to Christmas shoppers. Nov. 30 will treat books for Juveniles; Dec. 7, Fiction; Dec. 14, Poetry; Dec. 21, Biographical and Miscellaneous.

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ARMY AND NAVY READY FOR BATTLE

West Point and Annapolis Fit for Football Struggle on Franklin Field.

MANY NOTABLE BOXHOLDERS

Distinguished Officers of Service and Notable Legislators to See Teams In Annual Game.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Nov. 25.—With the arrival of the football squads from both West Point and Annapolis here today all is in readiness for the struggle between the Army and the Navy to-morrow on the gridiron at Franklin Field. The cadets and midshipmen who will root for their teams and the officials from Washington will not reach this city until to-morrow, but the lobbies of the big hotels were filled to-night with distinguished officers of both branches of the United States service and prominent people from all parts of the country who are here to witness the game.

President Taft will be unable to attend, and Secretary Dickinson cannot be present because of the death of his son. Vice President Sherman and his wife are expected, and many other high officials will be here.

Both teams had their final practice this afternoon on Franklin Field behind closed gates. First the Navy players ran around the track and then were put through a stiff drill in the various formations which they have been practicing. The Army squad were taken on the field and practiced signals for an hour, after the midshipmen had left the gridiron.

Lieut. Commander Berrien, who has charge of the Navy squad, said to-night:

"Douglass is the only man in the squad who is not in excellent condition, and I hope that he will be able to get in the game."

Lieut. Nelly, head coach and officer in charge of the West Point players, expressed himself as well satisfied with the condition of the members of his squad.

Indications are that ideal football weather will prevail when the referee's whistle blows to-morrow. Clear and cool weather is promised, and one of the largest crowds that ever witnessed a football game in this city is expected to be present. The teams will probably line up as follows:

Navy.	Position.	Army.
Hamilton	Left end	Wood
Merring	Left tackle	Devore
Wright	Left guard	Englehart
Weems	Centre	Arnold
Brown	Right guard	Wier
Loftin	Right tackle	Littlejohn
Gilchrist	Right end	Hicks
Sowell	Quarter back	Hyatt
Dalton	Left half back	Dean
Clay	Right half back	Brown
Rodes	Full back	Surlesi

The officials will be: Referee—Al Sharp, Yale. Umpire—Mr. Thompson, Georgetown. Field Judge—David Feltz, Brown. Head Linesman—Mr. Smith, University of Pennsylvania.

The boxes at Franklin Field alloted to the Navy have been assigned as follows for the football game:

SECTION Q.

No. 49—United States Senator Isidor Rayner of Maryland, Rear Admiral George C. Remey, U. S. N.; Rear Admiral John J. Read, U. S. N.
No. 50—United States Senator Frank B. Brandegee of Connecticut, Rear Admiral J. N. Hemphill, U. S. N.; Rear Admiral James H. Sands, U. S. N.
No. 51—The Commandant of the League Island Navy Yard, Philadelphia.
No. 52—Francis Burton Harrison, Rear Admiral Willard H. Bronson, U. S. N.; Hon. Herbert Satterlee.
No. 53—Civil Engineer Richard C. Hollyday, U. S. N., Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks; United States Representative J. Fred C. Talbot of Maryland, United States Representative William H. Heald of Wilmington, Del.
No. 54—Rear Admiral Aaron Ward, U. S. N.; United States Senator Robert Taylor of Tennessee, United States Representative J. Van Volcott of New York.

SECTION R.

No. 55—Chief Constructor Washington L. Capps, U. S. N., Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repairs; United States Representative Ernest W. Roberts, Chelsea, Mass.
No. 56—Engineer in Chief Hutch Cone, U. S. N., Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering; Hon. Charles A. Deering, United States Representative C. R. Thomas of North Carolina.
No. 57—United States Senator William J. Beveridge of Indiana, Paymaster General William J. Cowie, U. S. N.; United States Representative T. S. Butler, Westchester, Penn.
No. 58—The Vice President of the United States, Senator Wesley L. Jones of Washington, Rear Admiral Newton E. Mason, U. S. N., Chief of the Department of Ordnance.

SECTION T.

No. 67—Rear Admiral Richard Wainwright, U. S. N.; Rear Admiral William P. Potter, U. S. N.
No. 68—The Superintendent of the Naval Academy, Capt. John M. Bower, U. S. N.
No. 70—The Secretary of the Navy.
No. 71—Commander R. E. Coontz, U. S. N., Commandant of Midshipmen.
No. 72—Rear Admiral Reginald F. Nicholson, U. S. N., Chief of the Bureau of Navigation.

SECTION V.

Nos. 81-82—Col. Robert M. Thompson of New York City.
No. 83—Edward J. Berwind.
No. 84—Gov. Austin L. Crothers of Maryland, Capt. Frank F. Fletcher, U. S. N.

SECTION W.

No. 86—United States Representative Elmer A. Morse, Wisconsin; United States Representative Arthur L. Bates, Pennsylvania; United States Representative D. S. Alexander, New York.
No. 85—United States Representative Richmond P. Hobson, Alabama.
No. 87—William B. Duncan, New York City.
No. 88—The Hon. T. H. Newberry, United States Representative Henry R. Bingham, Philadelphia; United States Representative Frederick H. Gillett, Massachusetts.
No. 89—United States Representative John W. Weeks, Massachusetts.
No. 90—United States Representative Charles R. Davis, Minnesota; Rear Admiral Benjamin P. Lamberton, U. S. N.; Rear Admiral Albert Couden, U. S. N.
No. 91—United States Senator Upshaw D. Fletcher, Florida; Rear Admiral B. T. Day, U. S. N.
No. 92—United States Representative William F. Graham, Alleghaney, Penn.; Read Admiral John P. Merrill, U. S. N.; Rear Admiral Nichols, U. S. N.
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No. 96—Rear Admiral William Emory, U. S. N.; Rear Admiral Charles H. Stockton, U. S. N.

CADETS LEAVE IN RAIN.

Entire Corps, with Band, Escorts Army Team to Train.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Nov. 25.—The Army team left this morning for the scene of the coming great annual football game to be played to-morrow at Franklin Field, Philadelphia, between the naval cadets and those of the Military Academy.

When the team fell in to march to the station rain was falling in torrents, but this did not dampen the enthusiasm of the corps of cadets who gathered in the area of the barracks, and, led by the West Point band, sang the army songs and cheered their team collectively and its members individually, as the thirty-two men of the squad fell in, and, led by the band, marched toward the station. The entire corps, a cheering and singing group of enthusiastic students, surrounded the gridiron warriors and escorted them as far as the top of the hill leading to the station.

At a mass meeting held yesterday, Coach Nelly and Coach Beacham made speeches to the cadets, expressing their confidence in the team, but cautioning the men against overconfidence and impressing upon them that they were to face the hardest proposition of the season.

The squad was accompanied by Head Coach S. M. Nelly, Coach J. W. Beacham, and Capt. Grove, Treasurer of the athletic association.

It does not look as if Cadet Walmsley has any chance to get into the game, as he walked with the aid of crutches this morning and was taken to the station in a carriage. His knee is in bad shape still, and Englehart will probably start the game, with Huston, the big plebe, as substitute. The rest of the cadets will leave on a special train at 8 o'clock Saturday morning.

To-morrow West Point will be practically deserted. The corps of cadets, accompanied by the band and the officers in charge, leave on special train at 7:30 A. M., and Gen. Thomas H. Barry and the other officers and the majority of the residents of the post will follow on a second special. While the cadets are enjoying the game at Philadelphia, there will to-morrow be thirty-two cadets who will walk tours in the barrack yard, doing penance for their recent connection with the silence incident.

On Thanksgiving Day the annual game of football between the teams composed of the "runts," of those taken from the company composed of the smallest men, and the "flankers," or the largest men, was played. It is a tradition at West Point that if the "runts" defeat the "flankers" then it is all off with the Navy, and the Army will march over the middles to victory. The "runts" swamped the "flankers" by a score of 11 to 0, and the cadets will journey to Philadelphia fully satisfied that the game is over, all but the shouting.

Among those who will occupy boxes on the Army side are: Box 3—Gen. W. W. Wotherspoon, Gen. C. H. Whipple, and Col. J. J. McCook; 4—Gen. Arthur Murray; 5—Gen. A. L. Mills; 6—Gen. George B. Davis and Gen. William Crozier; 7—Capt. John F. Trout and Mr. C. A. Griscom; 8—J. C. Bates and Gen. J. R. Brooke; 9—Gen. Fred D. Grant; 10—Senator H. A. Du Pont, Gen. William Carter, and R. A. C. Smith; 19—Gen. F. C. Ainsworth; 20 Robert Shaw Oliver, Assistant Secretary of War; 21—Reserved for the President who will not attend; 22—The Hon. and Mrs. Charlemagne Tower, Gen. Thomas H. Barry, Superintendent of Military Academy, Mrs. Barry, Miss Barry, Miss Sheridan, Mrs. J. H. Moore, Mrs. McEldowney, and Mrs. E. Clifford Potter and niece; 23—Reserved for the Hon. J. M. Dickinson, Secretary of War, who will not attend; 24—Gen. Leonard Wood, Chief of Staff; 33—Col. F. W. Sibley, Commandant of Cadets; 34—Col. C. W. Larned; 35—Senator F. O. Briggs; 36—Gen. Charles F. Roe; 37—Gen. J. A. Johnson; 38—R. B. Govin; 39—J. P. Jefferson; 40—Col. E. W. Bass; 41—E. R. Dick and G. A. Garretson; 42—W. N. Dykman; 43—Gen. H. C. Sharpe; 44—Gen. James Allen and Gen. E. A. Garlington; 45—Gen. J. B. Aleshire; 46—Gen. G. H. Torney and Col. H. L. Scott, 47—Gen. J. H. Wilson.

VOCAL SIDE OF THE GAME.

Army and Navy Songs That Will Be Sung in the Stands.

While the coaches have been giving their final instructions and trying for a last time in practice the plays that are expected to bring victory to the Army or the Navy the cheer leaders at West Point and Annapolis have been just as busy rehearsing the cheers and songs which the cadets and middies will yell and sing to encourage their respective teams when West Point and Annapolis meet to fight out the Army and Navy championship on Franklin Field, Philadelphia, to-day. At West Point they have issued a neat little book in gold and black and gray in which are all the yells and songs with which the cadets will cheer the Army.

One of the best of the Army songs has been set to music by Philip Egner, the West Point professor of music, and it is the song that will probably start the concert in the Army section. It is called "The Army Team," and this is the way it goes:

THE ARMY TEAM.

The Army team 's the pride and dream
Of every heart in gray,
The Army line you 'll ever find
A terror in the fray;
And when this team is fighting
For the Black and Gray and Gold,
We're always near with song and cheer
And this is the thing we're told:
The Army team
(Band accompaniment.)
(Whistle.)
Rah Rah Ram (Boom.)

CHORUS.

On, brave old Army team,
On to the fray;
Fight on to victory,
For that's the fearless Army way.

Another song that will be heard in Franklin Field is to the tune of "Benny Havens," and, being to "Benny," it must of necessity be among the best of the lot, and here it is:

So here's to you, Old Glory Team,
That downs the strongest foes;
You're Benny Havens' stoutest sons;
In you our trust repose.
On the mountains by old Hudson's shore,
Your deeds have been our theme;
But victors or defeated men,
You're still the Army Team.

CHORUS.

The brave old Army team,
The loyal Army Team;
The Army's hearts, the Army's hopes
Are with the Army Team.

In another song from West Point the cadets will sing a defiance to the famous siren yell of Annapolis, the most weird and wonderful vocal achievement in the way of a yell ever heard on any field. That one goes as follows:

Air: "Oh, You Summertime Romeo."

From Maryland way near Chesapeake Bay,
There comes, smelling strongly of brine,
A team in elation and great expectation
Of running the Army's old line.
They're trained to the minute to win it, they sigh
Without doubt, they will shout, if we die,
But the Navy's big streamers and siren-yell screamers,
Will curl up and drown in this cry:

CHORUS:

Oh, you big Army Thunderbolt! Oh, you 45 Colt!
When you go off something surely must give.
What in that tempest of "Fight! Fight!" could live?
Roar, you angry old Hudson, roar!
We'll start in and roll up a score.
Hit the line, never yield,
Round the end, down the field.
Oh, you Army Team!

Of course, there will be songs that will not have to do with the struggle on the gridiron, and of them none is more beautiful than the one that is sung to the air of "How Can I Leave Thee?"

When the Navy cohorts are not rending the air with their wonderfully realistic siren yell they will be singing, under the direction of Midshipman G. A. Smith, their 1910 cheer leader, one of their many songs. One of the most popular is sung to the tune of "A Little Bit Off the Top," and this is it:

The Army cannot understand at all, at all,
Just why the Navy always gets the ball, the ball;
You can boot the pigskin anywhere,
But a Navy man is always there,
And a rah! rah! rah! rah!
Rah for the Blue and Gold!
It's sad on the Hudson's classic shore to-night, to-night,
Because they can't forget this awful fight, this fight;
When we've seen the Army pass away,
It's back to Crabtown on the Bay,
And a rah! rah! rah! rah!
Rah for the Blue and Gold!

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QUEEN, THE ELEPHANT, DIES FOR A KILLING

Lived Nearly an Hour After She Had Swallowed 600 Grains of Cyanide.

SHE SEEMED GENTLE ENOUGH

But She Trampled Her Keeper to Death and Once In the South Killed a Little Girl In a Crowd.

Because she killed her keeper a month ago, "Queen," one of the largest female elephants in the Frank A. Robbins circus and familiar to most every one who has attended circuses in the South during the last twenty-four years, was put to death yesterday afternoon. The elephant, standing 8 feet 7 inches high and weighing 7,650 pounds, was made away with in the same unpainted wooden barn on the Bartels high-fenced "animal farm" at Communipaw and Mallory Avenues, Jersey City, where she trampled Robert Schiel to death about five weeks ago.

"Queen" was poisoned. Mixing up 600 grains of cyanide of potassium in three pails of "bran mash," Head Keeper William Snyder of the Central Park menagerie, and Charles Curtis, one of Robbins's own animal trainers, who, since the killing of Keeper Schiel, had had charge of "Queen," gave the dose. One grain of this dose would have killed a man, but it took the big creature forty-four minutes to die after swallowing the last of the capsules in which the poison was placed.

In the group of about one hundred circus folk, animal experts, and reporters who gathered inside the high fence to watch the preparations for the killing was Leslie R. Fort, the son of the Governor of New Jersey. Young Fort spent his week's vacation from newspaper work last Summer traveling as Proprietor Robbins's guest with the circus through Western Pennsylvania and became sufficiently intimate with the big elephant to stand on her head and do other "stunts" with her in the mornings before the circus began and while the circus folk were amusing themselves in and near the tents. Neither Robbins nor Fort had the heart to watch the actual killing of the animal.

"She was as gentle as a kitten. I never had any fear of her or trouble with her," the Governor's son said.

Frank A. Robbins, who owned the big elephant, bought her only last April, paying about $2,000 for her, it is said. Before that she came from Asia. Sells & Gray toured her through the Southern States as early as '86, until Cole's Circus got her. Robbins bought her from Cole, and understood that she was 87 years old and quite peaceful. He did not know at that time that, while with Cole's Circus, several years ago, "Queen" had reached out with her trunk into a crowd of women and children and had dashed to death a little girl.

Robbins toured her through the South all Summer, Shiels and Curtis being her keepers. He brought her up to Jersey City two months ago to Winter with the rest of his animals on the Bartels "farm." She was kept in the big barn with a two and a half inch iron chain around her left hind leg, and she seemed peaceable enough. That is till one evening, when the chain that bound one of her hind legs snapped, but no one dared go near enough to refasten it. Finally, at 4:33 P. M., she collapsed completely, and, rolling over on her right side, lay still. It was just forty-four minutes since the last of the poison had been swallowed. Snyder ran up to the carcass, "sounded" the chest with his fist, and passed his hand between the crossed forelegs, feeling for the heart beat.

"She's dead. It's all right," he said after a minute or two.

The body will be dismembered to-day and used for fertilizer.

Charles Reed, a negro circus helper, went into the barn with a pail of bran mash for her and found her loose and roaming around the barn with the broken chain jingling at her heels. Reed ran over to the office and told Shiel about it.

"Oh, you get your supper and I'll go and tie her," Shiel told the negro.

Carrying the pail of mash which was to make Queen's supper, he entered the barn alone. No one heard even a single cry for help. There was no trumpeting or noise of any sort. After the negro helper had finished supper he went over to the barn and looked in the door to see how Schiel was getting on with the tieing. Over in a corner he saw Queen standing with her left fore foot on Shiel's chest. The helper went and got Robbins and Curtis, the other keeper. They enticed Queen away from the body without trouble. But Schiel had apparently been battered against the floor and side of the barn until every bone in his body was broken. He was dead.

Of course the killing became public property, and ugly stories about the big East Indian elephant's previous sudden rages began to drift up from the South until Robbins decided that his audiences would enjoy his circus more if Queen wasn't with it. So he wrote to Head Keeper Snyder of the Central Park Zoo, who has superintended the killing of two elephants belonging to this city in the last few years, to come and help put Queen out of the way. Yesterday afternoon was fixed for the execution.

There gathered Snyder and Curtis who were going to superintend the killing, Leslie Fort, Dr. William Runge, a Newark veterinary surgeon; Robert Hurton of the Central Park Menagerie, and Fred Mitchell, another animal expert. Proprietor Robbins stayed in his office on the other side of Communipaw Avenue.

"It's for the best, but I don't want to see it," he said.

While John P. McCormick of the New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals and Head Keeper Snyder were deciding how the cyanide of potassium was to be administered, Keeper Curtis went into the barn where Queen was tied and led her out into the open field. He was apparently not at all afraid of her. He stood on her trunk and let her left him up with it to the top of her head. He let her kneel and roll over on her right side while he balanced himself on her left side. Then he made her get up while he walked nimbly back to the top of her back. He let her drop him to the ground with her trunk and do all sorts of tricks with her.

"She might kill some one else, but she'd never kill me," he said.

Meantime Agent McCormick and Head Keeper Snyder had decided that they wouldn't give the 100 six-grain cyanide capsules to Queen by putting them, a few at a time, in apples, as was at first planned, because Queen would probably get a suspicion of the dose before it was inside her. So Snyder divided the capsules—which were as big as a very small bird's egg—into the three pails of moist bran, and then, Curtis having meantime led the big elephant back into the barn and tied each of her legs to stanchions with heavy chains, set the pails of food down in front of her.

Queen had not been fed for thirty-six hours, and she was very hungry. She thrust her trunk into the pails, drew the moist stuff partly up into her nostrils, and, curling her trunk back, blew the food into her mouth. She had swallowed all the bran mash and capsules, without any apparent suspicion of the latter, in a few minutes. Some of the men had their watches out when the last trunkful of mash was swallowed, and the time was 3:49. For fourteen minutes after she had swallowed the last of the food Queen stood phlegmatically still, merely moving her ears with growing surprise and thoughtfulness. Then she began to tug at the chains, but not hard enough to break them, and without any squealing or trumpeting. Next she began to sway and "wabble" slightly, and her trunk hung down loosely, as though she was growing weak.

"That's the first sign," said Snyder; and, sure enough, the big animal sank to her knees almost immediately after. With an effort she rose and straightened up at once, but went down on her haunches after four minutes more. She struggled to her feet again quickly, but it seemed to be only with a great effort. In this fall the chain that bound one of her hind legs

NAVY GOAT WITH TEAM.

Middies Cheer Their Football Men as They Leave for Philadelphia.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Nov. 25.—With the cheers of their 800 mates ringing in their ears, the thirty-five members of the Navy football squad left Annapolis this morning for Philadelphia, where they will meet the West Point cadets in their annual contest on the gridiron. Particular attention was paid by the cheering midshipmen to the "billy," the white and typically navy goat, which, with his blue and gold blanket, will be the Navy's official mascot during the game. The team's headquarters will be at the Hotel Walton.

The brigade of midshipmen will leave in special trains to-morrow morning for Philadelphia to see the game.

Not the Same Dr. William R. Stewart.

The suit for divorce begun in White Plains by Mrs. Emma R. Stewart against her husband, William J. Stewart, a dentist, is not against Dr. William J. Stewart, dentist, of 362 West Twenty-third Street, but against another dentist of the same name having an office on the other side of town. Dr. William J. Stewart, dentist, of West Twenty-third Street is a widower.

"Clean Bake-Shops Can Be Had."

Where Gas is used there is cleanliness. No coal or ashes to handle, and consequently dust and dirt are eliminated when Gas is installed.

We rent Portable Gas Ovens for $12 a year, or *three and a third cents a day.*

They bake 48 large loaves an hour and use but little Gas. There are many in use in this city and they give absolute satisfaction.

These Ovens bake and roast equally well. Adaptable to bakery, hotel, restaurant, club and boarding-house use, as well as delicatessen and confectionery stores.

Full particulars at any Gas Office. Call for the services of one of our experts. No charge for this service.

Consolidated Gas Company of New York

GEO. B. CORTELYOU, President

Let $20 and $25 Be Your Extremes

Let us assume that you want a garment that will "stand-up" even under strenuous service. That you want a garment of good, serviceable fabric, in style unhackneyed and tailored to hold permanent its distinction and character.

That is the manner of garment you will find in our exhaustive stock of

Hackett-Carhart Suits and Overcoats for Men at $20, $22 and $25.

And you will find models varied without distortion, fabrics soft yet extremely serviceable, and patterns that are altogether new and exclusive.

841 Broadway, At 13th St. **Hackett Carhart & Co** 265 Broadway, Near Chambers St.

ALVIN

VANITY CASES.
Sterling silver combination vanity and card cases, in all the new designs, from $11.50 to $20.00

BELT PINS AND BUCKLES.
Sterling silver, plain and engraved, from $2.25 to $12.00

TOILET WARE.
Lady's comb, brush and handle mirror in the "Virginia" model (very thin), $16.75

CIGARETTE CASES.
Sterling silver, plain, engraved, etched and engine turned, from $6.50 upward Extensive assortment

MATCH BOXES.
Sterling silver, in all the popular designs, from $2.00 to $9.75

Unusual circumstances enable us to offer a fine collection of diamond jewelry at little more than the wholesale price.

The Alvin Co.
Fifth Avenue, at 35th Street
Also at 52 Maiden Lane

SILVER

To Every Bachelor in New York

Give up the hose that last only a week. Buy "Holeproof" Hose, guaranteed six months.

Don't judge "Holeproof" by imitations. Try the *original* guaranteed hose. The genuine "Holeproof" is soft, stylish and comfortable.

Nothing about it is heavy or coarse.

We spend for our yarn the top market price—an average of 70 cents a pound. Yarn can be bought for 40 cents.

FAMOUS **Holeproof Hosiery** FOR MEN WOMEN AND CHILDREN

But ours is long fibre and three-ply. The hose can thus be made in the lightest weights, yet be strong enough to withstand six months of the hardest wear.

Hose made from cheaper yarns must be made heavier to make up for the difference in strength.

Up to now Holeproof Hose have been sold only at Brill Brothers' stores; but we lately arranged with Brill Brothers to have them put on sale generally throughout the city.

So today you can get "Holeproof" in almost any part of New York.

Six pairs sell for $1.50 up to $3.00, according to grade and finish.

There are eleven colors, four weights and four grades. Six pairs are guaranteed six months. Get your first six pairs today and see if you ever wore finer hose.

The genuine bear the trade-mark below. Every pair is so marked.

You'll avoid the cheap imitations if you will look for this sign of the genuine.

Ask a dealer today to show you the "Holeproof" assortment.

Write for free book, "How to Make Your Feet Happy." (117)

Reg. U. S. Pat. Office, 1906 **HOLEPROOF HOSIERY CO.**, 702 Fourth St., Milwaukee, Wis.

Matthews' Why Wait?

This mild weather interfered with business and I haven't sold as much as I anticipated. Matthews' Clothes are so full of snap and style and are such great values that I expected to double my last season's sales and prepared accordingly. I don't want to risk being overstocked at the end of the season. I'll not wait until it may prove too late, but will make tempting reductions on my surplus stock of high grade hand tailored

Overcoats and Suits Now at $17

During this extraordinary opportunity you may select garments equal to those made by the best class of tailors, in the newest style and from the best materials at this low price. Why should YOU wait?

During This Sale Open Evenings **Matthews'**

1163-1165 Broadway at Twenty-seventh Street

The Crown Has It

The well-groomed woman knows that a dainty perfume is the last touch of refined elegance to her toilet. Our new perfume

LUNE DE MIEL
(HONEYMOON)

is favored by society women on both sides of the Atlantic.

Crown Lavender Salts The kind used by those who know the best.

Bathodora, the fragrant Bath Powder that softens and purifies the water.

Sold by all dealers of prominence.

SPECIAL OFFER—Send 10c. and Dealer's Name for Bijou Bottle of Lune de Miel and Sample of Bathodora.

The Crown Perfumery Co. of London
30 East 20th Street, Dept. C., New York City

THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK

PENNSYLVANIA STATION BRANCH

Seventh Avenue and 33rd Street will open their new

Safe Deposit Vaults on MONDAY, NOVEMBER 28th, 1910

Inspection Invited.

SMITH DEFEATS GOODMAN AGAIN

Philadelphian Shows Slight Superiority Over Jack at National Club.

As on the occasion of their last encounter in the same ring several weeks ago, Sammy Smith of Philadelphia last night earned a close decision over Jack Goodman in their bout of ten rounds.

Tom O'Rourke's National Sporting Club, in West Forty-fourth Street, never held a bigger crowd than it did last night, and Tom never showed a card with the class that was attached to this show. There was some real boxing displayed, and, coming in the midst of the hammer and tongs sort of stuff one generally sees at the boxing shows nowadays, with swings and willingness the only things to commend them, a fight programme with some of the lads showing a scientific knowledge of the game is refreshing.

An interesting incident of last night's show was the reception paid to little Barry Hill, the ex-amateur 105-pound champion, as he entered the hall for the six-round semi-final, for which he was billed against young Reilly, the boy he beat at last week's show. The homage to the little fighter was far in excess of the hand Richard Croker, who occupied one of the boxes with ex-Fire Commissioner Scannell, received. Hill's occupancy of his hall of fame niche was short lived, for a lad named Jimmy Ambrose, who was substituted for young Reilly The latter's ear being in such bad shape from his last encounter with Hill that his physician forbade him going on, gave the ex-amateur such a drubbing in the six rounds that the applause Barry got at the finish was only for his brave effort to turn the tide in his favor.

So well keyed up were the spectators over the classy preliminaries that when the principals in the main event appeared it was made apparent quickly that this go had to be some bout to keep pace with the evening's proceedings. The crowd had no kick coming on this score, for the bout was a real one from start to finish.

As no official decisions are given in this town on boxing matches the enthusiasts pin their faith on their favorite newspapers to supply this deficiency. The sum of this proceeding on the last bout between Smith and Goodman, was that thirteen out of the fifteen New York City newspapers gave the go to Smith, one paper said "a draw," and one paper favored Goodman.

Goodman was a 7-to-5 favorite in that bout, and probably so many of the New Yorker's admirers lost their money that they were wary last night on this score. With these, however, Jack was again favored, but the gambling was all "hot air." No money was shown.

The boys looked to be in the same good physical condition they were when they fought before. Sammy came into the ring wearing his heavy lenses, which he never takes off until the bell tap.

There was some delay over the selection of the gloves, the heavier, or regulation, mits finally being discarded for smaller, closer-fitting coverings.

For Smith the occasion had an outside significance. To-day is his eighteenth birthday.

The fight, on the whole, was better than the one of several weeks ago, in that it was more vigorously contested. On nine rounds of it, however, the decision should have been a draw, the tenth turning the tide in Smith's favor.

Both led lefts, which were parried. On the second stand-off Smith got in a light left on Goodman's chin. Goodman then landed one at long range, but its force was spent. Smith took the initiative at leading, but Goodman covered up well. Jack's tries at leads were either blocked or fell short. Just as the bell rang Goodman sent Smith's head back with a straight left on the mouth.

They went at each other viciously in the second round, and in the mix-up Goodman landed a short right half swing on the side of Smith's head. Sammy rushed Jack to the ropes and forced him almost to the floor with a shower of blows. Jack got his feet, and in turn rushed Sammy to the other side of the ring. Just as the bell rang Smith landed right and left on Goodman's face.

Jack started the fun in the third and poked his left into Smith's face. Smith came back and copied his rival's business, and then pushed Goodman back against the ropes with both hands scoring. Goodman beat around wildly with his gloved hands, but Smith got inside and sent the west side idol's head back with hard lefts.

Smith opened the fourth session by a good left lead to Goodman's face. Jack closed in and worked hard, but he couldn't score cleanly. They boxed at long range for a spell, neither doing anything worthy of note. Jack broke away and rushed furiously at Sammy, who had to bring all his knowledge of the game into action to keep him off. Jack landed several good jolts on the ribs which caused Smith to close.

Goodman set the crowd wild by sailing into Smith right at the bell announcing the fifth round. He gained a bit of an advantage here and was loath to let go of it. He followed up well and had Smith clinching. The latter evened up the round by making a windmill of his arms and crashed his fists in one, two order on Goodman's body.

Goodman's judgment of distance was bad in the sixth and Smith was quick to perceive it. The Philadelphian was right on the job and scored hard and often. It was Smith's round.

Goodman was not inclined in any way to take a back seat, and went at Smith like a house afire. Smith was waiting for him, however, and copped him good and hard as he rushed. Goodman earned the displeasure of the fair-minded in the crowd by roughing in the clinches.

There were few clean blows landed in the eighth, most of the effective work being done in the clinches, of which there were many.

Smith opened the ninth with his favorite blow—a straight left in the face. Goodman seemed to be waking up to the fact that his only chance was in close, so he clinched at every opportunity. The crowd was getting impatient for the "open game" and yelled for it. Goodman finally broke away and sailed into Smith, and the latter, not to be outdone on the next breakaway, sailed into Goodman. Smith closed the round by cracking Goodman on the eye with his right.

The last round was the best of the lot. It was full of action from gong to gong. Smith showed more of a disposition to do something of real merit, and while Goodman may have had the same idea his work was more ragged. He hung on in a tantalizing way and gained nothing by it except to mess up many of Smith's well-intended left and right swings. Smith earned our decision by his work in this round.

Yale May Play N. Y. U. Next Year.

New York University expects to have an even more pretentious football schedule next year than she had this season. Negotiations are now being carried on with the Yale management and it is expected that the New Haven college will have a place on New York University's schedule next Fall. Coach Olcott is an old Yale player and he has been trying for some time to arrange a game between his Alma Mater and the team that he has had charge of for the last four years.

It is quite probable that Princeton, whom the New Yorkers played this year for the first time, will be retained on the schedule. The Jerseyites are well pleased with the results of their game with New York University this year and have asked for another contest, to be played on their field.

Rutgers, on the other hand, insist that they will meet New York University next year only on condition that the game be played at New Brunswick. Their annual clash with the New Yorkers has been on Ohio Field for several years past, but they now want the game transferred to the town on the Raritan. It is not thought that the New York management will agree to this condition, and the chances of a game with Rutgers are, therefore, slim. Trinity, too, may be dropped.

Williams, Wesleyan, Stevens, and the Navy will be retained on the schedule, and a game arranged with Amherst if a date can be decided upon. The local collegians have never played the Amherst boys, but are anxious to meet them.

At a recent meeting of the Executive Council of the Athletic Association of New York University, John T. Brennan of the 1912 class, was elected Captain of the football team for next year. Mr. Brennan, who lives in Brooklyn, has played on the team for the last three years. Norman P. Henderson, '12, was elected manager, and William R. Hamilton, '13, assistant manager of the team.

HOCKEY AT BARNARD.

Class of 1911 Leads in Tournament—Girls In Basket Ball.

Every day during the past week the girls of Barnard College have been out on their hockey field, playing with a vim and vigor that not only amused the tenants of the near-by apartment houses, but startled the Columbia youths across the street. This is the last week of the hockey season, and after the holidays Dr. Farner, athletic coach, will make a strong appeal for candidates for the 'Varsity basket ball team.

Three games were played last week, all of which count toward the interclass hockey championship; each class is eager to win, because the class that gains the championship will receive ten points toward field day, which is Barnard's annual athletic meet.

The first of the three games was played between the juniors and sophomores. The game was very close and the goal was not made until the last part of the second half, when the upper classmen succeeded in putting the ball between the posts, making the score 1-0.

Then the sophs and freshmen fought long and strenuously, but neither could get the upper hand, and it grew dark before a goal was made on either side. The teams had to meet for an extra ten-minute half, in which the sophs finally succeeded in making a goal. The game ended 1 to 0 in favor of the sophomores.

The freshmen then played the seniors. It was by far the most exciting game played this Fall, and resulted in a tie, so that another ten-minute half was added, in which the seniors scored once. The freshmen played a very good game, and defended their goal valiantly with hockey sticks and feet, but the seniors won. The teams were composed of the following named girls:

1911—V. Fueslein, L. Schwedler, E. Leverige, (O. Ihkeurk,) G. Bishop, M. Schwitzer, M. Obendorfer, E. Burne, B. Moss, B. Hasler and L. Ockers.

1912—C. Stratton, M. Barrett, G. Seger, L. Crow, H. Gray, E. Myers, M. Scully, G. Cusack, H. Hale, F. Booth, and H. Hale.

1913—S. Pero, D. Cheesman, H. Dana, (G. Magid,) G. Roth, P. Lockwood, H. Dwyer, H. Sanford, H. Goldman, B. Macdonald, and M. Van Duyn.

1914—E. Hackell, I. Randolph, G. Hellprin, V. Brittain, F. Higgins, M. Brittain, E. Hess, E. Beers, M. Ross, and F. Walton.

The class of 1911 now leads for the championship, but in all probability the finals will not be played off until next Spring, just before field day takes place.

Margaret Brittain has just been elected freshman member of the Executive Committee of the Athletic Association, and Priscilla Lockwood Chairman of the Swimming Committee.

At the suggestion of the Treasurer of the Athletic Association, a motion was passed forbidding any member of the association who had not paid her dues to play on any one of the teams or on the Barnard tennis courts. The meeting adjourned with a rush on the Treasurer of all those who had not paid their dues.

Other Sporting News on Page 14.

BIG WAVE POUNDS LINER.

Romanic's Port Lights Smashed and Torrent Rushes Into Cabins.

The story of rough weather met with on the Atlantic ship lane is contained in the log of the White Star liner Romanic, which arrived yesterday from Italian ports. The storm broke on Wednesday, and for hours Capt. H. F. David had to remain on the bridge while the liner was going through a tremendous sea. She ran at reduced speed, and it was a feat in navigation to keep her head up to the storm. The seas broke continually over her bow, and during the afternoon she ran twelve miles off her course.

About 6 o'clock in the evening she slid down a great sea to meet another great wave. As the onrushing water struck her she failed to right herself to meet it, and it broke with a deafening roar on her forward deck. Tons of water went thundering along her deck and part of the sea struck her forward superstructure with the sound like a discharge of a score of big guns.

Water poured into three of the cabins through the broken ports, and, rushing down a companionway, drove down to the next deck with the force of a small mountain torrent.

Marcellus Holbrook of Springfield, Mo., a cabin passenger, was standing in the library when the sea struck. He was thrown across the room. Miss E. A. O'Connell of Marlboro, Mass., was thrown across the library. Mrs. B. H. Bremerman of Brooklyn had to wade through two feet of water to reach the main companionway from her stateroom.

Hackenschmidt Wins Match.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Nov. 25.—George Hackenschmidt, who aspires to another match with Frank Gotch, won from Maurice De Riaz, the Franco-Swiss grappler, to-night in straight falls, the first in 16:53 and the second in 15:54.

TO DECIDE CONFERENCE PLAN

Democrats Await Verdict of Norman E. Mack, Champ Clark, and Lloyd.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 25.—Norman E. Mack, National Democratic Chairman; Champ Clark of Missouri, and James E. Lloyd, Chairman of the Congressional Campaign Committee, are expected in Baltimore to-morrow to confer with local Democrats on the plan for a general conference to determine the best way of getting the Democratic Party in power and keeping it there.

Unanimity of action, prompted by harmony, is regarded as one of the necessary requisites for this task. The conference is expected to blaze the way. Gov. Crothers is the Chairman of the local committee, which also includes United States Senators Rayner and Smith, and Congressmen Talbott and Covington.

If Messrs. Mack, Clark, and Lloyd should agree that the conference is undesirable just at this time, it is very likely that the whole project will be dropped, as it would be difficult to induce Democrats to come from all parts of the United States to attend it.

Without a representative attendance the move would be futile, and in case it is decided that the conference ought to be held a date will be fixed and invitations issued. They probably will include all the Democratic members of the next Senate and House of Representatives, the Democratic Governors-elect, and National Committeemen in all the States.

"Mud Hen" Leaves Washington.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—Driven under the auspices of the American Automobile Association to further the good roads movement and to collect data for an automobile route across the continent, the automobile "Mud Hen," en route from New York to San Francisco, left here to-day with letters from Postmaster General Hitchcock and Commissioner Rudolph of the District of Columbia to San Francisco authorities. Ernest L. Ferguson is official observer of the touring party.

Clear, Snappy, Sparkling—The Perfection of Table Beers

Imperial Gold Label Beer

Bottled only by the Brewers, BEADLESTON & WOERZ New York. Order from any dealer.

Vastly Superior to the Ordinary Beers

The Fourth Dimension is legs—neither length, breadth nor thickness, but just legs.

At least, Mothers think so when their boys arrive at the awkward age.

The long-sought-solution is our boys' long trousers suits.

Made to relieve the boy's awkwardness, but still real boys' suits.

Mostly rough cheviots this season, in widely varied patterns, such as herring bones, plaids or just mixed.

Sizes 13 to 16, $14 to $22.

Everything men and boys wear.

ROGERS PEET & COMPANY.

Three Broadway Stores

at Warren-st. | at 13th st. | at 34th st.

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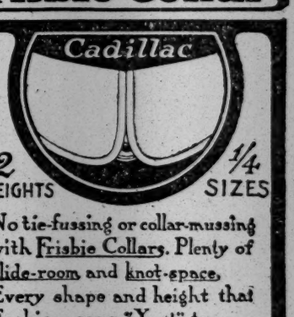


2 HEIGHTS 1/4 SIZES

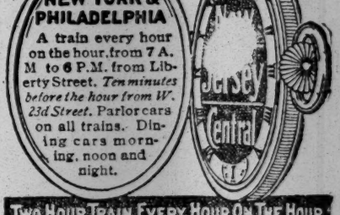
No tie-fussing or collar-mussing with Frisbie Collars. Plenty of slide-room and knot-space. Every shape and height that Fashion says "Yes!" to.

25 cents for Two

AT MOST GOOD SHOPS

MADE BY FRISBIE, COON & CO. TROY, N.Y.

YOUR WATCH IS YOUR TIME TABLE


Between
NEW YORK &
PHILADELPHIA
A train every hour on the hour, from 7 A. M. to 6 P.M. from Liberty Street. Ten minutes before the hour from W. 23d Street. Parlor cars on all trains. Dining cars morning, noon and night.
Jersey Central
TWO HOUR TRAIN EVERY HOUR ON THE HOUR

Automobile Exchange

UNEQUALLED IN LOCATING, DISPOSING OF, EXCHANGING OR RENTING USED MOTOR CARS QUICKLY AND SATISFACTORILY.

ADVERTISING RATES

Per Agate Line:

One insertion ..... 25c.
Three insertions a week, including one Sunday ..... 20c.
Seven consecutive insertions .... 15c.

USED CARS FOR SALE.

1909 5 Pass. "Premier" Touring, 1st class $650
1909 Palmer-Singer 4-30, Surrey, (4 seats) 1,400
1907 Lozier Touring 1,000
1908 Palmer-Singer Town Car, "Landaulet" 1,800
1910 Palmer-Singer, 6-60, Baby Tonneau, (just overhauled) 2,500
1910 Special Dreadnaught, Fore Door, Victoria Top 2,500
PALMER-SINGER CO., 1620 Broadway.

Business Men Take Notice.—On account of cancellation of contract will sacrifice 1909 Mitchell commercial delivery wagon, large size, Wanamaker style body; the finest business purpose delivery automobile on Manhattan Island; advertisement for any business; sacrifice for cash. Edward Lawrence, 28 Radde St., one block from 59th St. Queensboro Bridge, Long Island City.

1910 MIDLAND 40 DEMONSTRATOR. Five-passenger touring car, little used; guaranteed for one year; sacrifice to immediate buyer; car in perfect condition, including tires, &c. $1,250
MIDLAND AUTO CO., 1,851 Broadway.

Mitchell, 1909, touring car almost new; five lamps, speedometer, folding windshield, Prestolite tank, top; $650; must be sold to settle estate; perfect condition; Mrs. Seagram's car. Baldwin's Storage, 304 West 54th St.

LANDAULET BARGAIN.
Franklin, perfect condition, Brewster body; car complete cost $5,000; sacrifice for $900 to quick buyer. Correga Motor Car Co., 1,851 Broadway.

Reo touring car, 2-cylinder, latest model; fully equipped; $350. Reo Co., 1,759 Broadway.

1910 Packard "30" Roadster, equipped with 37x5 tires, Continental rims, Jones speedometer, top, windshield, two extra shoes; in perfect condition. Address George Stowe, 1,627 Broadway.

BARGAINS CARS ALL MAKES, including Delivery Wagons, $150 up. Twentieth Century, 244 W. 49th, nr. B'way. Write Dept. C. "Valuable Hints" mailed free.

FRANKLIN (Winter and Summer car), 1910, Type 4, 28 h. p., touring body, top, fixtures; 4,800 miles (not a puncture or blowout); $1,850. Arthur Gifford, Hudson, N. Y.

CHALMERS REBUILT CARS.
Attractive prices on 30 and 40 H. P. Models. Guaranteed same as new cars. C. Dow, 1,627 Broadway.

Hupmobile 1911 coupe (inside drive) new; cost $1,150; $850 takes it. Clark, 17 West 84th. Tel. 4714 River.

Thomas Limousine in perfect condition with extra touring body; price, $1,000. C. M. Dow, 1,627 Broadway.

Brush Roadster 1910 like new; Prestolite tank, gas lamps, Bosch Magneto; $400. 1,875 Broadway.

Reo touring car, 4-cylinder, 1910, like new; fully equipped. Reo Co., 1,759 Broadway.

Truck.—One-ton 40 h. p. truck for sale; body built to suit customer. C. E. Bandman, 164 West 46th St.

Premier, 1909, fully equipped 7-passenger, open and limousine body; $1,400. Premier, 1,759 Broadway.

Reo runabout, 1910 model, like new; $275. R. M. Owen Co., 1,759 Broadway.

French landaulet body, $400; Waterman's car. Woods, 219 West 19th St.

AUTOMOBILE SUPPLIES.
TIRES AND TUBES.
ABSOLUTELY HIGHEST GRADE SECONDS
'PHONE 4514 COL. 794 7TH AVE.

For Sale.—Small landaulet body with extension front and windshield; brand new; very handsome. P. G. Holdsworth, 19 West 62d St.

Beautiful pair bear robes, perfect condition; also elegant fur coat and fur-lined coat; no cash offer refused. 9 East 52d, near 5th Av.

AUTOMOBILES WANTED.

Wanted 1909 Peerless. H. Coles, 535 West 56th. Tel. 4511 Col.

AUTOMOBILES TO RENT.

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE,
Open and Closed,
by the hour, day or monthly contract.
F. T. SANFORD AUTOMOBILE COMPANY,
44, 46, 48 West 63d St.
'PHONE 1381 BRYANT.

TO RENT—PACKARDS.
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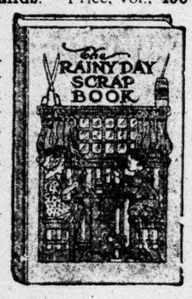

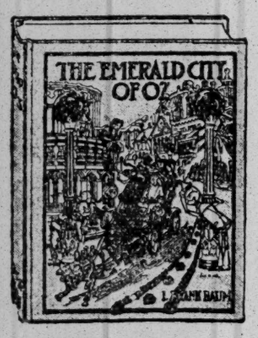

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, NOV. 26, 1910.

THE TREASURY AND THE BANKS.

When Mr. SHAW was Secretary of the Treasury he recapitulated the surprising aggregate of the banking functions performed by the Treasury, and suggested that the Treasury was enough of a central bank for the country's needs. With $100,000,000 surplus taxes in the Treasury's control he was willing to undertake to regulate the money markets of the world in such manner that there would be no deficiency in our gold supply, and our credit troubles would be minimized. It would be worth while for Secretary MACVEAGH to remark the response to his predecessor's suggestion. In brief, Secretary SHAW learned that the country wanted the Treasury to leave banking to the banks as far as possible, being unwilling that the power of financial life and death should be intrusted to any Government official.

Secretary MACVEAGH has not had any loose funds to play with. On the contrary, the Treasury and the money market have both worked so closely that there is need for all the money possible to be in the banks. Here the Treasury collides with the custom requiring the Treasury to receive payments for some purposes in cash, and to disburse collections through the Sub-Treasuries. The bases of the custom are the old prejudice against banks and the necessity at a time of depreciated currency to make customs collections in gold. The present prejudice against banks is less than in JACKSON'S time, and there is no need of collecting Government dues in any one kind of currency. Accordingly the Treasury is being urged to bank its collections, and to check against them, using its funds as other Governments do, and as do American cities and merchants.

The Secretary has given signs that he is impressed by the suggestion and is willing to go part of the way. But he shrinks from the actual taking of the step, although the law officers of the Treasury have told him that he might do so without impropriety or illegality. A benevolent Czar would make short work of it, but the Secretary is more like a bureaucrat. He shrinks from what the law merely permits, and wants a direct command for such an innovation. His attention has been called to the fact that law is daily broken to meet the convenience of the mercantile community in good times, and that it is enforced only in bad times, just when it is worst for the financial world. As matter of fact the Treasury does not customarily make its collections in currency, as the law requires, its specific statements to that effect being untrue. But the law lay sleeping, and in the worst of the disturbance of 1907 without warning the customary facilities for the collection of Government dues were suspended, to the aggravation of a situation already bad enough.

With the passing of the panic the old facilities of collections were renewed, but the point recurs regarding disbursements. Payments can only be made from deposits, and the Treasury makes payments only by warrants on itself. Disbursing officers also are unable to make payments by bank checks unless they are authorized to make bank deposits. Consequently large sums are kept out of the money market, all the money in the Treasury and the Sub-Treasuries being out of the banks as effectively as though it were unmined gold. This is an inconvenience at all times, and the panic of 1907 was much heightened by it. If the custom of the Treasury banking its funds for all purposes had been in force the deadlock of the domestic Exchanges would have been relieved. A check by a Treasury official on any bank, indorsed by any recipient, would have been acceptable by anybody anywhere, and would have transferred funds in a manner impracticable in those troublous times.

Thus in good times and bad alike it would be well for the Treasury to conduct a bank account in general keeping with the customs of the financial world. It is altogether likely that the Monetary Commission will make such a recommendation as part of its report.

A MAN'S HOUSE.

The gamblers of this town have been treated to a rude shock of surprise in Mayor GAYNOR'S disclaimer that he has "never yet heard it said that a man's gambling house is his castle."

They knew that the Mayor does not like too much government. He has again and again protested that this is not a government of men, and the gamblers assumed that he meant it should not be a government of laws. To the attorney for a client whose place had been raided the Mayor admits that a man's house is his castle, at the same time assuring him that "the ample power given by the law to the police to suppress nuisances is going to be exercised." When a man's house becomes a public nuisance, it forfeits its immunities of privacy.

ONE OF OUR BAD APPETITES.

Gov.-elect WOODROW WILSON, with his customary aptitude, put his finger exactly on one defect of our National character, in his address at Trenton Thursday, when he spoke of our "appetite for legislation." We are ever craving new laws. Against every real or fancied grievance the ordinary citizen looks for protection by some law. If there is not an effective one in existence he demands a new one. Our legislative sessions produce yearly thousands of proposed new laws in printed form. Too many of these are placed on the statute books. Too many of our laws are, inevitably, dead letters.

A democracy needs few laws and good ones. Our appetite for legislation is a National malady, which education may cure in time. It will be the wonder of future ages that a republic established in protest against bad laws should form the habit of making so many futile, objectionable, and preposterous laws and cling to it. Let us try to conquer our appetite.

MR. STOVER'S STATUARY PARK.

In order to transform the Riverside Park for three miles along the Hudson River into an outdoor colonnade or gallery of statuary, Park Commissioner STOVER will have to have all his wits about him and get up early in the morning. The plans of one administration oft gang agley when there is a change of authority. The next Park Commissioner may not have Mr. STOVER'S artistic taste, which would be a pity. Art ought to be encouraged. Mr. STOVER has begun his longitudinal, open-air pantheon with a bust of ORESTES A. BROWNSON. He was a great man in his way, but not so great as some others, and benighted citizens were asking yesterday who that man BROWNSON was. Well, while he lived he kept his name in print. Anybody who ransacks old newspaper files of the dates between 1860 and 1876 can learn a great deal about him.

We like Mr. STOVER'S idea of making Riverside Park "something more majestic even than Greece or Rome ever saw." But it is a big order. Good statues are hard to get in this climate. Most of the effigies displayed in our parks are abominable as art, and many of them inevitably fail to perpetuate the memories of the relatively eminent men they were designed to honor. The subject of a statue should be pre-eminent, a man of all time. We have not enough Washingtons and Lincolns to go round. London, too, has plenty of public statues and few worth looking at. To be as majestic as Greece or Rome we must have the feeling for the majestic and the artistic inspiration of those countries.

"PLEDGES" AND SUBWAYS.

I and the other fusion members of the Board of Estimate were pledged to vote for an independent subway, and I know from talks that I have had with the other members that they mean to carry out their pledges.

Those pledges were for the building of an independent subway with the city's money. The building of extensions to the present subways with the city's money would be a violation of those pledges.—Mr. MITCHEL, President of the Board of Aldermen.

Of course. Stand by the pledge, though the keeping of it should cost millions. That would be a fine, gallant attitude on the part of Mr. MITCHEL, if the millions involved were his own. Men who keep pledges improvidently given, when keeping them causes loss and injury, are applauded as exemplars of moral fortitude. But pause one moment. The millions here involved are not Mr. MITCHEL'S, they are the city's, the people's. The consequences of voting now as he pledged himself to vote a year ago may be very serious, indeed, but not for him. The people will pay the bills and bear the burdens of his stern rectitude.

One year ago, when Mr. MITCHEL was asking the people to elect him to the office he now holds, he pledged himself to vote for the building of an independent subway with the city's money. According to his construction of the pledge, it would forbid him to vote for the use of the city's money in extending the present subways. When he gave that pledge Mr. MITCHEL was in a position of entire freedom and no responsibility. We need not say that he was wholly ignorant of subway questions, but inasmuch as he is not a prophet, he could not possibly have foreseen the complex situation that might arise, that actually has arisen now that the time has come when he must vote. So a pledge given in ignorance must constrain him to vote against knowledge and light! That is a singular doctrine of morals. At least, it is evident that Mr. MITCHEL'S pledge is about the worst possible reason he could now put forward as an excuse for his action. Better leave the pledge out of the question.

For, if Mr. MITCHEL votes as he thinks he pledged himself to vote, against the use of the city's money for the extension of the present Subway, he will vote to compel the city, when the time comes for it to take over the extensions built, to pay for the property an excess price measured by the difference between cost and interest charges on 4 per cent. money and cost and interest charges on 6 per cent. money. City money used for Subway extension can be had for 4 per cent.; private capital would demand 6 per cent. The difference of 2 per cent. annually would amount to 100 per cent. at the maturity of a fifty-year bond. The people, the farepayers, must stand this extra charge, pay this extra cost before the city under the terms of the contract could take possession of the road. A sworn public officer who has to vote upon such a matter and feels that he is bound by an ante-election pledge is not in an enviable position. Common charity compels us to assume that, quite independently of his pledge, Mr. MITCHEL must believe in the superior virtue of the triborough plan. Otherwise he would have to resign.

MATTHEW ARNOLD said that the ability to detect the ring of false metal in MACAULAY'S "Lays of Ancient Rome" was a first-rate test of one's critical judgment of verse. We have felt from the beginning that the ability to pass a correct judgment upon Mr. McADOO'S proposal, to see clearly just what it does mean to the city, and, particularly, what it does not mean, was a good test of one's right and title to express opinions upon the subway question. We have seen with pain one after another of the public's guides and advisers fail wretchedly under this test. But if stanch adherence to promises given long ago, given in darkness and without responsibility, if a resolute determination to punish for some unmentioned crime the operators of the present Subway are the true test of fitness for judging present needs and determining present action, then some of those who have fallen before the allurements of the McAdoo offer would emerge from the examination with the highest possible rating.

AUTOCRATIC DEMOCRACY.

The present situation in Great Britain seems to be resolving itself into a contest for Cabinet rule through a single chamber, as against popular rule through two chambers, one of which will be the reformed House of Lords. It is a curious example of a tendency of democracy toward the essential traits of an autocracy, of which we have had some experience in our own land.

In general acceptance, and in the light of their history, the two terms are completely contradictory, but in practice democracy has shown that it can achieve the results of autocracy. It has shown, that is, that it can concentrate arbitrary, ill-defined, and extensive powers in the hands of few men whose responsibility is not clear and is hard to enforce. It is not to be assumed that the exercise of these powers is necessarily bad for the country; often the contrary is true, but it is opposed to the idea of democracy and cannot be ignored in any study of the great democratic experiment, of which the American Republic is the chief example.

Glance for a moment, for instance, at the history of the Executive in the United States, which is supposed to be clearly separated from the Legislature and carefully hedged in with restrictions as to powers not distinctly conferred by the Constitution in a manner defined by law. President JEFFERSON, the arch-champion of strict construction, practically forced the purchase of the Louisiana territory, with its vast consequences, as, subsequently, President POLK, a disciple of JEFFERSON, forced the war with Mexico, which extended the area of the Republic still more. The use made by Mr. CLEVELAND of ill-defined or undefined Executive power and influence secured the repeal of the silver purchase law and the maintenance of the financial standard of honor in the United States. The action of President MCKINLEY, the least aggressive of men, after DEWEY had destroyed the Spanish fleet in Manila Bay, made the extension of American authority to the Orient inevitable. The contrast between the United States at the opening of the last century, a long string of States on the Atlantic Coast with vague boundaries to the west, and the present Nation with possessions stretching half way around the globe is a rough measure of the contrast between the executive function as imagined by the framers of the Constitution and the function as it has actually been exercised. Because the Executive can commit the Nation to action, the holder of the office for the time being can compel action which his own clear powers do not contemplate.

The British Executive is now the Cabinet, and its powers have been extended in a manner curiously analogous to the experience of the Executive under our written Constitution. In theory the executive power lies in Parliament, acting through a committee of members chosen from the party having control in the Commons, the Ministry of the day. But under the pressure of accumulating business the actual intervention of Parliament has become exceedingly difficult and correspondingly rare and ineffective. Power has passed first to the Ministry, and finally to a group within the Ministry, the Cabinet. That group not only has faculties resembling those of the Executive in the United States, but it has influence and control over legislation to a degree unknown here. It can commit its party to policies shaped by itself which cannot easily be rejected or modified, and responsibility for its course is extremely hard to enforce.

Thus at present the Cabinet group is forcing elections for members of Parliament, for one reason, because the Irish Nationalists, on whom the majority in the Commons depends, demand that the House of Lords shall substantially be eliminated in order that the resulting single chamber can pass a home rule measure. This is not the whole situation, but it is an important, and, in the opinion of many on both sides in England, the dominant element in the situation. The Lords meet this plan by a proposition to surrender all hereditary right to legislate, and to leave to their House practically only the right to send any grave measure to the people through a direct referendum. On its face this constitutes a contest, as we have said, between Cabinet rule through a single chamber and popular rule through two chambers. If it were practicable to confine the contest to this issue, the verdict of the people would by no means be sure for the Liberals. This issue is, however, really involved, if not the only one, and it makes the struggle one of intense interest for Americans.

THIS CITY AND THE STATE.

New York State's total of population, announced on Thursday, shows that this city has grown twice as fast as the rest of the State in the last decade, and now outnumbers it by more than 400,000. While New York City increased 38.7 per cent. the State of Ohio was increasing only 14.7 per cent., so that the city now very nearly equals that great Commonwealth in population. The coming reapportionment of the House of Representatives will increase its membership by 30; if the ratio of population is again increased by 21,000—the basis was 173,901 in 1890 and 193,175 in 1900—this city will be entitled to six out of the thirty new Congressmen, making in all twenty-two members out of 416, and the Congressional delegation from the State itself will be more than one-tenth of the entire House. The population of the Empire State numbers more than that of Scotland and Ireland together, and exceeds by one-third Canada's five and one-half millions.

It is a powerful State, a powerful city. And the city will be supreme over the rest of the State in Congress. After 1915, when the next State census is taken, this city will be made supreme by the legislative reapportionment. The shrewd Republicans who prevailed in the Constitutional Convention of 1894 failed to see that their forbidding two adjoining counties more than one-half of the Senators would not prevent the population of three or more counties consolidating into one city, which might in time sway the Legislature. In 1890 Greater New York was made up of the Counties of New York, Kings, Queens, and Richmond. Three more counties, Nassau, Westchester, and Suffolk, have identical interests with the Greater City. The population of the seven counties is 5,280,006, as compared with 3,967,203 for the rest of the State. Even if the disqualified aliens in these south-eastern counties should number a million, the next reapportionment would give a preponderance of votes in the Legislature, and with it freedom from the discriminating taxation and sumptuary laws with which "up-State" has long oppressed this city. It will have what it sorely needs, home rule.

And when States grow like this, they will achieve home rule in the Nation. The confederation of American States has always been a kind of democratic feudalism, each State sovereign within its confines and yielding allegiance to the central Government in specified, restricted, and enumerated ways. Their growth in numbers must be accompanied by a strengthening of their individuality, while the Federal Government becomes more efficient in the wider sweep of its allotted powers. The Nation still wields a delegated sovereignty, subject to the united will of the States.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

A Protest Worth Answering.

Whatever may have been the facts as to the verdict found in the Walsh case by the jurymen whom, Judge SWANN so scathingly denounced, it is at least creditable to them that they regard the public condemnation which they received as an intolerable burden, to be thrown off if possible. The sensitiveness manifested in their resolutions of denial and protest would hardly have been shown by men who were conscious of having deliberately and intentionally violated one of the very highest obligations of good citizenship—of having ignored evidence and sought to save a murderous ruffian from the penalties of his crime.

Their contention, as we understand it, is that while WALSH was undoubtedly guilty of one or more grave offenses against the law, the testimony did not convict him of having committed the particular offense for which he was indicted, and that to have brought in any other verdict than the one which so excited Judge SWANN'S indignation would have been in clear violation of their oaths as jurors. They are, of course, right in declaring that the facts in the case were for them to determine, and that, if they determined the facts conscientiously, even though erroneously, it was an abuse of judicial power to hold them up as objects of public contempt. The Judge, however, undoubtedly knows this as well as do the jurymen or ourselves, and therefore it is necessary, or at any rate it is only fair, to assume the high probability that he had some better reason for uttering his savage criticism than is realized by the protesting jurors.

The circumstance that WALSH, after his acquittal, was at once reindicted and promptly convicted on the same testimony, is irrelevant to the controversy, since the second indictment charged a different crime. The two verdicts, though contradictory in terms, are not incompatible, and may both have been correct. To decide whether the Judge or the jurors were right is obviously beyond our province, but we are privileged to say that the question should not be left where it is. These jurors think, apparently with sincerity, that the denunciation they received was undeserved. That may be an illusion or a delusion, but if so, it is one under which it is not well that they should remain.

Surrendered to the Mutineers.

What the Brazilian sailors did this week seems to have been in effect less a mutiny than a labor strike, and neither the killings nor the destruction of property which marked its brief course were enough to make it notable among industrial disturbances. None the less is it true, however, that in attaining their ends in this manner the crews of the Brazilian warships can hardly have failed permanently to destroy whatever of discipline and efficiency the Brazilian Navy may have possessed.

In this instance the grievances of the men were apparently real, and what they wanted was reasonable enough. Realization of this fact doubtless had something to do with the promptness with which the Brazilian Government granted all the demands of the strikers, including amnesty for the murders they committed and for bombarding the public buildings of Rio de Janeiro. But a crueler blow to the dignity and authority of a Government than this submission to threats made by its servants could hardly be imagined, and the price paid for peace would by most countries be considered appalling.

Had the Brazilian Congress refused to make terms with the revolted sailors, the latter could have done a lot of damage, but their career would have been short. Within a few days the navies of the world would have been treating them as pirates, to be destroyed wherever found and as soon as their presumably small supplies of coal and ammunition were exhausted they would have been helpless before any assailant. Ashore, the men could have done practically nothing, but they terrorized the merchants of Rio with the menace of immediate loss, and to escape this the disgraceful surrender was made.

Naval discipline can with difficulty survive an episode like this. Hereafter the men can confidently assume that they can get anything they want by pistoling an officer or two and training their guns on Rio. They are likely to want a good many things, and it is not probable that the demands made will always or long be as moderate as were those made in this case. Before criticising the Brazilian Government too harshly, however, it would be judicious, or at least interesting, to ask what would happen in the almost inconceivable case that our own bluejackets—who are not altogether grievanceless—should suddenly see red and begin shooting at New York's skyscrapers. More than one dispatch, we suspect, would be hurried to Washington, suggesting something else than the sacrifice of the city to the dignity of the Government.

What Good Will it Do Them?

Martyrdom of a sort and degree has again been attained by a considerable number of the suffragettes in London, and the object of their recent demonstrations has therefore been attained. Just how much their imprisonment will serve their cause is a question open to several answers, but it is not without reason that they expect that the incarceration of women like themselves among criminals will set a good many people who have hitherto viewed their grievances as trivial or imaginary to looking at them with some seriousness.

The Chief Magistrate, Mr. DE RUTZEN, in sentencing them, said: "You disorderly women have been treated with a leniency surpassing understanding." He referred, presumably, to the failure of the police to use against them the severity which doubtless would have been exercised had men assaulted Cabinet officers and attempted violent invasions of the Parliament buildings. But the Chief Magistrate wasn't really mystified—he knew well enough why the women were not clubbed or shot.

It simply wouldn't have done. Only with great reluctance have they been sent to jail, for there is an underlying feeling that they do not belong there. Upon that feeling the suffragettes count. But it does seem as if they might apologize for kicking AUGUSTINE BIRRELL! That surely was a mistake, and in nowise to be justified.

JURY SERVICE.

Much Valuable Material Is Lost Through Exemption Laws.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The friend of your correspondent, "Independent," who for twenty years has refrained from registering and voting for fear of being summoned for jury service, has needlessly lost a privilege which he seems to covet, because teachers are exempt.

The exempting clause reads: "A professor or teacher in a college, academy, or public school, or in a private school, * * * and not following any other calling." The jury lists cannot be entirely compiled from that of voters, because I have known those who have been summoned though never voting, and, furthermore, in the Spring of the year, when the Commissioner of Jurors in Kings County issues a call to his office to some 20,000 men, in order to determine their qualifications as jurors, I have stood beside aliens and those of over 70 years of age, the latter being exempt.

Living in one house from voting age, twenty-two years passed before the writer was called to jury service, although voting through consecutive years. The freedom for about half of this period may be attributed to the apparent relief from service of those under thirty years of age on grounds seemingly of impetuosity or immaturity of judgment, because only in one instance has he ever served or seen on a panel one under that age. Digressing somewhat, other exemptions, as immediately called to mind, are those of clergymen, doctors, dentists, pharmacists, veterinary surgeons, engineers, telegraphers, lawyers, teachers, and Captains of vessels; militiamen, in service or those whose term has expired; employes of city, State, or Federal Government, editors and reporters, veteran soldiers and firemen, pensioned policemen, musicians in militia, and those physically unfit through deafness or some ailment, as determined by sight of trial Judge, who may order such scored from the list for all time.

Thus, some very good material is lost by exemptions, because many in the above occupations are accustomed to habits of patience, survey, contemplation, and analysis, uncommon to the "knock-about" business man engaged largely in transient matters, whose judgment is hurried, if not instantaneous. The ideal material at command is that from men retired from business, barring those physically or mentally unfit though under the exempting age.

The fact that they seem to have taken such good care of their own affairs as to secure a competency, and do not persist foolishly in seeking a superfluity, indicates good judgment and promise of further exercise in the administration of the law in adjudication of often irrational contentions of others.

It has been observed that when serving with such, as men of property, they conserve its interests, and when such seek to impose upon those less powerful they are equally quick in sympathetic protection.

As those of leisure, they are patient, dispassionate, and contemplative; they are uninfluenced and discriminate against the tedious "verbalosities" of the lawyers, and seem readily to distinguish mere testimony from evidence.

The character of such service was presented by the writer some months ago to the Commissioner of Jurors and two of the Supreme Court Justices by whom his office is controlled, and it was observed that the September Grand Jury (twenty-three members) contained fourteen and those of October and November fifteen and thirteen "retired" men, respectively.

PROGRESS.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Nov. 25, 1910.

MISS IRWIN'S "COLOR POEMS"

Richard Le Gallienne Would Defend Author Against Merciless Critics.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As I am not the happy possessor of any critical "chair" of my own, from which, like more fortunate journalists, to dispense doom—or immortality—upon the artistic products of the passing hour, I appeal to your courtesy for the temporary loan of your columns for a brief expression of opinion—which I venture to think is not merely my own, but also that of the large portion of Miss Irwin's audience at her "Color-Poem Afternoon," given at the Hudson Theatre on Friday, Nov. 18.

Miss Irwin made a very delicate and difficult experiment, and whatever the measure of her success—to my thinking considerable, even remarkable—she deserved serious consideration for, some attempt at comprehension of, her beautiful endeavor.

This, so far as I have seen, the press did not give her; but instead, for the most part, she was made the opportunity for that playful badinage in which certain delightful New York pens are past masters—pens never so happy and never so amusing as when they scent the quarry of some "soulful" or "high-browed" occasion. For my part, I think that these brilliant pens—aside from the blessed entertainment they provide—do valuable service by their merciless ridicule of artistic shams and affectations, their castigation of the solemn quacks and buffoons of art; but brilliant as they are they should be brilliant enough to make distinctions. Satire loses its edge, however superficially amusing, when applied indiscriminately, to bad and good, to false and true. After all, there are real lovers of beauty in the world, and New York is not so rich in them that such should be indiscriminately confused with the humbugs.

I admit that Miss Irwin's recital had certain superficial features which might well mislead the hurried cynical journalist out for a laugh. Miss Irwin was hardly well advised in describing her experiment as a "Color-Poem Afternoon." A "Color-Poem Afternoon" sounds perilously like a Pink Tea.

Yet the description "Color Poem" expresses the artistic idea Miss Irwin was endeavoring to embody—a poem visibly presented in terms of color. Of course, the color notation of imaginative moods is no new thought. Certain natures think in color rather than in form, and their spiritual impressions are expressed as naturally in color as the spiritual impressions of others are expressed in music or words. "Color music" is, of course, an old story; and some modern poets aim, as far as possible, at writing, so to say, in color. Such a poet is Mr. Yone Noguchi. Such a poet is Miss Beatrice Irwin. These poets aim as far as possible at the subordination of the merely intellectual element in poetry. Their poems shall have scarcely more—and no less—definite meaning than a Japanese fan or a butterfly's wing, or a soaring flame. Their aim is spiritual suggestion through the mysterious medium of color. To some, therefore, their poems will seem to have little meaning, because they are not precise with clear cut thought. Suggestion, not statement, is their aim—to suggest in colored words as nature suggests in her colored flowers and skies, to bring us what Wordsworth calls "intimations" of the mystic meaning behind all beauty, the mysterious message to the soul of elemental things.

Now, of their kind, Miss Irwin's poems seem to me remarkable in their power and beauty—her "songs of the elements" are particularly impressive in their imaginative grasp and sweep; and I speak uninfluenced by the glamour of personality, the strange lovely costumes, the magical changes of color, the delicate music with which at her recital she clothed them; for I may say that they first came to my notice through a publisher who sought my advice as to their publication. Therefore, I had first read them in the unrainbowed medium of typewriting. This is not the place for a critical appreciation of them. That I shall make elsewhere. All that I would say here is that when Miss Irwin's volume comes to be published it will readily be seen by all that it was no mere "aesthetic" or "soulful" verbiage to which she brought so many beautiful resources of interpretation.

Her fine sonnet on the death of Ralph Johnstone, the aviator, would alone justify her right to a high place among living poets. This I will venture to quote:

O dauntless bird-man beating through the blue,
Bent on your conquering quest of Time and Space,
Glory shall give her golden mouth to you,
And starry wonders of a new-born race
Shall spring from bliss of your enamored eyes,
And from the deathless flame-song of her breast
Intrepid children, balanced, grave, and wise,
Controlling energy with power to rest:
To rest and dream of things beyond desire,
Of mysteries through which the cosmos wrought,
To dream of faces dead and living thought,
Whose immortality of cleansing fire,
Delivering man from spells of ancient earth
Through death gave the ethereal science birth.

There was one in Miss Irwin's audience to whom, naturally, this fine tribute went poignantly home, and I am sure that Mr. Hubert Latham will not resent my quoting what he was overheard to say to a friend: "I want nothing finer than that said over my bier."

I submit, then, that when a lady of Miss Irwin's gifts and distinction makes a sincere effort to bring us the real thing she deserves at least to be differentiated from those "aesthetic" and "soulful" quacks aforesaid.

Let our merciless witty New York pens have all the fun they please with the Poets' Club. They are fair game. But let them also have some respect for a real poet.

RICHARD LE GALLIENNE.

Green's Farms, Nov. 24, 1910.

The Dickens Testimonial.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Charles Dickens Testimonial, as is now generally known, will take the form of a Centenary Stamp to be published at two cents, which every Dickens lover is asked to purchase and place in each volume of Dickens's works which he or she may possess. The proceeds arising from the sale of the stamps will be given to the descendants of the novelist, many of whom are in straitened circumstances.

Mr. Andrew Carnegie has forwarded his check for $50 to the Honorary Secretary to pay for stamps which he will place in all copies of Dickens contained in his library.

The first impressions of the American stamps are expected to arrive early in December. Before being placed on sale the Honorary Secretary will visit Washington and present the first sheet to President Taft, who has expressed the pleasure it will afford him to receive it. The first sheet of the English issue has been presented to King George of England.

FRANCIS ARTHUR JONES,
Secretary Charles Dickens Testimonial.

New York, Nov. 24, 1910.

English Criminals.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Why does not the "Englishman" who wrote a letter in to-day's Times mention these facts: One reason why the percentage of English convictions of criminals in New York is so low is that we have fewer English immigrants than almost any other kind; that a very large percentage of criminals are children of foreign born parents, not Americans of a few generations. One reason that our murder trials are conducted less hastily and less coldbloodedly than in England is that the American man has a much more kindly feeling toward mankind in general and women in particular. An American is far more apt to defend the honor of his family than is an Englishman—acting in a red-blooded fashion which usually gets him into trouble but which is a result of a young, sturdy nation with not too much civilization (?) AN AMERICAN.

Rutherford, N. J., Nov. 23, 1910.

"Cultured" and "Cultivated."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Let our "cultured" friend add to the name of Lowell that of President Eliot, who entitles one of his addresses: "The Cultivated Man."

F. G. C.

New York, Nov. 25, 1910.

RIVERSIDE DWELLERS COMPLAIN OF CENTRAL

Ask Utilities Board to Relieve Them from Noise, Dirt, and Odors from Its Trains.

SWITCHING OUT OF BOUNDS

Trains Shifted Beyond Points Allowed by Law, Utilities Board Hears —Tugs Now Under Control.

A large delegation of residents of Riverside Drive and its vicinity were before the Public Service Commission yesterday to protest against the noise, dirt, smoke, and odors coming from the freight and cattle trains handled by the New York Central Railroad on the tracks between Riverside Drive and the Hudson River. The hearing followed a complaint by George L. Wilson against the railroad company, based on the ground that the railroad tracks constitute a public nuisance.

Many witnesses, marshaled by Clarence J. Shearn, all property owners or residents, testified that they were much annoyed by noises, such as the ringing of bells and the exhaust of engines coming from points considerably north of the limit within which the railroad is allowed to use its riversirde tracks for switching purposes. The witnesses also complained that black smoke, which the residents of the Drive felt was from soft coal, floated up over Riverside Park, spoiling their window curtains and other draperies.

Among the witnesses was Mrs. Isaac M. Rice, founder and President of the Society for the Suppression of Unnecessary Noise, who conducted an effective crusade against tug whistles in the North River. Mrs. Rice declared that her family had been obliged to move away from their home at Eighty-ninth Street and the Drive three years ago on account of the noise, and that now, living in the Arisonia, at Seventy-third Street and Broadway, the noise from the Central's tracks still disturbed her so that she had to have an electric fan running by her bedside to drown with its soothing buzz the sharper noises of the engines down on the Central's tracks three blocks away.

After many residents of the Riverside Drive section had testified, Edward C. Corcoran, an Inspector of the Public Service Commission, told of his observations of the switching of trains on the Central's waterfront tracks. He said that the road engines were cut off at Eightieth or Eighty-first Street, leaving a string of cars that extended sometimes as far north as Ninetieth Street, to be picked up by the switching engines and taken down into the yards.

Counsel for the New York Central, Alexander S. Lyman, sought to show that the Riverside residents were mistaken in the matter of the soft coal smoke, and that if any did drift up over the Drive it came from tugboats on the river or from the factories over on the Jersey shore. He did not get much support for this theory from Mr. Shearn's witnesses.

In his cross-examination of one of the witnesses, Edward B. Hosier of 91 Riverside Drive, Mr. Lyman asked if the whistles of tugs coming up to the Seventy-ninth Street pier at night and seeking to wake up the watchman, didn't create more trouble than the whistles of the engines. Mr. Hosier said that the tugs used to make a lot of noise whistling for the watchmen at night, but that for the last year or so conditions had improved.

"The watchmen are perpetually awake, I suppose," remarked Mr. Lyman.

"Perhaps your company has assumed the function of keeping them so," observed Commissioner Eustis, and Mr. Shearn's protestants smiled broadly. The hearing was not finished when an adjournment was taken.

MEMORIAL TO JUSTICE TRUAX

Bas Relief Unveiled in His Courtroom with Tributes from Root and Others.

A portrait of the late Justice Charles H. Truax, in bronze bas-relief, was put above the fireplace in Special Term, Part III., of the Supreme Court yesterday afternoon, and a number of men prominent on the bench and at the bar gathered to dedicate it to the memory of one who served from 1881 until 1910 as Judge of the Superior Court and Justice of the Supreme Court. He died on Jan. 14 of this year, less than three months after his defeat for re-election.

Justice Ingraham of the Appellate Division presided at the ceremonies yesterday, and there were speeches from Senator Elihu Root, who knew Mr. Truax as a boy at Hamilton College; from Francis Lynde Stetson, and, in behalf of his associates, from Supreme Court Justice Giegerich. The large courtroom, which was Justice Truax's favorite, was filled to its capacity.

The bas-relief shows the Justice in his robes, with gavel held above an open lawbook before him. The face is turned slightly from the full view, and seems to be looking out across the square to Park Row.

Justice Ingraham described Justice Truax as one of the few friends with whom he had been intimately connected through the whole of his judicial career.

"It is a melancholy satisfaction to take part in expressing the respect and affection which the bar and the bench of this county feel and long have felt for Justice Truax," said Senator Root.

"He had that directness of intuition," Mr. Root continued, "which is more valuable than imperfect human logic. The fault of our American bar is that too much do lawyers look upon a case as a game and upon the Judge as the referee to award prizes for points, instead of making a simple and direct effort to get at the truth."

Mr. Stetson spoke of two kinds of Judges—the one who spins the science of justice out of books and the one who sees in the cases before him their eternal relation to human life and interest. Of the former kind there have been great examples. He believed that they had recently been described as belonging to the fossil age. (Here there was an almost imperceptible twitching of Mr. Root's mustache.) Of the latter, the speaker could think of no better example than Justice Truax, whom he knew as a politician and, frankly, as a partisan. He was a partisan who sought the administration of justice and who tried to do the fair thing.

Alton B. Parker and Joseph H. Choate sent expressions of regret at their inability to attend the services. Ex-Judge Leventritt was there, together with ex-Corporation Counsel Rives, ex-Judge Lawrence, and ex-Lieut. Gov. Sheehan.

SMALLER CITIES GROW MOST.

Those Above 100,000 Show Less Expansion—Four Missing from Census.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—With only Portland, Ore.; Seattle and Spokane, Wash.; Duluth, Minn., and Superior, Wis., missing, the cities of the United States of 25,000 and over have an aggregate population of 27,809,855. This announcement is made in a recapitulation bulletin issued to-day by the Census Bureau.

Forty-seven cities contain more than 100,000, and of this number eleven have risen into the 100,000 class since the census of 1900. There has been a larger growth in the cities below 100,000 than in those above, the percentage for the former being 39.4, as against 31.8 for the latter.

Portland and Seattle will be added to the class of larger cities. In 1900 Portland had 90,426 and Seattle 80,671, so that there will be at least forty-nine cities in the country containing more than 100,000 each.

The recapitulation covers the detailed figures for eighteen States, including Arizona and New Mexico. Iowa only shows a decrease. In so far as the States are an indication of the final total, there would seem to have been a considerable growth in the manufacturing regions, but a comparatively small increase in the agricultural sections.

Aside from the sparsely settled regions of Arizona, New Mexico, and Florida, the principal growth has been in New York, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and Massachusetts.

TWO OPERAS SUNG WITH FINE SPIRIT

"Cavalleria Rusticana" and "Pagliacci" Please Large Audience at Metropolitan.

MISS DESTINN AS SANTUZZA

Mr. Caruso Recalled Many Times After Singing "Vesti la Giubba"—Mr. Amato Splendid in Role of Tonio.

CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA.

Santuzza	Emmy Destinn
Lola	Jeanne Maubourg
Turiddu	Riccardo Martin
Alfio	Dinh Gilly
Lucia	Marie Mattfeld

PAGLIACCI.

Nedda	Bella Alten
Canio	Enrico Caruso
Tonio	Pasquale Amato
Peppe	Angelo Bada
Silvio	Dinh Gilly
Conductor	Vittorio Podesti

The devotees of the big tone and lurid Italian melodrama again had their innings at the Metropolitan Opera House last night, when "Cavalleria Rusticana" and "Pagliacci" were given for the first time this season. Judging from the size of the audience, quite the largest of the season so far, there must be a good many of them.

It has become in recent years the custom to shove these operas on the stage with as little preparation as possible. However, since Toscanini conducted "Cavalleria" two years ago that opera has been put upon a higher plane at the Metropolitan. Last night it was very apparent that both of the operas had been thoroughly worked over. The chorus sang with a superb body of tone and with an attack which is infrequently so good. Both operas in fact were given with the force and the spirit which they need for their successful performance.

Another cause contributed to the effect of the evening's pleasure. "Cavalleria" had new scenery when it was brought forward under Toscanini's direction two years ago, but so far as any one can remember "Pagliacci" has never been sung in New York with anything at all resembling Calabrian landscape. Last night, therefore, the audience must have been astonished to see the tall cedars and the rolling country which the new scene presents.

The cast in neither of the operas offered any names which are unfamiliar to Metropolitan audiences in their various parts. In "Cavalleria" Miss Destinn sang Santuzza with more than her usual vocal effect, although this is a part in which she has always succeeded in claiming attention.

Mr. Martin sang with force and beauty of tone. He has changed his make-up in the part to some extent, and to its advantage. He is also becoming much freer in action. Miss Maubourg and Mr. Gilly would have been more successful if they had been less refined, but they sang well.

Of course it was evident from the beginning of the evening that everybody was waiting to hear Mr. Caruso sing "Vesti la Giubba," and when he did, of course, he was called before the curtain a great many times. He sang with more abandon than he is wont to do in most of his appearances these days.

Mr. Amato's resonant voice was heard to telling advantage as Tonio. It is the third part, by the way, which he has sung in as many days. Mr. Gilly sang the music of Silvio really beautifully. Miss Alten was the Nedda. Mr. Podesti conducted both performances.

"TANNHAUSER" ON DEC. 6.

Special Performance at Metropolitan—McCormack to Appear on Tuesday.

It was announced last night that there will be a special performance of "Tannhäuser" outside the subscription series at the Metropolitan Opera House on Tuesday evening, Dec. 6. This date had been semi-officially reserved for the first performance of Puccini's "The Girl of the Golden West."

However, it has been decided that it will be better to postpone the production of that work for a few days. It will probably be given on Saturday evening, Dec. 10, for the first time. The cast to sing in the performance of "Tannhäuser" includes Mmes. Morena and Fremstad and Messrs. Slezak and Soomer. Mr. Hertz will conduct.

It was also announced last night that John McCormack will make his first appearance at the Metropolitan Opera House next Tuesday night, singing in "La Traviata" with Mme. Melba. Mr. Constantino had been announced for this part, but rehearsals of "The Girl of the Golden West" will make it impossible for him to leave Boston, and Mr. McCormack is brought on from Chicago instead.

CHICAGO HEARS "SALOME."

Mary Garden Gives Skillful and Modest Interpretation of Role.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 25.—"Salome," the much-discussed music drama of Richard Strauss, was given for the first time in Chicago to-night in the Auditorium, by the Chicago Opera Company. It was greeted by an enormous audience, and one that represented every class of music lovers in the city. The theme of "Salome" has been called the boldest that ever challenged the attention of the censor. Miss Garden, who impersonated the title rôle in Paris and New York, has gained for her costumes at least, a reputation somewhat similar.

Miss Garden was guilty of not one suggestive or undefined gesture until she came to the final revolting climax, and assumed the task that the dramatist and the composer imposed. The dance was remarkable for its grace, beauty, and simplicity. She was more chastely garbed than Pavlowa and Mordkin, whose art never has aroused a hint of protest. Indeed, her costume was merely historically correct. Also, it was beautiful. She was, however, true to the distorted insane phase of life that she sought to portray.

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NORDICA IN "LA GIOCONDA."

Sings with Infinite Zest and Wins Plaudits in Boston.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 25.—Mme. Nordica headed the cast in to-night's performance of "La Gioconda" at the Boston Opera House, and was received with salvos of applause. The cast was rounded out by Mmes. Claessens and Bonheur, (her debut,) and Constantino, Caleffi, Mardones, Pulcini, and Stroesco. Conti was the conductor, and the audience was large.

"La Gioconda" is a favorite in Boston, and last year received numerous presentations. It was to-night given a better setting even than before, and both chorus and orchestra shone to great advantage.

Mme. Nordica sang with infinite zest and in her best voice, enacting the rôle also satisfactorily, and altogether making one of the distinct successes of her career.

Labor Centre.

We approach a time of economic revolution when there will be an ordered national labor market to help workers and employers to find each other speedily.

Meantime those needing immediate employment find a labor centre in the Help and Situations Wanted columns of The New York Times, where only reliable advertisements are circulated.

Telephone Bryant 1090

SOCIAL NOTES.

Mrs. Thomas Francis Shaw will give a coming-out reception this afternoon at her residence, 31 West Fifty-first Street, for her second daughter, Miss Katherine Shaw.

Mrs. George W. Kemp of 171 East Seventy-first Street will give a reception this afternoon to introduce her daughter, Miss Margaret Kemp.

Mrs. George Sherman Weaver will introduce her daughter, Miss Annetta Rhodes Weaver, this afternoon at a reception at her city home, 17 East Ninety-seventh Street.

Mrs. Henry Meyer Johnson of 103 East Fifty-seventh Street will give a small tea this afternoon for her great-niece, Miss Jean Duer Key, who has been spending Thanksgiving with her. Miss Key is a granddaughter of Mrs. Edward Renshaw Jones, and will make her début later in Boston.

Mrs. Paul Primus Marcone (Miss Anita Hanna) will give a reception this evening at 849 West End Avenue. She will be assisted in receiving by Mrs. L. T. Page of Boston, who is her guest, and by a bevy of young brides.

Mrs. James C. Colgate of 46 West Fifty-seventh Street will on Nov. 29 introduce her daughter, Miss Susan Colgate, at a tea.

Mrs. William Schall will on Thursday, Dec. 8, give a coming-out reception for Miss Margaret Schall, a daughter of Mr. Schall, and for Miss Marian Ashmore, her daughter by her first husband, Charles Ashmore. Mr. and Mrs. Schall and the Misses Schall and Ashmore will come to town from New London on Dec. 1 and occupy the house 36 West Forty-ninth Street, which they have taken for the Winter.

Miss Gladys Robbins will give a luncheon on Thursday, Dec. 15, for some of the débutantes at the residence of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Rowland Ames Robbins, 958 Madison Avenue.

Mrs. Ten Eyck Wendell has returned to Washington from a visit to her mother, Mrs. Edward Foote of Boston. While there the Countess Moltke gave a dinner for her.

Miss Sherrill of Washington has been the guest over Thanksgiving of her brother, the Minister to Argentina, and Mrs. Charles H. Sherrill, the Minister being in New York on a several months' leave of absence.

Mr. and Mrs. George Lane (Miss Grace Ruggles) and their little son will spend the Winter at their Short Hills, N. J., home, but will come to town about Christmas to visit Mrs. Lane's mother, Mrs. H. M. Johnson.

The Rev. G. Woolsey Hodge and Mrs. Hodge of Philadelphia have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Mary Carroll Hodge, to Alfred Edward Thurber, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Churchill Thurber of New York.

Mrs. Robert Taylor Varnum's luncheon on Monday for Miss Cornelia Clifford Brown will include twenty of last year's débutantes and twenty of this year's buds.

Mrs. Robert W. Carle of 119 East Sixty-fifth Street will give a dance at the Waldorf-Astoria on the night of Dec. 2. This is the first in a series of four dances to be given during the Winter by Mrs. Carle.

Mr. and Mrs. John Mott have closed their place on Long Island, and have moved to their apartment in the Carlton House.

Gen. Howard Carroll and Mrs. Carroll gave a large dinner party last night at the Hotel Gotham.

Mr. and Mrs. Kingsley Ballou of Colorado Springs have taken an apartment at 31 West Eleventh Street for the Winter.

William Matheus Sullivan of 741 Fifth Avenue gave a dinner and theatre party last evening to Judge and Mrs. Luke D. Stapleton, Mrs. Robert Lee Keeling, Judge and Mrs. Frank Fillmore Davis, Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Wellman Morse, Judge Lewis L. Fawcett, Dudley Carleton, and Walter Herrick.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Watts Sherman and Miss Mildred Sherman have returned to town from Newport and are at 838 Fifth Avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. Newbold Morris have closed their place at Lenox and are in town.

Lord John Fisher of Kilverstone, who came to this country especially for the wedding of his son, the Hon. Cecil Wake-Fisher, to Miss Jane Morgan of Philadelphia, returned from that city yesterday accompanied by the bride and bridegroom, Sir Frederick W. Fisher, his brother, and his daughter, Mrs. Beatrice Nevill. They stopped over at the Waldorf and will sail to-day for England on the Baltic.

Mrs. Robert D. McCormick of Washington is at the Plaza until Tuesday, when she will sail for Europe to pass the Winter in Italy.

Mrs. Francis May Simonds will introduce her daughter, Miss Eleanor H. Simonds, this afternoon at "Westover," Flushing, L. I.

Dr. and Mrs. Stanton Colt and daughter, Miss E. Wezlar Colt, arrived from London yesterday and are staying at the St. Regis.

The wedding of Miss Charlotte Le Roy Glover to Lewis Roberts of Yonkers, will be celebrated in St. Paul's Church, Fairfield, Conn. A reception will follow at Moorlands, the country estate of the Glovers at Fairfield. Many guests from this city will attend the wedding.

HOT SPRINGS PASTIMES.

Special to The New York Times.

HOT SPRINGS, Va., Nov. 25.—Gen. E. A. McAlpin, Mrs. F. H. Wiggins, and Mrs. J. G. Bell were guests of J. T. McAllister at a luncheon to-day at the Daniel Boone cabin.

Miss Draper, daughter of Gov. Draper of Massachusetts, who has been here for a fortnight with her father, had a fall from her horse yesterday while riding near Fassifern Farm, but the result was not serious. She and her father will leave for Boston Monday night.

Mrs. David Dunlop gave a Thanksgiving dinner at Barton Lodge last night at which she entertained a large company. Her guests included Sir Robert and Lady Hadfield, Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Ryan, Dr. and Mrs. Robert A. Black, E. T. Hickey, Fred Sterry, Archibald McCrea, Mr. and Mrs. Stuff, Miss Lillian Wickersham, and Henry Anderson. Mr. and Mrs. Ryan and Mr. McCrea have been house guests at Barton Lodge since the first of the week.

Sir Robert and Lady Hadfield are entertaining a few house guests for Thanksgiving week. The Misses McChesney, who have been spending Thanksgiving with Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Scott in Wilmington, will join their parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. McCheseney, here to-morrow. The family will return to New York by auto.

Dinner Dance at Baltusrol Golf Club.

A subscription dinner dance was given Thanksgiving eve at the Baltusrol Golf Club. Tables were spread throughout the ballrooms and in the main hall, and dinner was served at 8 o'clock, followed by a dance, which was to end at 1 o'clock. Among the subscribers and invited guests from New York, Short Hills, and the neighboring country were Mr. and Mrs. Oakley Vanderpool, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Little, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Barclay, Mr. and Mrs. George E. Dadmun, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Fuller, Mr. and Mrs. B. C. Fincke, Mr. and Mrs. George H. Hull, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Tracy Johnson, William Marshall, Mr. and Mrs. William McKim, Mr. and Mrs. Stowe Phelps, Mr. and Mrs. Victor Mapes, Mrs. Ralph Miller, Miss Riach, Mrs. John A. Stewart, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Thomas H. Robbins, Louis Keller, Paul Thebaud, the Misses Van Wyck, Miss Mildred Townsend, and William G. Wendell.

Coddington Twins Christened.

The twin sons of Mr. and Mrs. Dave Hennen Coddington were christened yesterday at the Coddington home, 44 East Seventy-ninth Street.

Mr. Coddington and Mrs. Coddington, who was Miss Violet Cushman, a daughter of Mrs. William Perkins Draper by her first husband, were married a year ago on Nov. 24 in the Church of the Transfiguration.

The twins were named William Draper Coddington, after Mrs. Coddington's stepfather, and Dave Hennen Coddington, after the father. The four godfathers were William Perkins Draper, Seton Porter, Charles W. Jackson, and Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, and the two godmothers were Mrs. Cary T. Hutchinson and Mrs. George St. Clair Stevenson.

First Friday Evening Dance.

The first of the four Friday Evening Dances was danced in the St. Regis ballroom last night, about one hundred attending it. The patronesses receiving were Mrs. George H. Clements, Mrs. John Bassett Moore, Mrs. Thomas Y. Sherman, and Mrs. James C. Colgate. Of the remaining patronesses Mrs. Percival Knauth is now abroad. Mrs Mallet-Prevost and Mrs. Strong were indisposed.

The cotillion danced at 10 o'clock was led by Edward W. Sage and Miss Mallet-Prevost from the one end and from the other by S. Mallet-Prevost and Miss Helen Adams of Baltimore. The favors were small trifles. There was a buffet supper and general dancing after the cotillion, and at 12:30 the guests went home.

There are to be three more dances.

ACTOR REFUSES TO WED DIVORCEE

John Rigney's Marriage to Eugenia Blair Halted Because of Religious Scruples.

SHE WAS DOWNING'S WIFE

Rigney Thought It Possible to Obtain Dispensation, but Would Not Defy Law of the Church.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 25.—Because Eugenie Blair, the leading woman of the Lyceum Theatre stock company of this city was a divorcee, her marriage to John Rigney, an actor, playing in "The Light Eternal," was halted almost at the church doors on Thanksgiving afternoon. Rigney tonight told reporters that he would not defy the laws of his Church by marrying a divorcee, although he was deeply attached to Miss Blair.

Rigney is a Catholic. Until the time came for the ceremony to be performed he thought it was possible for him to obtain a dispensation and marry Miss Blair.

Rigney is about 29 years of age, and Miss Blair about 40 years of age. Several years ago Rigney attended Notre Dame College, at South Bend, Ind. He first was attracted to the stage through amateur theatricals. After playing in "Parsifal" he joined the "Light Eternal" company last August at Fort Wayne. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Rigney of Goshen, Ind.

Eugenie Blair was the wife of Robert Downing, a popular "classic" star on the road, and co-star with him in such plays as "Virginius" and "The Gladiator." She was divorced from him a few years ago, and has been appearing as an individual star in the smaller cities, playing such dramas as "Zaza" and "A Lady of Quality."

MME. OLLY IN OPERETTA.

German Actress Plays Leading Role in "Madame Troubadour" with Skill.

Marietta Olly, the German actress who came to America last season to appear in Bernstein's "Baccarat" at the Irving Place Theatre, and remained to play the same rôle in the English translation of the piece, made her first appearance here in operetta last night, when she assumed the leading rôle in "Madame Troubadour" at the Lyric Theatre.

Mme. Olly has played operetta before, in Berlin and Vienna and Munich, and her continental training was shown in the assurance with which she undertook this new English rôle, and the acting skill with which she carried it through. Mme. Olly is not a very good singer. She fails to get the vocal values out of the middle register, although she has quality and surety in the higher tones, but she can act and she can portray the vivacity of the Frenchwoman who leaves her husband for a whim and then decides that her presumed lover needs to learn a lesson.

Sothern and Marlowe's Repertoire.

The repertoire announced for Sothern and Marlowe's engagement at the Broadway Theatre is as follows: First week, Dec. 5, "Macbeth." Second week, Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday nights, "As You Like It"; Thursday and Friday nights and Saturday matinée, "Romeo and Juliet"; Saturday night, "Hamlet." Third week, Monday and Tuesday nights, "The Taming of the Shrew"; Wednesday and Thursday nights, "The Merchant of Venice"; Friday night, "Twelfth Night"; Saturday matinée, "Twelfth Night"; Saturday night, "Macbeth." Fourth and last week, Monday, "Macbeth"; Tuesday, "Hamlet"; Wednesday, "Romeo and Juliet"; Thursday, "As You Like It"; Friday, "The Taming of the Shrew"; Saturday matinée, "The Merchant of Venice," and Saturday night, "Twelfth Night."

Blind Children to Attend Hippodrome.

Lee Shubert has issued an invitation to all of the blind children in New York to be his guests at the Hippodrome. Arrangements for seating the children will be made on the application of superintendents of all asylums or homes for blind children to the manager of the Hippodrome, John B. Fitzpatrick. In making this announcement Mr. Shubert explained that he recently saw a father taking his blind son to the show and heard the man explain that the little fellow enjoyed hearing the other children applaud, and in having the scenes described to him.

Academy Stage to be Remodeled.

The stage at the Acalemy of Music is to be remodeled, to make it suitable for several large productions William Fox, the lessee, has in preparation. One of the chief changes will be the construction of a large water tank, to occupy a depth of sixteen feet of the stage and extend four feet into the wings on both sides. The first play for which it will be used will be a revival of "The Ensign," in which the management intends to use a full-rigged ship, with practical masts and sails. Following "The Ensign" it is intended to make a revival of "Pinafore" with a ship similarly constructed.

Miss Collier with Ethel Barrymore.

Charles Frohman has made an arrangement with Constance Collier, the English actress, who was seen here last in "Israel," to play the rôle of Imogen Parrott in Ethel Barrymore's revival of Pinero's "Trelawny of the Wells." Monday, Jan. 2, is the date now set for the first performance of the play at the Empire Theatre. While playing with Miss Barrymore Miss Collier will give a number of special matinées at the Criterion Theatre, appearing first as Nancy Sikes in the Comyns Carr version of "Oliver Twist."

Wild Life Shown in Motion Pictures.

Motion pictures of "Wild Life in Action" will be shown at Carnegie Lyceum this afternoon in connection with a lecture on the subject by Richard E. Follett. The pictures include views showing the catching and landing of salmon, fish leaping waterfalls, and scenes of moose and buffalos in the wild.

AMUSEMENT NOTES.

Beatrice Irwin has been selected by Percy Mackaye to play the leading feminine role in "The Scarecrow," in which Edgar Selwyn is to be starred by Henry B. Harris.

Otis Harlan is to play the leading role in "The Girl and the Drummer," which will be put on by William A. Brady after the holidays. This play is a musical version of George Broadhurst's "What Happened to Jones."

Edward Mackay has been engaged by Liebler & Co. to play the role of Lucius Varus in "Mary Magdalene," Maeterlinck's play, that is to be produced at The New Theatre on Dec. 5.

Maria Davis, who used to be a familiar figure in comedy drama and musical comedy in New York, has been engaged for an important role in "Marriage a la Carte," a musical comedy by C. M. S. McLellan and Ivan Caryll. She was with David Warfield in "The Auctioneer," and also appeared here in "The Shop Girl," "My Girl," and "The Circus Girl."

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PASSENGERS FOR EUROPE.

Lord and Lady Algernon Gordon Among Those Sailing To-day.

The transatlantic steamships sailing today and some of those booked to depart on them are:

CARMANIA (Naples)—Mrs. R. N. Allen, Miss Anna M. Babbitt, Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Bacon, Judge and Mrs. Joseph H. Beall, Dr. and Mrs. C. G. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Clow, Charles S. Crossman, Lieut. W. B. Day, U. S. N.; Mrs. Day, Vicomte and Vicomtess de Dreuzy, Mr. and Mrs. Gerald Gerome, Gen. J. D. C. Hoskins, U. S. A.; Mrs. Hoskins, H. H. F. Jayne, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Henry Merrill, Lady Maxwell, Col. Charles McNamee, Mr. and Mrs. T. O. Osborne, Mr. and Mrs. James Parmelee, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. P. Ramsdell, Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Raymond, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Romaine, Gen. and Mrs. J. P. Sanger, H. T. Sloane, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Turner, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Valentine, J. Davenport Wheeler, Col. and Mrs. S. W. Wolf, and Mrs. J. B. Yale.

BALTIC (Liverpool)—James Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Ashmore, Mrs. Harold Barbour, the Rt. Rev. William Burt, Mr. and Mrs. W. Scott Cameron, Dr. and Mrs. Charles Henry Davis, Sir Bampfylde and Lady Fuller, Capt. A. Aiken Higgins, Mrs. J. Bruce Ismay, Mr. and Mrs. A. Preston Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Lee, Lord and Lady Algernon Gordon, Frederick R. Randall, Mr. and Mrs. G. de St. C. Stevenson, Martin Van Buren, the Countess Yvonne Von Courten, the Countess Carlo Von Courten, the Countess Laura Jane Von Courten, Dr. and Mrs. Bertram Watson, and John Townsend Wescott.

NEW YORK (Southampton)—Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Ayres, Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Beerman, L. P. de Bussy, Miss Lucie Delessert, W. T. Gray, Joseph H. Houston, James Leslie, Mrs. F. C. Pouchir, and Modesto Quesada.

CLYDE (Southampton, via West Indies)—Miss Elsie Bedwell, Mrs. E. de Cordova, C. M. Cunliffe, W. S. Eyre, Chief Justice Warren M. Foster, Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Gordon, Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Lightfoot, Charles F. Rand, Mr. and Mrs. Tracey Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. John H. Roberts, E. D. Simpson, Gordon W. Taylor, and S. A. Wade.

CHICAGO (Havre)—Maurice H. Attuke, A. B. Blot, Charles H. Hawkins, G. A. Lanye, Mrs. Eugene Sturtevant, and Mrs. B. H. Walther.

DUCA D'AOSTA (Naples)—Mr. and Mrs. John Comolli, Nicola Citera, Mrs. N. de Luccia, and Louis Levy.

ENGLISH PLAY FOR CHARITY.

"Endymion" to be Given at Plaza on Dec. 9 for Union Settlement.

The Board of Managers of the Union Settlement is arranging an Elizabethan Christmas performance of John Lyly's "Endymion," to be given at the Plaza Hotel on the evening of Dec. 9. The play has been arranged and adapted by Miss Ruth Burchenal, who has made a special study of the drama of this period. The entertainment is supposed to take place in the Hall of State of one of Elizabeth's palaces on Christmas night, about 1580, and represents as nearly as possible the kind of amusement which followed the banquet on great holiday nights of this period.

The Queen and court enter the hall from the banquet, and, being seated, the play is given before them. Three dances most characteristic of this reign will also be given, and music of the period will be used.

Among the players and dancers will be Miss Alice Damrosch, Miss Mary Dows Herter, Miss Eleanor Lapham, Alfred Ely, Robert Buchanan, Arthur Hagemeyer, George Armstrong, Miss Emily Coe, Miss Marian Bull, Miss Anita Merle Smith, Miss Susan Colgate, Miss Mary Edgar, George Rodman, H. B. Dominick, Jr., and George Page Ely.

Among those interested in the affair are Mrs. William S. Edgar, Mrs. William Adams Brown, Mrs. George Waldo Crary, Mrs. Charles B. Foote, Mrs. Thomas Satterthwaite, Mrs. Rudolph E. Schirmer, Mrs. James R. Sheffield, and Mrs. Robert Irving Jenks.

Miss Marjorie Dodd's Debut.

Mrs. Edward Menocal gave a coming-out tea yesterday afternoon at the Wyoming, Fifty-fifth Street and Seventh Avenue, to introduce her daughter by a former marriage, Miss Marjorie Dodd, the reception being followed by a dinner for those receiving, and an equal number of young men, after which there was informal dancing.

Mrs. Menocal, in light blue chiffon, and Miss Dodd, in white satin trimmed with lace, chiffon, and small pink roses, were assisted in receiving by the Misses Margaret Kemp, Mary Bovee, Henrietta Thaw, Dorothy Cramp, Marjorie Bryan, Marjorie Lawson, and Martha Brevoort.

Miss Mary C. Edgar Makes Debut.

Mrs. William S. Edgar gave a coming-out reception yesterday, followed by a dinner and informal dancing, for her daughter, Miss Mary C. Edgar, at her home, 127 East Seventieth Street.

Mrs. Edgar, in black chiffon over blue satin, and Miss Edgar, in pale blue chiffon hand painted in fleur de lis designs, had receiving with them the Misses Susan Colgate, Sarah Cheney, Alice Damrosch, Lydia Butler, Anita Merle-Smith, Ruth Comstock, Dorothy Dennis, Beatrix Buel, and Miss Elizabeth Baldwin of Baltimore.

The additional guests invited for the dinner and dancing were John Sibley of Rochester, Joseph Hoagland, Henry Colgate, Donald Sinclair, Forrest Butterfield, Farnham Kunhardt, Philip Fisher, John Larkin, William Tifft, Theodore Jessup, Edward Radway, and J. Christy Bell.

Mrs. Edgar will give next Friday a second tea for her daughter, which is to be followed by a theatre party.

McINTYRE—HAMILTON.

The wedding of Miss Grace Coolidge Hamilton, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Guthrie Hamilton of 76 Riverside Drive, to Malcolm McIntyre took place last evening at the residence of the bride's parents. The Rev. Dr. Henry Evertson Cobb officiated.

About 100 guests attended the ceremony and the reception which followed. A wedding collation was served, and there was dancing afterward.

Mr. McIntyre is in the steel business. He and his bride sail to-day for Bermuda, to be gone a month, after which they will reside in New York.

MERRILL—BEALE.

Mr. and Mrs. Edwin C. Merrill of East Orange have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Ethel Gertrude Merrill, to the Rev. Arthur Stanley Beale, pastor of the First Congregational Church, Stoneham, Mass.

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CHRISTMAS DANCES AT PLAZA

Minuet to be Danced at Elizabethan Entertainment on Dec. 9.

At the Elizabethan entertainment on Dec. 9 at the Plaza, which will begin at 9 P. M., there is to be an Elizabethan minuet danced in sixteenth century costumes by the Misses Jeannette McAlpin, Mary C. Edgar, Lydia Butler, and Beatrix Buel.

There will also be a Morris dance rendered by men, including Harry Dominick, George Bodman, Irving Pardee, William Lesher, Lauren Carroll, and others.

The two court jesters are to be Gardiner Perry and George Armstrong.

John Sloane, W. B. Boulton, Jr., Frank Page, and Bache Whitlock are to be among the ushers.

A special feature of the performance will be the entry of the choir boys from one of the large churches, who will have the Elizabethan crest on their backs, and preceded by a steaming wassail bowl, will pass through the aisles singing a Christmas carol of the time of Good Queen Bess to the dais on the stage, where Queen Elizabeth (Miss Emily Coe) and her courtiers will receive them.

"Big Six's" Ball in Madison Garden.

Madison Square Garden is in the hands of an army of decorators preparing the huge amphitheatre for "Big 6's" ball on Monday night. This will be the sixty-first annual reception and ball of the world's biggest printers' union, of 7,000 members. The proceeds will all go to the union's hospital fund.

The Rev. Frederick H. Jacobs.

The Rev. Frederick H. Jacobs, who had spent his entire life in evangelistic work and for years had been the director of the Fulton Street Noonday Mission, died on Thursday at his home, Forest Parkway, Woodhaven, L. I. He was born in Germany in 1835, and came to this country at the age of 7.

After leaving Cornell University he entered the Y. M. C. A. and became State Secretary of Missouri. In 1892 he met the late Dwight L. Moody and entered into eight years of evangelical work with him.

Later he began pastoral work in Philadelphia, and became afterward assistant to the Rev. A. C. Dixon, pastor of the Hanson Place Baptist Church, Brooklyn, where he remained for four years. He became pastor of the Bedford Heights Baptist Church, resigning recently after five years' hard work, in which he placed the church out of debt and put it on a prosperous footing.

Charles Peter B. Jeffreys.

Charles Peter Beauchamp Jeffreys of Philadelphia died suddenly yesterday morning at the home of his son-in-law, Henry L. Hobart, 43 Fifth Avenue. Mr. Jeffreys was 80 years old, and a retired civil engineer. He was a son of Lieut. Col. Jeffreys of an old family in Worcestershire, England. He was born in Liege, Bigium, where he was educated. Mr. Jefferys was an engineer with the Pennsylvania Railroad until his retirement some years ago.

Obituary Notes.

Dr. JANE HOWELL HARRIS, daughter of the late Gen. Frederick H. Harris, President of the American Insurance Company of Newark, and Mrs. Elizabeth J. Harris of Montclair, N. J., is dead in San Juan, Porto Rico.

JOHN M. GIBBS, business man of Byron, N. Y., is dead at his home in that village. He was born in that city seventy years ago, and enlisted in the Tenth New York Heavy Artillery at the outbreak of the civil war.

LOUIS SAAK, who for several years was a conductor at the Metropolitan Opera House, under Maurice Grau's management, is dead at his home in Lindau Bavaria. He came here in 1891, and for eight years was a conductor at the Metropolitan.

DAVID BARRY, for twenty-five years Inspector of lenses in Government lighthouses, died yesterday, at his home in Tompkinsville, Staten Island, in his seventy-first year.

EDWARD H. K. BELCHER, a Director in the Brooklyn City Railroad Company, and an old resident of that borough, died at his home, 209 Carlton Avenue, yesterday, in the eighty-fourth year of his age. He was born in St. John's, Newfoundland, on May 19, 1827, and came to this city when he was thirty years old.

GEORGE W. GEE, whose restaurant in Greenwich Village has been a landmark in that part of the city for many years, died on Wednesday of heart disease at his home, 355 West 114th Street, in his fifty-seventh year.

GEORGE A. CHUTE, a retired hardware merchant of Boston, died on Thursday night at his home in Dedham, Mass., in his sixty-eighth year.

JOSEPH M. NASH, a broker with offices in Temple Court, who had resided seventy years in this city, died on Thursday night at his home, 122 Putnam Avenue, Brooklyn, after a two weeks' illness, in his seventy-fourth year.

EDWARD MAYNZ, inventor of a shoe-lacing hook, died on Thursday at his home, Brookline, Mass., in his eighty-fourth year.

Dr. FREDERICK LARKIN, one of the best-known citizens in Chautauqua County, died on Thursday at his home in Randolph. He was 97 years old.

The Rev. CHARLES G. LEWIS of Philadelphia is dead at the American Baptist Foreign Missionary Society's mission at Suifu, Szchuan Province, West China, of heart disease.

Capt. WILLIAM M. HEAD, for many years connected with church and rescue work, is dead at his home in this city, in his seventieth year. He was connected with the Bowery and other missions.

ROBERT P. VANDERVOORT, one of the last of the Hawkins Zouaves, died on Thursday at his home, 2,463 Frisby Avenue, the Bronx, in his eightieth year.

JEREMIAH M. WOOD, for several years cashier of the Custom House, died on Thursday at his home in Hartsdale, N. Y. Mr. Wood was born in Brooklyn on Aug. 6, 1851.

ALEXANDER C. ADAMS, one of the best-known insurance men in New England, died suddenly of heart disease in Boston Thursday night.

JAMES H. YOUNG, credit manager for the R. G. Dun Company in Manhattan, died at his home, 277 Albany Avenue, Brooklyn, on Thursday. He was 66 years old.

BRYAN DUHIGG, father of the Revs. Thomas S. and William J. Duhigg, died on Thursday at the home of Dr. Bernard Duhigg, another son, at 1,840 Benson Avenue, Brooklyn. He was a member of the New York Fire Department and was for thirty years detailed at the Brooklyn Headquarters.

W. H. WOODWARD, a multi-millionaire of Birmingham, Ala., died suddenly yesterday at his Summer home in Weld, Maine. He had gone North a few days ago to bring Mrs. Woodward South to spend the Winter. Mr. Woodward was a pioneer in the iron development of the Birmingham district.

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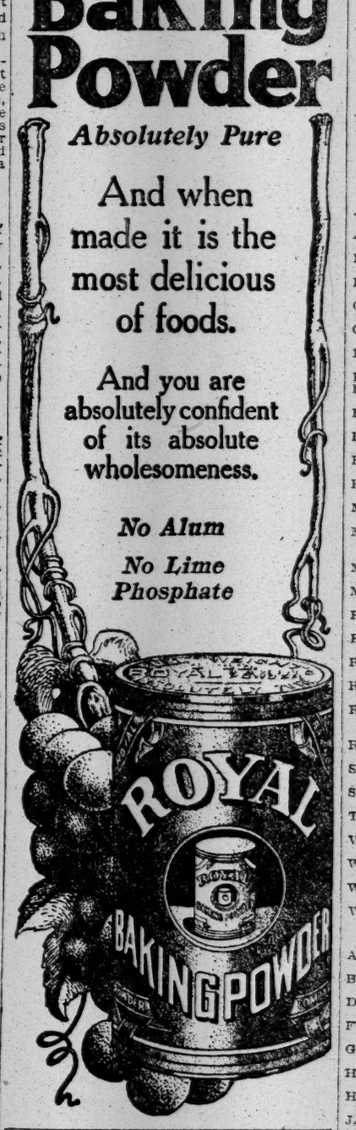

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Married.

BATCHELDER—MEAD.—At 99 Mount Vernon St., Boston, on Thursday, Nov. 24, by Rev. Theodore C. Williams, Gwendolen Sedgwick Mead, granddaughter of the late William Ellery Sedgwick, Esq., of Lenox, Mass., to Nathaniel Horton Batchelder, Esq., of Lanesville, Conn.

McINTYRE—HAMILTON.—On Friday, Nov. 25, at the home of the bride's parents, 76 Riverside Drive, by the Rev. Henry Evertson Cobb, D. D., Grace Coolidge, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Guthrie Hamilton, to Malcolm McIntyre.

SCHWARTZ—ROMAN.—Dr. J. M. Schwartz and Miss Bella Roman, Nov. 24, 1910. Mr. Schwartz, 1,771 Madison Av.; Miss Roman, 1,778 Madison Av.

JOYCE—O'BRIEN.—Nov. 23, Marie O'Brien to Edward F. Joyce.

KAENTSER—GOODSTEIN.—Nov. 24, Florence Goodstein to Hugo Kaentser.

RANDOLPH—BINNEY.—Nov. 23, Bertha Binney to Wilson Randolph.

THOMPSON—OGBORN.—Nov. 23, Marie D. Ogborn to Franklin A. Thompson.

Brooklyn.

CALL—DAVIES.—Nov. 23, Harriet Davies to Guy Call.

Died.

ARCHER.—At her home, No. 80 Cottage Place, Tarrytown, N. Y., on Nov. 24, 1910, Deborah P., daughter of the late Andrew D. and Elizabeth A. Archer. Funeral from her late residence Monday, the 28th inst., at 2 P. M.

BELCHER.—On Friday, Nov. 25, Edward H. K. Belcher, in his 84th year. Funeral services at his late residence, 209 Carlton Av., Brooklyn, on Sunday, Nov. 27, at 2 P. M. Newfoundland papers please copy.

BOYD.—On Wednesday, Nov. 23, Alexander Boyd. Funeral services at his late residence, 1,900 Main St., Peekskill, N. Y., on Saturday morning, 11:30 o'clock. Interment Greenwood.

CARD.—Suddenly, on Nov. 24, at Elmhurst, N. Y., Gouverneur W. Card, aged 45 years, son of Clark and Elizabeth Card. Funeral services will be held at the residence of his mother, Union Av., opposite Handover Av., Elmhurst, on Saturday, Nov. 26, 3 P. M. Interment St. James's Churchyard.

CHRYSTIE.—On Wednesday, Nov. 23, 1910, at Solitude, High Bridge, New Jersey, Emily Taylor, widow of Oliver W. Chrystie and daughter of the late Lewis H. Taylor. Funeral at Solitude, High Bridge, New Jersey, at 3:30 P. M. Saturday, Nov. 26.

EVERETT.—Suddenly, Friday morning, Nov. 25, at Cold Springs, N. Y., Robert K. Everett, son of the late Hon. William W. Everett. Due notice of funeral.

FREESE.—Isaac Freese. Services at THE FUNERAL CHURCH, 241 West 23d St., (FRANK E. CAMPBELL BUILDING.)

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Dull and Little Changed—Call Money Rates, 2@2½ Per Cent.

BANKS GAIN CASH AGAIN

Secure Substantial Balance on Interior Movements for Third Successive Week—Time Money Easing.

In the three hours of trading comprising the afternoon session on the Stock Exchange yesterday transactions amounted to a trifle over 40,000 shares, this figure comparing with dealings of nearly 90,000 shares in the first hour. In the afternoon there were two hours in each of which only 10,000 shares changed hands. It follows as a matter of course that the movement of prices was narrow throughout and that at the end the level was practically that in force on Wednesday night. There were no features to this monotonous session unless a very modest display of strength in General Electric shares and in Mexican National Railroad issues entitled the securities to such distinction. The truth seemed to be that speculators having bearish convictions hesitated to support their opinions by sales of stocks, owing presumably to the punishment meted out to them on many occasions in the past few weeks when they undertook this course. Deprived of such offerings and of confident buying by the group of operators in whose hands the market has so long rested, the trading necessarily took on the character so clearly illustrated by the simple tabulation made above of the day's dealings.

The day's advices seemed to indicate the securing of complete control over the Mexican situation by the Government, a fact which made for stability in the shares of the many concerns in that country in which American capital is invested, while the peaceful termination of the demonstration of the Brazilian sailors in Rio Harbor removed that matter as a disturbing factor from the calculations of the European markets and our own. Announcement was made of the sale of $7,500,000 of 4½ per cent. equipment notes of the New York Central, the banking house purchasing the issue having already resold it to investors, and of the formation of a corporation to hold and operate the lines recently constructed by the Harriman system in the Northwest, this step being the forerunner presumably of the permanent financing of the work up to this time and such future construction as may be contemplated. On the Cotton Exchange an excited rise in prices under speculative stimulus coincided with the Census Bureau's figures on supplies in first hands which seem to be rather small, and private estimates of the present crop which also seemed to be rather small. The Government's report on Dec. 8 should put an end to the uncertainty over a crop position, which has played its part in the remarkably high prices now ruling for many cotton futures.

Preliminary estimates of the currency movements of the week indicated another substantial gain in cash by the local banks, excess receipts from the interior contributing chiefly to this end. The gain is placed at about $4,500,000, as against $2,500,000 a week ago, and considering the limited demands from stock market and other sources through the week there is presented the prospect of substantial improvements in the reserve position of the Clearing House institutions to-day. Call money rates went down to 2 per cent., and for the shorter maturities in time money 4 per cent. was bid and 4¼ per cent. asked, these equaling the low figures of the year Exchange was also heavy with demand sterling selling off 15 points before the close.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pacific Railway for dividend on preferred stock.
Quincey Mining Company for dividend.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call money loaned on the Stock Exchange at 2@2½ per cent., with the last loan at 2 per cent. Most of the day's loans were made at 2½ per cent.

Time money rates, 4@4¼ per cent. for all dates from sixty days to six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 5½@6 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 5½@6 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 6@6½ per cent. for others.

Private discount rates abroad: London, 4 5-16 per cent., off ⅛ per cent.; Paris, 2⅝ per cent., off ¼ per cent.; Berlin, 4⅜ per cent., off ⅛ per cent.

New York Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $368,930,906; balances, $14,413,739; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $988,741.

The local banks gained $543,000 on their week's Sub-Treasury operations.

Sterling exchange was firm, with demand quoted at $4.8605@$4.8615, sixty days at $4.6175, and cables at $4.8690@$4.8670.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.20 less 1-32@5.19¾ less 3-32 for cables, and 5.20 less 5-64@5.20 for sight. Reichsmarks, 95@95 1-16 for cables, and 94 15-16@94 15-16 plus 1-32 for sight.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 10c discount; St. Louis, 20c premium; St. Paul, 60c premium; San Francisco, par; Savannah, buying, 3-16c discount; selling, par; Charleston, buying, par; selling, 1-10c premium; Montreal, 78⅛c@62½c discount.

SILVER QUOTATIONS.

Bar silver, ¼d lower in London, at 25 5-16d per ounce, and ¼c lower in New York, at 54⅞c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 45c.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 25.—There was a rush to buy the traction stocks at the resumption of business on the local Exchange to-day, and in a short time Rapid Transit had been to 19 and Union Traction was pushed above 44. After the morning demand was satisfied, both issues became stagnant, and subsequently lost most of their early gains. The remainder of the local list was merely steady. Lehigh Valley remained comparatively quiet. Governors of the Philadelphia Exchange to-day voted to reduce the commission on Valley to meet the lower rate charged in New York. The new ruling goes into effect to-morrow.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
20	Atchison	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
10	Cambria Steel	44	43⅞	44
50	Con. Tr. of N. J.	73½	73½	73½
65	Electric Storage	49	49	49
385	General Asphalt	32⅝	32½	32⅝
171	Ins. Co. of N. A.	20½	20	20
70	Lake Superior	27¼	27	27
2	Lehigh Nav. t. c.	97	97	97
2,460	Lehigh Valley	94⅞	94¼	94¼
100	Leh. Val. Tr. pf. t. c.	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝
5	North Penna.	97	97	97
4,170	Phila. Rap. Trans.	19	18¾	18⅝
4	Penna. Steel pf.	104½	104½	104½
823	Pennsylvania	65⅝	65 1-16	65 3-16
120	Phila. Co.	45¾	45½	45½
8	Phila. Co. pf.	42	41¾	42
1,808	Phila. Electric	16	15¾	15¾
6	Penna. Salt	110	110	110
400	Reading	76 13-16	76 7-16	76½
120	Southern Railway	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛
12	Tonopah Belmont	4 7-16	4	4
1,099	United Gas Imp.	86¾	86¼	86¼
2,285	U. S. Steel	80⅝	79½	79⅝
2,545	Union Traction	44⅝	44	44
100	U. Trac. Ind.	25⅞	25½	25⅞
5	U. Cos. N. J.	241	241	241
3	W. J. & S. S.	53	53	53

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE—Friday.

Total sales Nov. 25, 1910 178,038
From Jan. 1, 1910 151,819,312
Corresponding period last year 192,283,722

Closing Bid.	Closing Asc.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
245	250	100	Adams Express	245	245	245	245	—
69⅝	69¾	4,800	Amalgamated Copper	69⅞	70¼	69⅝	69⅞	— ⅜
37½	38	200	Am. Beet Sugar	38	38	38	38	— ½
92	94	100	Am. Beet Sugar pf.	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	— ¼
10¼	10½	400	Am. Can	10½	10⅝	10⅜	10½	— ⅛
81	81¼	2,600	Am. Can pf.	81	81¼	80⅜	81¼	+ ¼
54⅞	55	500	Am. Car & Foundry	55	55	54¾	54¾	+ ¼
113¾	115	50	Am. Car & Fy. pf.	115	115	113	115	—
4½	4⅞	10	Am. Hide & Leather	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	—
23½	24	100	Am. Hide & Leath. pf.	23½	23½	23½	23½	— 1⅛
33	34	100	Am. Linseed pf.	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜	+ ⅛
40¼	40¾	1,000	Am. Locomotive	40¼	40¾	40¼	40⅝	+ ⅛
80¾	80⅝	5,100	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	80⅛	80⅞	79⅞	80¼	+ ¼
105½	105¾	900	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	106	106	105⅜	105⅜	— ½
240		100	Am. Snuff	245	245	245	245	—26
118¼	119	300	Am. Sugar Refining	117¼	118	117¼	118	+ ¾
116	117	600	Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	117	117	116	117	+ ½
142½	142¾	650	Am. Tel. & Tel.	142⅞	142⅞	142¼	142¼	— ⅛
93¼	93¾	200	Am. Woolen pf.	94¼	94¼	93¾	93¾	— ½
103½	103⅝	900	Atch., Top. & S. F.	103⅝	103⅞	103½	103⅝	
101⅞	101¼	200	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	
107	107¼	200	Baltimore & Ohio	107½	107½	107½	107½	+ ⅛
32	32½	400	Bethlehem Steel	32⅞	32⅞	32	32¼	— ⅝
62	62⅜	100	Bethlehem Steel pf.	62⅞	62⅞	62⅞	62⅞	+ ¼
77½	77¾	700	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	77⅞	77⅞	77⅝	77⅝	+ ⅛
106¼	106⅜	200	Canadian Pacific	106⅜	106½	106⅜	106½	+ ¼
34	34⅜	300	Central Leather Co.	34⅝	34⅝	34¼	34¼	— ⅛
105¼	106¼	50	Cent. Leather Co. pf.	106	106	106	106	
84½	84⅝	2,800	Chesapeake & Ohio	84⅝	85	84½	84⅝	
23	23¼	100	Chicago Gt. Western	23	23	23	23	
124¼	124½	2,000	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	124½	124½	123⅜	124½	+ ⅜
146	146½	700	Chi. & Northwestern	146½	146¾	146	146¼	— ¼
34⅛	34½	500	Colorado Fuel & Iron	34¼	34⅝	34	34⅜	— ⅛
59	60	600	Colorado & Southern	59	59	58½	59	— ½
134¾	135	300	Consolidated Gas	135	135	134¾	135	
16½	16⅝	300	Corn Products Ref.	16½	16½	16¼	16½	
32⅞	33⅛	700	Denver & Rio Grande	32½	32¾	32½	32⅝	— ⅛
33¼	33½	100	Distillers' Securities	33¼	33¼	33¼	33¼	+ ⅛
29⅝	30¼	100	Erie	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	— ⅛
159	160	3,000	General Electric	159½	159½	158½	159½	+2¼
8⅛	8¼	2,800	Goldfield Consol.	8⅛	8¼	8⅛	8¼	+ ¼
124	124½	1,000	Great Northern pf.	124¾	124¾	124	124	— ¼
59½	60	200	G. N. certs. Ore Prop.	59½	59½	59½	59½	
93½	94½	100	Havana Electric pf.	93½	93½	93½	93½	
20⅞	20⅞	800	Interborough-Met.	20⅞	20⅞	20½	20½	
55⅜	56	1,280	Interborough-Met. pf.	56¼	56¼	55½	55⅞	+ ⅝
113	113¼	300	Int. Harvester	112	113	112	113	+1
121¼	121⅜	100	Int. Harvester pf.	121¼	121¼	121¼	121¼	
14⅜	14½	825	Int. Paper	14	14¼	14	14¼	+ ¼
57	57⅝	50	Int. Paper pf.	57¾	57⅝	57¾	57⅝	
44⅝	44¾	2,800	Int. Steam Pump	44⅜	44⅝	44⅜	44¾	
85½	86	100	Int. Steam Pump pf.	85½	85½	85½	95½	— ⅝
19½	20½	400	Iowa Central	20⅝	21	20⅝	21	+ ¾
107⅜	108	900	Laclede Gas	107¾	107⅞	107¾	107⅞	+ ⅛
145½	145⅝	400	Louisville & Nash.	145½	145½	145	145	— ⅝
16¾	17	100	Mercantile Marine pf.	17	17	17	17	
27	30	400	Minn. & St. Louis	28¾	29	28¾	29	— ½
134	134½	1,000	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	134½	134½	133¾	134½	+ ⅝
147	150	310	M., St. P. & S. S.M.pf.	149	149	149	149	+3¼
34¼	34¼	500	Mo., Kansas & Texas	34¼	34¼	34¼	34¼	
34½	69	100	Mo., Kan. & Tex.pf.	65	65	65	65	— ¼
51	51¼	200	Missouri Pacific	51	51	51	51	— ¼
111	112½	200	Nat. Biscuit Co.	112	112	112	112	
69	71½	100	Nat. Rys. of Mex. pf.	69	69	69	69	
36¼	36½	1,000	N. Rys. of Mex. 2d pf.	36½	36½	36	36½	+1¼
20¼	20½	500	Nevada Con. Copper	20⅜	20⅝	20¼	20¼	— ⅜
113⅝	113⅞	1,300	N. Y. Central	113½	113⅞	113½	113⅝	+ ⅜
42¼	42⅝	200	N. Y., Ont. & West	42½	42⅝	42⅜	42⅝	+ ⅛
99½	99⅝	700	Norfolk & Western	99½	99⅝	99⅜	99⅝	— ⅛
116¾	116⅞	2,400	Northern Pacific	116¾	117⅛	116⅝	116⅝	— ⅛
31⅜	31½	800	Pacific Mail	30⅝	31½	30⅝	31¼	+ ⅛
45	45	100	Pacific Tel. & Tel.	45	45	45	45	— ½
130¾	130¾	4,580	Pennsylvania R. R.	130¼	130¾	130¼	130⅝	+ ⅜
106	106½	100	People's Gas, Chi.	106¼	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛	
96½	99	22	R'way Steel Sp. pf.	96½	96½	96½	96½	
153	153⅛	31,200	Reading	153	153⅜	152⅝	153⅛	
87⅞	88½	100	Reading 1st pf.	88	88	88	88	
94½	95	100	Reading 2d pf.	94½	94½	94½	94½	—1½
33⅛	33¼	3,500	Rock Island Co.	33¼	33⅝	33	33⅛	— ½
67	67½	400	Rock Island Co. pf.	67½	67½	67	67	
41¼	41½	400	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	42	42	41½	41½	— ¼
24¼	25	200	St. Louis Southwest'n.	25	25	24¾	24¾	—2⅛
181½	182¼	50	Sears-Roebuck	183	183	181	183	
105	114	14	Sloss-Shef. S. & I. pf.	114½	114½	114½	114½	
117⅝	117¾	1,600	Southern Pacific	117⅜	118⅛	117⅜	117¾	
27¼	27⅝	300	Southern R'way ext.	27	27	27	27	
63	63½	100	South. R'way pf., ext.	63	63	63	63	
36⅞	37	400	Tennessee Copper	37	37⅛	37	37	— ¼
137⅞	138	100	Texas Co.	138	138	138	138	— ½
24¾	25¼	300	Tol., St. L. & West.	25½	25½	25½	25¼	+ ¼
56¼	57¼	200	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	57	57⅛	57	57⅛	
178¾	178¾	21,800	Union Pacific	177⅜	178⅝	177⅜	178¾	
104	105½	50	United Dry Goods	105¼	105¼	105¼	105¼	
17	18	100	U. S. Cast Iron Pipe	17¼	17¾	17¼	17¾	+ ¼
79⅞	80	53,400	U. S. Steel	80	80⅝	79⅝	79⅞	— ⅛
118¼	118½	747	U. S. Steel pf.	118¼	118¾	118¼	118¼	
49⅝	49⅞	2,400	Utah Copper	49½	49¾	49¾	49¼	
62½	63	500	Va.-Caro. Chemical	63	63⅜	63	63	+ ¼
121	122½	100	Va.-Caro Chem. pf.	122½	122½	122¼	122½	— ½
152	162	50	Wells Fargo Express	160	160	160	160	
46¼	46⅞	500	Western Maryland	46¾	47	46½	46½	+ ½
73	74⅞	100	Western Md. pf.	74	74	74	74	— ½
72⅛	72¾	100	Western Union Tel.	72¼	72¼	72¼	72¼	— ⅛
72¾	73	1,100	Westinghouse E. & M.	73	73	73	73	+ ⅛

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

Closing quotations for Government bonds and stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	100¾	101	L. E. & W. pf.	39½	43
2s, c., 1930	100¾	101	Lake Shore	325	327
3s, r., 1918	101¾	102⅜	Long Island	67	68
3s, c., 1918	101¾	102⅛	Mackay Cos.	90	93¾
4s, r., 1925	115¼	116	Mackay Cos. pf.	74	75
4s, c., 1925	115½	..	Mah. C. R.	450	..
Pan. 2s, r., 1936	100½	..	Man. Beach	2½	3
Pan. 2s, r., 1938	100½	..	Man. Elev.	140½	141½
			Mer. Marine	4⅞	5½
Allis Chalm.	8¾	10	Mich. Cent.	..	180
Allis-Chalm. pf.	33	34	M. & St. L. pf.	48	54
Am. Ag. C.	44½	45	M., St. P. & S. S. M. leased line	88¾	89
Am. Ag. C. pf.	90	101½	Mor. & Es.	178	181
A. B. S. & Fdy.	89	90	N., C. & St. L.	135	145
A. B. S. & Fdy. pf.	128	..	Nat. R. pf.	120½	124
Am. Coal	60	150	Nat. Enam.	16	18
Am. Cot. O.	64	64½	Nat. Enam. pf.	82	87
Am. Exp.	230	250	Nat. Lead.	58⅝	60
Am. I. Sec.	18½	19	Nat. L. pf.	105½	107
Am. L. Co.	12½	13	N. Cent. C.	30	60
A. Loc. pf.	106½	107	N. Y. A. B.	74½	77
Am. S. pf., B.	87¼	..	N. Y. C. & St. L.	66	68
Am. Sm. pf.	100	102	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	101½	110
Am. St. Fd.	47	48	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	90½	97½
A. T. & C.	81	85	N. Y. D. Co.	..	93
A. Tob. pf.	95	95½	N. Y. D. Co. pf.	..	35
Am. W. Co.	35	35½	N. Y., L. & W.	120	70
Ana. C. M.	41⅝	43	N. Y., L. & W. pf.	126	130
Ann Arbor	25	30	N. Y., N. H. & H.	153½	153½
Ann Arbor pf.	65	70	sub. 5 p. c. paid	148¼	148¼
Atl. C. L.	118¼	119	Norf. & W. pf.	83	93
B. & O. pf.	88	91	North Am.	99	67
Batopilas M.	2⅛	3	North Pac.	200	..
Bk. Tg.	134	138	Nor. & So.	38¼	89
Bruns. Ter.	9½	11	Ont. Mining.	2	2¼
B., R. & P.	102	107	Pac. Coast.	102	110
B., R. & P. pf.	125	140	Pac. C. 1st pf.	90	110
B. & S. pf.	19	30	Pac. C. 2d pf.	100	110
Buffk. Co.	29¼	30	Pac. Tel. & Tel. pf.	90	99
Canada So.	62	70½	Peo. & E.	17	22
C. R. R. of N. J.	275	285	Pere Marq.	24	35
C. & S. A.	118	120	Pere M. 1st pf.	42	65
Chi. & Alt.	30	40	Pere M. 2d pf.	28	38
C. & A. pf.	66	..	Phila. Co.	89	92
C., B. & Q.	200	..	P., C. C. & St. L.	94	98½
Chi. Gt. W. pf.	46¾	47½	P., C. C. & St. L. pf.	110	115½
C., I. & L. pf.	60	80	Pitts. Coal.	20	25
C., M. & St. Paul pf.	147½	150	Pitts. C. pf.	70	71
Chi., St. P., M. & Om.	140	150	P. Ft. W. & C.	164½	..
Chi., St. P., M. & Om. pf.	160	170	P., Y. & A. pf.	160	..
Chi. Un. T. ctfs. sta.	3	8½	Pr. St. Car.	84	84½
Chi. Un. T. pf. ctfs.	7	8	Pr. St. Car pf.	96	97
C., C., C. & St. L.	67	69	Pullman Co.	165	165½
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	98⅝	105	Quicksilver.	2¼	4
Cleve. & P.	102½	..	Q'ksil'r pf.	4⅜	5⅝
Col. F. & I. pf.	110½	115	Ry. St. Sp.	34½	36
Col. & So. 1st pf.	74	77	Rens. & S.	190	..
Col. & So. 2d pf.	72	77	R. I. & S.	34¼	35
Col. & H. C. & Iron	4½	5	R. I. & S. pf.	97	98
Corn P. R. pf.	78	79½	Rub. G. M. Co. pf.	100	110
Crex Carpet.	67	75	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	18	19
Cub.-Am. S.	36	40	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	38	42½
Cub.-Am. S. pf.	91½	..	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	60¼	62
Del. & H.	169	170	St. L. & S. F. C. & E. I. ctfs.	100	150
D., L. & W.	520	575	St. L. & S. F. C. & E. I. new ctfs.	50	58
D. & R. G. pf.	73½	74	St. L. & S. F. C. & E. I. pf.	..	115
D. M. & Ft. D.	4½	10½	St. L. & S. W. pf.	68	85
Det. & M.	80	85	Sears-Roeb. pf.	120	120¼
Det. & M. pf.	95	100	S.-S. S. & I.	51½	52½
Det. U. R.	54½	61	So. P. R. S.	85	..
D., S. S. & A.	113¼	13	So. P. R. S. pf.	111	113
D., S. S. & A. pf.	22½	23½	So. R., M. & O. ctfs.	70	85
Du P. de N. Pow. pf.	83	83	Texas Pac.	27	28
Erie 1st pf.	47¾	49	T. P. L. Tr.	88	92
Erie 2d pf.	30½	37⅝	Third Av. R.	12	12½
Ev. & T. H.	58	62	T. P. & W.	16½	..
Ev. & T. H. pf.	70	85	T. R. & L.	7½	9
F. M. & S.	13	20	T. C. R. T.	110	112½
F. M. & S. pf. ex d.	40	54	Tonopah Mg.	8½	8⅝
Fed. Sugar	30	49	U. B. & P.	7	9
Fed. Sugar pf.	90	..	U. B. & P. pf.	56	60
Gen. C. Co.	95	100	Un. Cig. M. pf. ex d.	93	98¼
Gen. C. Co. pf.	100	103½	Un. Cig. M. pf.	98	105
Granby Con.	30	60	Un. Dry G. pf.	102	103½
Hav. E. R.	93	..	U. Rys. In.	26	29½
Hock. Val.	125	135	U. Rys. In. pf.	55½	58
Homestake.	84½	87½	United Dry Goods pf.	77	80
Ill. Cent.	134¾	134½	U. S. C. I. Pipe pf.	56	60
Ill. C. L.	94	..	U. S. Exp.	95	98
Inger.-Rand.	93	..	U. S. R. & Imp.	67½	70
Inger.-Rand. pf.	100	..	U. S. R. & Ref.	4½	7½
Iowa C. pf.	35	86	U. S. R. & Ref. pf.	15	17
Jol. & Chi.	163¼	..	U. S. Rub.	35	36
Kan. C., Ft. S. & Mem. pf.	75	77½	U. S. R. 1st pf.	110	111
Kan. C. So.	33¼	33½	W. & L. E.	5½	6½
Kan. C. So. pf.	63	64	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	13	16
K. & D. M.	5	8	W. & L. E. 2d pf.	7¼	8
K. & D. M. pf.	35	45	Wls. Cent.	59	62
Kn. I., Chi.	..	50	Westingh'se 1st pf.	122½	124
Kn. I., Chi. pf.	63	72			
Lack. Steel.	40	43			
Lacl. G. pf.	89	102			
L. E. & W.	15	20			

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Nov. 25.—United States Smelting was the feature in the early trading, advancing over a point. The balance of the list was inclined to be quiet. East Butte continues steady and holds well at the recent advance. North Butte appeared to be well bought. The close was quiet but steady.

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$3,600	Am. T. & T. 4s	90¾	90¾	90¾
8,000	A., G. & W. I. S.S. 6s	68	68	68
27,000	C., B. & Q. joint 4s	95⅝	95½	95⅝
1,000	Mass. Gas 4½s	99¼	99¼	99¼
1,000	N. E. Cotton Yarn 5s	101½	101½	101½
21,000	United Fruit 4½s	97¼	97¼	97¼

RAILROADS.

340	Boston Elevated	128½	128	128⅜
50	Boston Suburban pf.	72	72	72
28	Boston & Albany	223	222½	223
16	Boston & Maine	123	123	123
25	Fitchburg pf.	131	131	131
120	Mass. Elec. pf.	87	87	87
5	N. Y., N. H. & H.	153½	153½	153½
66	N. Y., N. H. & H. sub. 5 p. c. paid	148¼	148¼	148¼
10	Pere Marquette pf.	50	50	50
15	Rock Island	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞
10	Union Pacific	177½	177½	177½
30	West End.	90¾	90¾	90¾
5	West End pf.	105	105	105

TELEPHONES.

857	American	142⅞	142½	142⅝
20	Mexican	5	5	5
20	Mexican pf.	6¼	6¼	6¼
50	New England	137½	137½	137½
16	Western pf.	90½	90	90½

MISCELLANEOUS.

255	Am. Agr. Chem. pf.	100¾	100½	100¾
25	Atlantic G. & W. I.	10⅝	10½	10½
280	Atl., G. & W. I. pf.	20½	20½	20½
200	Am. Pneum. Service	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
178	Amer. Sugar Ref.	118	117½	118
112	Amer. Sugar Ref. pf.	117	116¼	117
50	Amer. Woolen pf.	94¼	93⅞	94
110	Eastern S. S.	84⅞	84¼	84⅞
10	Edison	284

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Traders in Gloom.

Traders moped through yesterday's session with not enough opportunities for profit to make it seem worth while having come down town. It was the dullest market since Sept. 9, the total transactions being only 178,300 shares and fluctuations of the narrowest. The hour from noon to 1 o'clock was the dullest this year, traders agreed, with its record of only 10,740 shares. With the Exchange's strict construction of the transfer tax law, eliminating the chance of escape from a profitless venture by pairing off transactions, and thereby saving the $2 tax and clearance charges, the professional element finds the persistence of sluggish markets a sore trial and the living to be extracted therefrom so tenuous as to make it a problem whether it is a living at all. "What are we coming to?" traders ask, with more than idle interest in the answer.

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Many Stay Away.

Many brokers, seeing no possibility of a sudden return of interest in stocks, made a holiday of it till Monday. The floor was more thinly populated than at many a midsummer session. The large proportion of absentees was an accepted reason for extreme dullness. The record of the day's transactions showed only fifty-seven of the total of ninety-four stocks traded in to have sold as much as 500 shares, a condition which has not been duplicated in recent years. A good number of ordinarily active stocks reported only one or two transactions all day. Southern Pacific, for instance, did not appear in the ticker at all in the last hour.

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Bidding for Business in Lehigh.

Since the admission of Lehigh Valley stock to listing, trading to begin Monday when the certificates bearing the New York transfer office have been made ready, brokers have been biding actively for the business of specialist. The stock's activity in Philadelphia for a year or more has been such as to make it compare favorably with the half dozen principal business producers on the Stock Exchange list here. In the prevailing dullness of the market the stock is a windfall for the traders. This is an age of specialists in the professions, but when it is considered where the large stockholdings of Lehigh lie it is safe to conclude that it is the general practitioners who will have to be reckoned with.

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Philadelphia Comes to Terms.

On the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, where Lehigh Valley has been the biggest source of business since the defection of Pennsylvania to New York years ago, brokers have been getting double in commissions what their brothers in New York will charge. It is a $50 par stock and the charge of ¼ there has been reckoned on the 100 shares instead of on $100 par basis which applies here. That is, where in New York the stock is regarded as a "half stock" and the commission of ⅛ or $12.50 is charged for 200 shares, in Philadelphia it has cost the buyer or seller $25. Yesterday, the Philadelphia Stock Exchange reduced the commission to 1-16 which brings the commission charges there to a parity with New York's.

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Cash Coming from Interior.

Indications of the return of cash from crop-moving channels are found in the reported movements of currency this week, which show a gain of $2,844,000 in the amount of cash held by the banks, the greater part of which is the favorable balance in the account with the interior. The banks received from the interior $7,035,000, against $5,654,000 received. The gain from the interior was $2,301,000, according to the indications. Of the shipments, $2,295,000 represented National banknotes sent to Washington for redemption and $500,000 gold withdrawn for shipment to Canada. Receipts of new gold were $1,501,000. The total gain by new gold and in the balance from the interior was $3,802,000, but this was reduced by a loss of $958,000. The receipts from the interior which total more than in the previous week, notwithstanding that there were only five business days, is a clear indication that the tide has turned.

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Bank Clearings Increasing.

Although bank clearings in New York this week, as reported by Dun's, are 10.9 per cent. less than in the corresponding week in 1909, and 4.9 per cent. less than in 1906, outside of the city the bank clearings continue to reflect improvement in the general volume of business, and maintained the increases which have been the rule in recent weeks. The returns from all the leading cities outside of the metropolis show a gain of 6.1 over 1909, and of 13.7 over 1906. The losses at New York, however, are sufficient to bring the total for the country, which was $2,377,998,582, down to 5.7 per cent. less than last year, although it is a gain of 1 per cent. over the corresponding period of 1903.

CONDITIONS OF TRADE.

Commenting on general trade conditions, Dun's Review says:

Business moves along lines of safety, the absence of speculation making the situation appear duller than it actually is. The volume of transactions, although by no means as large as it might be if expanded to full speed limits, is nevertheless sufficiently large to keep the great body of workmen occupied, so that the average of prosperity is fair. That the purchasing power of the people still have spending power is evidenced by the hopeful anticipations concerning the holiday trade now opening. There is still, as for some time past, a wide difference of conditions in the various sections and the various trades, some being more active than others, and this makes the situation appear somewhat mixed.

The distribution of dry goods is steady, especially in Western and Southern centres. The open weather is favorable for building operations in some of the sections. The wheat and cotton markets have been unsettled by the uncertain state of the Argentine wheat crop and our own Government ginning report. Bank clearings this week show gains of 6.1 per cent. over 1909 and 13.7 over 1906 outside New York, and decreases of 10.9 from 1909 and 4.9 from 1906 in New York.

Foreign commerce at New York during the latest week aggregated $32,179,213, as compared with $30,505,652 in 1909 and $29,015,078 in 1908. Exports were $3,475,097 greater than the imports, whereas in the two previous years there was a large excess of imports.

Bradstreet's says:

Demand for holiday goods is becoming more prominent, and developments in this respect are responsible for whatever expansion has occurred in trade this week. Novelties, jewelry and such articles as are appropriate to the season are in good request, and the consensus of reports indicates that trade is in excess of last year's. But, on the other hand, trade in general has become more irregular. Thus reordering from jobbers tends to wane as the season for inventorying approaches, and conservatism still acts as a check rein on purchasing for Spring account. Moreover, retail trade reports seem to have lost some of the relative activity displayed last week.

For instance, the South as a whole reports a certain degree of betterment, due probably to the good movement of cotton at high prices, while warm weather hampers distribution of seasonable merchandise in the Southwest; but in the Northwest trade is quite active, save in North Dakota, where the crops were short. In the Central West trade shows a slight increase, but in the East the turnover is disappointing. Conservatism in ordering for future delivery is visible in most sections, and retail trade in the Far Northwest is hardly up to expectations. On the Pacific Coast, however, trade is good. Collections the country over range from slow to good.

Provisions are lower, and the fall in prices at Chicago to a 37 basis for live hogs is deemed noteworthy. Flour is in light demand, though seasonable grades of groceries are in good request. Liquors remain dull, notwithstanding the approach of the holiday season. Lumber for corn cribs is rather active, but trade in hides, leather, and shoes is on the light side.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

Money Easier in London—Paris Prices Firm—Berlin Closes Weak.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—Money and discount rates were somewhat easier to-day.

The stock market was more cheerful. Reassuring news from Mexico and Brazil caused an improvement in most of the departments.

American securities opened steady, but trading was light and price changes were confined to small fractions. The Wall Street opening was colorless, and the market was dull and featureless until the closing.

Bar silver steady; 25 5-16d per ounce.

Money, 4@4¾ per cent.

The discount rate in the open market for short bills is 4¾ per cent.; for three months' bills, 4¾@4½ per cent.

PARIS, Nov. 25.—Prices were generally firm on the Bourse to-day.

At closing three per cent. rentes were 97 francs 35 centimes for the account.

Exchange on London, 25 francs 31 centimes for checks.

BERLIN, Nov. 25.—Prices opened firm on the Boerse to-day. Later the market reacted and closed weak.

Bank of Germany.

BERLIN, Nov. 25.—The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows the following changes:

	Marks.
Cash in hand increased	68,986,000
Loans decreased	19,332,000
Discounts decreased	46,449,000
Treasury bills decreased	19,782,000
Notes in circulation decreased	77,648,000
Deposits increased	68,057,000
Gold in hand increased	47,081,000

LONDON CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

	London.	N. Y. Equiv.	N. Y. Close.	Net Ch'ge.
Consols money	78 15-16	..	..	+1-16
Consols account	78 15-16	..	..	..
Anaconda	8¾	41⅝	..	..
Atchison	106⅝	103⅝	103⅝	— ⅛
Canadian Pacific	202½	196½	196¼	+ ¼
St. Paul	127½	124	123¾	+ ¼
Erie	30⅞	30	30	..
Erie 1st pf	43¾	43⅝	..	..
Illinois Central	138	134¼	..	..
Louisville & N.	150½	146¼	146⅜	+ ⅛
N. Y. Central	117	113⅝	113⅝	+ ⅛
Pennsylvania	67	130¾	130¾	..
Reading	79	153½	153⅛	+ ⅜
Southern Pacific	121¾	118½	117¾	+ ⅝
Union Pacific	183¼	178	178	..
U. S. Steel	82⅝	80¾	80	+ ⅝
U. S. Steel pf	121¾	118¼	118¼	+ ¼

American Mining Stocks in London.

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Camp Bird	1 10 0	Esperanza	1 10 0
Tomboy	0 18 0	Dolores	1 10 0
El Oro	1 0 0	Stratton's Ind.	0 3 3

FOREIGN TRADE OPPORTUNITIES.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—The Consular and Trade Report will note the following Foreign Trade opportunities abroad. Further information regarding these may be obtained by addressing the Bureau of Manufactures, care of the Department of Commerce and Labor, Washington, D. C., giving the number of item referred to.

5,829.—REPRESENTATION AT TURIN EXPOSITION—A business man in the United States writes that he will be in Turin, Italy, during the exposition which opens in March, 1911, and would like to hear from American manufacturers who desire to exhibit their goods. He is an Italian, conversant with business conditions in that country and able to correspond in English.

5,830.—SHELLAC—An American consulate in India reports that a business house in his district desires to communicate with American importers of shellac.

5,831—STEEL FURNITURE—The Bureau of Manufacturers is in receipt of a communication from a business man in Germany stating that he is a member of one of the largest iron working firms in that country and it would be a great advantage to him if he could represent a large American firm engaged in the manufacture of steel furniture.

5,832.—PUBLIC SERVICE CONCESSIONS—Consul William Coffin of Jerusalem has forwarded translated copies of the contracts and specifications on which the Ottoman authorities are calling for bids for concessions including the construction and operation of a water works service and sewerage system for Jerusalem telephone installation in and connecting the towns of Jerusalem, Jaffa, and Bethlehem, and electric light and power plant for Jerusalem. Contracts for the water works and sewerage system will be made with the successful bidder by the municipality of Jerusalem, while contracts for the other concessions mentioned are drawn in the name of the Governor of Palestine, acting for the Imerial Government and subject to its approval. The time within which to submit bids is very short but it is probable that extension of the time limit would furnish sufficient time for American representatives to reach the ground and study the situation. The complete details of the waterworks system were published in daily consular and trade reports for July 14, 1910.

5833.—TIN TUBES—A manufacturer's agent in Canada writes that he would like to secure the addresses of firms in the United States manufacturing tin tubes like those used for tooth paste.

5,834.—PETROLEUM PIPE LINE—An American consulate in a European country reports that at a recent sitting of the colonial congress a project for granting a concession to a company to construct a pipe line a distance of 250 miles, with a view to transporting all the petroleum required for fuel for river steamers plying in a certain locality and for other industrial purposes, was discussed. The intention is to inaugurate a system of pipe lines similar to those operated in the United States.

5,835.—REPRESENTATION IN GERMANY—The Bureau of Manufactures is in receipt of a communication from a former consular officer in Germany stating that he is about to enter business in that country as a commission agent and would like to hear from American firms desirous of extending their trade. He is anxious to obtain catalogues, price lists and full particulars as soon as possible.

5,836—CONSTRUCTION OF WHARF AND DOCKAGE FACILITIES—A Latin-American Government has granted a concession, covering a period of thirty years, for the construction and maintenance of a wharf and docks at one of its ports. The wharf will be constructed of stone, cement and wood. A tramway will extend from the customs warehouse to the wharf, a distance of about one-half mile. The concession accounts advise an American consul that the materials used in the construction will be imported from the United States duty free. They are desirous of getting into communication at once with American manufacturers and exporters of the following articles: Grab buckets and other tools to be used in construction, concrete and wooden piling, cement and lumber.

HOME TRADE OPPORTUNITIES.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—Further information regarding the following home trade opportunities may be obtained by addressing the Bureau of Manufactures, care of the Department of Commerce and Labor, Washington, D. C., giving the number of item referred to:

63. PANAMA CANAL SUPPLIES.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received at the office of the General Purchasing Officer of the Isthmian Canal Commission, Washington, D. C., until Dec. 5, 1910, for furnishing the following supplies: Dredge, buckets, locomotive tires, wire cloth, spring wire, rail benders, locomotive torches, coke fork handles, corn brooms, marine brushes, water hose, asbestos gaskets, emery cloth, valves, cocks, pipe fittings, life preservers, hinges, leveling rods, rules, chairs, trowels, &c. (Circular 612.)

64. DREDGING.—Sealed proposals for dredging in Providence River and Harbor, Rhode Island, will be received at the United States Engineer Office, Newport, R. I., until Dec. 17, 1910. Information on application to J. C. Sanford, Lieutenant Colonel Engineers.

65. LOCK GATES, TRESTLES, and COVERS.—Sealed proposals for furnishing and erecting steel lock gates and furnishing and delivering poiree-dam trestles, gate recess covers, and tank pit covers for Dam 26, Ohio River, will be received at the United States Engineer Office, Wheeling, West Va., until Dec. 22, 1910. Information on application to F. W. Alstaetter, Captain Engineers.

66. IRISH GLUE AND RUSSIAN ISINGLASS.—The Bureau of Manufactures is in receipt of a communication from an American manufacturing company stating that it would like to secure the names of manufacturers in the United States of Irish glue and Russian isinglass, which is a cement.

67. BUILDING CONCRETE SUPERSTRUCTURE.—Proposals for the removal of old superstructure and building concrete superstructure on North Pier and on pier head of South Pier at Harbor of Refuge, Harbor Beach, Mich., will be received at the United States Engineer Office, Jones Building, Detroit, Mich., until Dec. 22, 1910. Information on application to C. McD. Townsend, Colonel Engineers.

Weekly Failure Report.

Bradstreet's reports 212 business failures in the United States during the week, against 248 for the previous week, and 217, 193, 258, and 174 for the corresponding weeks of 1909 to 1906. The Middle States had 78, New England 17, Southern 53, Western, 52, Northwestern 7, Far West 25, and Territories 6. Canada had 25, against 16 for the preceding week. About 83 per cent. of the total number of concerns failing had capital of $5,000 or less and 11 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

OREGON RAIL LINES MAKING A MERGER

All the Harriman Roads In That State and Washington Are Agreed on a Tentative Plan.

NO BOND ISSUE JUST NOW

But a Mortgage on the Oregon-Washington Railroad for $150,000,000 Has Been Authorized.

The merger of the Oregon Railroad & Navigation Company with the other Harriman lines in Oregon and Washington, which became public yesterday through dispatches from the West announcing the organization of the Oregon-Washington Railroad & Navigation Company with a capital of $50,000,000, will lead, it was learned yesterday, to the authorization of a large mortgage on these lines, amounting, according to yesterday's reports, to $100,000,000, and perhaps to as much as $150,000,000.

No present issue of bonds is proposed, so far as could be learned. The details, one of the Directors of the Union Pacific said, remain to be determined.

Some time ago the Directors of the Union Pacific decided to provide for future expenditures on the Northwestern lines through issues of bonds of the Oregon Short Line and the Oregon Railroad & Navigation Company, both of which are subsidiaries of the Union Pacific. At the annual meeting of the Oregon Short Line on Oct. 12 an increase in that company's stock from $60,000,000 to $100,000,000 was authorized. This was a step in the direction of a future bond issue and the merger of other lines with the Oregon Railroad & Navigation Company, made known yesterday, is another step looking to the carrying out of the financial plan. All of this, however, it is said, is preparative and does not indicate any immediate financing by the Union Pacific lines.

Included in the Oregon-Washington Railroad & Navigation Company will be the North Coast Railroad, whose relation to the Harriman lines was long kept secret. The line so far is only partly constructed. It is to run from Spokane, Wash., to the coast in a general way paralleling the Spokane, Portland & Seattle line, which has been built jointly by the Northern Pacific and Great Northern, two of the Hill lines. The mileage of all the lines to be included in the new Oregon-Washington Railroad & Navigation Company is in the neighborhood of 3,500 miles.

In the bond issue to be authorized by the new company provision will be made, it is expected, for the retirement of the existing consolidated 4 per cent. bonds of the Oregon Railroad & Navigation Company. The plans now being carried out are also taken to indicate that in the future these mortgage bonds will be employed for Union Pacific financing in place of convertible bond issues through which the company has raised new capital.

STAYED SOUTHERN STEEL.

Court Allows Revival of Suit to Restrain Reorganization Committee.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court issued yesterday an order authorizing the revival of the suit to restrain the Reorganization Committee of the Southern Steel Company from carrying out the reorganization plan as proposed by Otto T. Bannard, Robert B. Van Cortlandt, Walter T. Rosen, Franklin Q. Brown, William P. G. Harding, and Cornelius Vanderbilt, of the committee.

The Southern Steel Company, which was organized with a capital stock of $25,000,000, was adjudged bankrupt in 1907, with liabilities of $10,000,000, and Bannard, Vanderbilt, and their associates on the committee were asked to devise a plan to save the property from sale and enable the company to resume business.

Lewis Moreau, who had deposited $40,000 worth of collateral trust notes for exchange into those of the reorganized company withdrew his notes and asked the court to stop the reorganization on the ground that the assets and property of the steel company and its subsidiary companies, which he had been led to believe were worth $27,000,000, were not actually worth more than $7,750,000.

The Reorganization Committee in reply alleged that neither Moreau nor his wife ever owned the $40,000 of trust notes, but that the real owner was Samuel S. Knight of 40 Gramercy Park. Moreau, it is charged, was an employe of Knight, was a poor man, and did not leave an estate of more than $5,000 when he died.

Hornblower, Miller & Potter are counsel for the Reorganization Committee. Kellogg & Rose appear for Mrs. Moreau.

SMELTERS' PLAN SUBMITTED.

Stockholders Asked to Approve Issue of $15,000,000 6 Per Cents.

President Daniel Guggenheim of the American Smelting and Refining Company issued a statement to the stockholders yesterday, asking their indorsement of the financial plan calling for the issuance of $15,000,000 6 per cent. convertible gold bonds by the American Smelters' Securities Company, in which the smelting and refining company is the principal stockholder. The smelting and refining company's stockholders are receiving the privilege of subscribing to the new issue of the securities company. After detailing the interrelation of the two companies, President Guggenheim said of the purposes of the financing:

> The time has now arrived for this company to prepare for a further increase and development of its business. Plans have accordingly been devised, particularly in respect of the receipt of ores and furnace material from abroad. The reduction works, located in the United States, by reason of their enormous capacity, are capable of smelting and refining ores shipped from every quarter of the globe.
>
> This company is now in receipt of ores and bullion from Africa, Australia, South America, Spain, Japan, Central America, China, and Alaska. As yet it is only feasible to transport Alaskan ores produced on the seacoast, but with the construction of railroads it is believed that a great mineral production will flow to the smelting and refining plants of this company.

A meeting of the stockholders has been called for Jan. 5 to ratify the new financial plan.

CENTRAL NOTES RESOLD.

Morgan & Co. Buy and Put Out $7,500,000 of Equipment Trusts.

J. P. Morgan & Co. have purchased and resold to investors a further issue of $7,500,000 of New York Central lines equipment trust obligations bearing 4½ per cent. interest and maturing in annual installments of $500,000. This issue represents the balance of the $80,000,000 New York Central lines equipment trust notes authorized early this year, of which $22,500,000 had previously been sold through Morgan & Co. A similar issue, also for $80,000,000, was put out in 1907.

The proceeds of this issue will be used to pay for new equipment, including locomotives ordered by the New York Central for its own use and that of several other roads in the system. The bonds are secured by the equipment against which they are issued.

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

WHEAT.—Extremely disappointing Liverpool advices accounted for the weak opening in wheat yesterday, which prices, however, proved to be the low of the session. There was not nevertheless any important advance from these levels, but it was evident that bulls were lending support to the market on the decline, and that bears were not aggressive, notwithstanding the fact that news was generally of an unfavorable character to holders. The Winnipeg market and also the future market in Buenos Ayres were weak over our holiday, reflecting more favorable conditions in Argentina. Rains were reported in the southern part of that country, and while there were many brivals within dimensions received in was the general opinion that the situation had improved somewhat in that country. Cash markets were also slow, and what buil encouragement had been aroused by the persistent buying by Western longs seemed to vanish at the opening. The domestic situation is none too good. Minnesota stocks, which started decreasing several days ago, are again accumulating, as cash demand there has fallen off with a dull flour trade reported. Receipts for five days this week are about equal to last week, while shipments are approximately 1,000,000 bushels smaller. Further comparisons show that receipts are over 1,000,000 bushels smaller than last year, but shipments are also that much less. Bradstreet's exports for the week were given at 4,015,000 bushels, against 3,729,000 bushels last week and 4,347,000 last year. Since July 1 total amounts to 46,130,000 bushels, against 68,782,000 bushels last year, and 92,811,000 bushels two years ago. In the afternoon session a slightly improved tone developed, influenced by reports of export business and on scattered short covering, which was induced by the fact that bulls were buying more freely on the dips.

There were many bullish advices received relative to the drought in the American Southwest, but The Modern Miller was disposed to take a more optimistic view of the situation than most other sources, insinuating that rain is not urgently needed as yet. This also seems to be the consensus of opinion. Export sales amounted to 272,000 bushels Manitoba, which included part of Thursday's business. Cash No. 2 red quoted at 97½c elevator and 97c free on board, afloat, for export; No. 2 hard Winter, $1.02½; No. 1 Northern Spring, $1.16¾, and No. 1 Northern, Manitoba, $1.05⅝.

CORN—As in the wheat market, the lowest prices of the session were made at the opening, with considerable selling by outsiders, influenced by good weather prevailing. Argentine shipments were also liberal, amounting to 3,832,000 bushels, against 2,295,000 bushels last week and 1,723,000 bushels last year. It is evident, however, that many of the larger interests regard the market as oversold, or at least are disposed to accept profits at this level, as they were buying freely. Bulls on wheat were also absorbing offerings, which aggressiveness stampeded shorts, and prices rallied over 1c a bushel from the low. A slight recession occurred in the afternoon on somewhat easier cash markets, but reports of good export demand discouraged further selling. Bradstreet's exports for the week were 502,000 bushels, with a total since July 1 of 7,982,000 bushels, against 3,690,000 bushels last year. Export sales amounted to 496,000 bushels. No. 2 cash corn, free on board, afloat, was quoted at 52¼c.

OATS.—**The market was easier in the early trading with other grain, but strength in corn induced short covering. Pressure was not heavy, and although there was liquidation in anticipation of liberal deliveries, buying by shorts was sufficient to impart a steady undertone.** Cash standards quoted at 37½c; No. 2 white, 38c, and No. 3 white, 37c.

PROVISIONS.—The continued decline in live hog prices, with larger receipts than looked for, was instrumental toward further liquidation and new low records. Weakness was most pronounced in the near months, and was thought that packers were selling these options and buying the distant deliveries at a discount which was construed bearishly. Shorts gave the market the best support.

NEW YORK FUTURE MARKET.

Wheat—	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
December	..	..	87¼	88⅝
May	$1.03⅝	$1.02⅝	$1.03⅝	$1.04⅜
July	..	..	1.00⅜	1.01⅝
Corn—				
December	..	..	54¼	54
May	..	..	54¾	54¾
Oats—				
November	..	..	37½	37⅜
December	..	..	37⅝	37½
January	..	..	37½	37½
May	..	..	39½	39⅜
July	..	..	39⅛	39½
Lard—				
Spot			9.80@10.20	10.00
November			9.80@10.25	10.00
December			10.00@10.25	10.00
January			9.95@10.10	10.15
May			9.80@10.00	9.85

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKET.

Wheat—	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
December	91¼	90¼	90⅝	91¼
May	97⅛	96⅝	96⅞	97⅝
July	93⅜	93¼	93½	94
Corn—				
December	44⅞	43⅞	44¼	44⅝
May	47½	46½	47¼	46⅞
July	48¼	47⅝	47⅞	47¾
Oats—				
December	31½	30⅜	30⅞	30⅞
May	34⅛	33⅛	33⅞	34
July	34	33⅛	33⅞	34
Lard—				
November	10.00	9.85	9.85	10.00
January	9.75	9.55	9.60	9.77½
May	9.45	9.40	9.45	9.50
Ribs—				
January	9.05	8.90	8.02½	9.05
May	8.85	8.75	8.80	8.82½
Pork—				
January	17.10	16.57½	16.62½	17.15
May	16.20	16.00	16.05	16.22½

COTTONSEED OIL.

Between the anxiety shown by shorts to cover and the desire on the part of bulls to establish a higher range of values a generally firm undertone prevailed in the oil market yesterday. As it was the last notice day for November delivery a short account of a little over 1,000 barrels was disclosed, the covering of which resulted in a gain of nearly $1 a barrel for that month. Interests that are thought to be one of the distant options and which have been buying quite freely recently were again purchasing. Crude oil was steadier, and it was thought that the more bullish aspect taken of the cotton crop is having a great deal of influence toward the better feeling prevailing in the South. Outside demand, however, is still quiet, although a slight improvement is reported for the actual stuff. Toward the close offerings were freer and a slightly easier undertone ensued on the attempt to realize by early buyers.

	High.	Low.	Closing Bid.	Asked.	Prev. Bid.
Spot	..	..	7.10	7.40	7.05
November	7.33	7.22	7.16	7.26	7.08
December	7.18	7.05	7.10	7.15	7.05
January	7.23	7.15	7.17	7.19	7.12
February	..	..	7.17	7.22	7.15
March	7.35	7.30	7.27	7.30	7.25
May	7.45	7.38	7.37	7.40	7.35
July	..	..	7.40	7.50	7.45

The market closed steady at 22 to 28 points advance.

COTTON.

Prices continued their upward movement in the cotton market yesterday, and as a result the late options broke through their previous high records for the season, accompanied with an increase in bull sentiment. This is indicated by the fact that the public has shown a disposition to buy cotton at practically the high prices of the season, with their stand encouraged by crop estimates being received, and the tenor of private dispatches referring to the supply and demand situation. A greater part of the gain was maintained until the close, notwithstanding the fact that realizing was heavy and hedge sales were in good volume throughout the day. Liverpool advices over the holiday were better than anticipated, with private cables attributing the gain in that market as being due to the fact that trade conditions in Manchester continue exceptionally good, while the crop ideas entertained by foreigners are rather bullish. The estimate of the Liverpool Cotton Association was for a probable outturn of 11,938,000 bales, against the guess last year of 11,462,000 bales, from which it will be seen that they were overoptimistic. Numerous other guesses were at hand, originating from authorities and experts, who last year were quite accurate in prognosticating the final result. These estimates range from 11,350,000 bales to slightly under 12,000,000 bales. The Census Bureau also issued a report, the first of its kind, and from which many bullish deductions were drawn. Stocks in manufacturers' hands showed only a small increase as compared with the beginning of the season, notwithstanding the heavy movement, while at the current rate of consumption, despite curtailment in different parts of the country, it was figured that 4,500,000 bales of cotton will be consumed this year. The claims of the bulls are that foreign requirements will surely amount to 8,000,000 bales, with trade conditions abroad such as they are. Week-end figures were slightly bearish, with the into sight for the week amounting to 587,000 bales, against 602,000 last week and 358,000 a year ago. Since Sept. 1 5,845,000 bales were reported, against 5,760,000 bales last year and 6,595,000 two years ago. An increase in the visible supply of American cotton is indicated for the week of 189,000 bales, against an increase last week of 267,000 bales and an increase last year of 48,000 bales. Southern spot advices, however, continue rather bullish, notwithstanding the liberal movement, with the markets unchanged to 3-16 advance yesterday. New York spot cotton was quiet, .15c advance from the previous close; middling uplands, 15.10, and Gulf, 15.35.

COTTON PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Wed. Close.
November	14.01	14.00	14.00@14.01	14.02
December	14.03	14.75	14.91@14.92	14.69
January	14.93	14.77	14.80@14.92	14.70
February	..	..	15.00@15.02	14.77
March	15.18	15.00	15.16@15.17	14.93
April	..	..	15.22@15.24	14.99
May	15.35	15.15	15.30@15.31	15.08
June	..	..	15.26@15.27	15.04
July	15.30	15.12	15.25@15.27	15.04
August	14.90	14.75	14.89@14.90	14.62

The market closed steady at 22 to 28 points advance.

COFFEE.

News regarding the Brazilian naval mutiny being more reassuring, coffee took a steadier tone at the opening. Initial prices were unchanged to 5 points above Wednesday's close. Europe was also steadier, but there was a nervous undertone. Late there was more confident buying, with a sharp rally, and the close was steady at 5 points decline to 5 points advance from Wednesday. Havre at one time showed an advance of 1@1¼ franc, but lost ½ a point at the close, making a net gain of ⅛@¼ franc. Hamburg closed at an advance of ⅜@⅝ franc, and Rio was dull and nominal, while Santos was 200 reis lower. Cost and freight offers from Brazil were generally unchanged to about 5 points higher.

Spot coffee steady at 13 to 13⅛c for Rio No. 7, and 18½c for Santos 4s.

Contract prices follow:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
November	..	..	10.35@10.40	10.40
December	10.40	10.30	10.35@10.40	10.40
January	10.35	10.35	10.35@10.40	10.30
February	..	..	10.35@10.43	10.30
March	10.39	10.30	10.35@10.36	10.31
April	..	..	10.36@10.37	10.31
May	10.40	10.25	10.36@10.37	10.31
June	..	..	10.34@10.35	10.27
July	10.35	10.20	10.31@10.32	10.23
August	..	..	10.30@10.31	10.22
September	10.32	10.15	10.27@10.28	10.19
October	10.18	10.07	10.19@10.20	10.10

RAILWAY MEN INDICTED.

Illinois Central Officers Charged with Conspiracy and Fraud by Grand Jury.

CHICAGO, Nov. 25.—Frank B. Harriman, John M. Taylor, and C. L. Ewing, former officers and employes of the Illinois Central Railroad, and Joseph E. Buker were indicted to-day by the Cook County Grand Jury for conspiracy in connection with frauds said to have been practiced against the railroad.

Two counts in the blanket indictment also charge operation of a confidence game. Each defendant's bond is fixed at $20,000.

A total of $4,825,650, it is charged, was illegally taken from the Illinois Central by the four men named, in company with the Ostermann Manufacturing Company, the Blue Island Car and Equipment Company, the Memphis Car Company, and the American Car and Equipment Company, which also are mentioned in the indictment. The loss by alleged fraudulent deals estimated by the present railroad officials was $1,500,000, but the whole amount of transactions with the car repair companies since 1906, when the alleged illegal conspiracy is declared to have been conceived, is named in the indictment.

Buker, who escaped prosecution when arrests were first made, was indicted on the testimony of Henry Ostermann, President of the Ostermann Company, who testified that Buker was the go-between who carried the money alleged to have been gained by padding expense bills to the former railroad officials named in the indictment.

Ostermann also said the four men indicted were stockholders or received a salary as dividend from his company.

Harriman formerly was general manager of the Illinois, Taylor was general storekeeper, and Ewing was General Superintendent. At the time of the alleged repair bill padding Buker was Superintendent of Machinery, remaining in that position till last April.

ECKERT ESTATE $1,700,000.

Property for Which Son Is Contesting Less Than Supposed.

Surrogate Cohalan heard argument yesterday on the application for the appointment of a temporary administrator for the estate of Gen. Thomas T. Eckert, whose will is being contested by his son, James C. Eckert. His bequest was $50,000 and a life interest in $100,000. The bulk of the property goes to his brother, Thomas T. Eckert, Jr. The whole estate, according to De Lancey Nicoll, who appears for Thomas Eckert, is estimated to be worth $1,700,000. This is considerably less than has been stated.

The contestant's counsel urged that neither the younger Eckert nor R. G. Page, Jr., has sufficient business experience to manage so large an estate. He asserted that T. T. Eckert, Jr., had moved personal property of the estate from one house to the other, and that his brother did not know what would be done with it.

"There was a large amount of jewelry belonging to the estate of Mrs. Eckert also, and we do not know who has possession of that," the lawyer said.

Mr. Nicoll said that as financial secretary for Gen. Eckert in the last ten years, Mr. Page had presumably acquired sufficient business knowledge and familiarity with the estate to have it safe in his hands. He explained that with half of the estate in realty and $300,000 in a cash deposit that would not be touched pending the litigation, there was not much room for mismanagement in any event. The Surrogate reserved decision.

LEGACY AS HE PLEADS.

News of an Inheritance Reaches W. G. Lynch as He Admits Swindling.

Walter G. Lynch, known to the police as E. J. Riley, in the Court of General Sessions, before Judge Rosalsky, pleaded guilty yesterday to obtaining money by false pretenses. He was remanded to Nov. 30 for sentence. While making his plea of guilty he received a message from the Surrogate's office informing him that his mother, Mrs. Teresa Lynch, had died and left him a considerable legacy.

It was charged that while representing himself to be an advertising solicitor for the Firemen's Benevolent Association, Lynch obtained various sums from New York business houses.

He was arrested on Sept. 1 after trying to collect money from Mayor Charles J. Fisk of Plainfield, N. J., who had agreed to pay $50 to the pension fund of the New York Fire Department in return for which he was to get a book about the firemen of New York. Mayor Fisk became suspicious and communicated with Chief Croker, who pronounced the attempted collection a fraud.

Lynch's mother was the well-known Union Square diamond dealer, who for many years had a store at Fourteenth Street and Broadway. She was sometimes referred to in the trade as the "Queen of Diamonds"—a tribute to her great knowledge of precious stones.

PLAINTIFF HELD FOR PERJURY

Court Dismisses Stock Suit and Sends Man Who Brought It to Jail.

Supreme Court Justice Page listened yesterday to the testimony of Maurice Loeb, plaintiff in a damage suit, and after directing a verdict in favor of the defendant committed Loeb to the Tombs on the charge of perjury. He held him for the Grand Jury in $1,500 bail.

"I am going to stop perjury in this court," he said.

Loeb sued Abraham Hoffman, alleging that he converted to his own use seven and a half shares of stock worth $5,000. Hoffman declared that the stock was security for a loan which Loeb failed to pay. The defense put in evidence a stock note, signed with Loeb's name, and the stock transfer on the back of the disputed shares, also signed with Loeb's name. He denied both signatures, although a notary public testified that Loeb signed them in his presence.

Canadian Pacific's Unusual Calendar.

To represent effectively the water transportation lines of the Canadian Pacific, the company has issued a calendar for 1911, showing the entire sixty-seven vessels of the railroad. The illustration, which follows the suggestion of Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, President of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, is in colors. It is explained that if placed stem to stem the ships would form a line three and one-half miles in length. Their combined yearly mileage is equal to fifty-seven trips around the world.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 25.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

Alpha Con.	.02	Julia	.07
Andes	.04	Justice	.05
Belcher	.44	Kentucky Con.	.05
Best & Belcher	.10	Mexican	.06
Bullion	.07	Occidental Con.	.44
Caledonia	.15	Ophir	1.05
Challenge Con.	.13	Overman	.30
Chollar	.05	Savage	.08
Confidence	.48	Sag Belcher	.09
Con. Cal. & Va.	.87	Sierra Nevada	.15
Con. Imperial	.02	Union Con.	.17
Gould & Curry	.05	Utah Con.	.03
Hale & Norcross	.12

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

The New York Central Railroad Buys Lexington Avenue Block Front—Sale in the Pennsylvania Station Loft Zone—An Active Suburban Market.

Several important transactions were reported in the realty market yesterday, which was unusually active for the week end. Announcement was made of the purchase by the New York Central Railroad of the block front on the west side of Lexington Avenue, from Forty-second to Forty-third Street, for $1,300,000. The property was owned and occupied by the New York Society for the Relief of the Ruptured and Crippled. Further details of the sale will be found in another column.

In the Pennsylvania Station loft zone an important sale was announced that foreshadows the erection of a loft structure. The demand for private dwellings both for sale and rent continues, six sales being reported yesterday.

Brokers report an active suburban market, especially in Long Island and New Jersey.

Buys Plot in "Penn. Loft Zone."

By far the most important deal that has taken place for several days past in the Pennsylvania Station loft zone was the sale yesterday of the four old buildings 416, 418, 420, and 422 West Thirty-third Street by H. Harburger.

The property occupies a plot 56.3 by 98.9, and the buyer, who is a client of Strauss & Singer, has plans for the erection of an eight-story loft.

Ground will be broken at once. There have been a number of sales during the past year in this particular section, but little or no building.

Private Dwelling Market Booming.

Brokers report that the demand for private dwellings, especially those of the better class on the upper west side, continues unabated. Many are unable to fill their orders, either for selling or renting of this class of buildings. Both selling prices and rents have increased during the past month, but the supply is not large enough to meet the demand. Several sales were reported yesterday.

The four-story high-stoop modern dwelling at 63 East Sixty-sixth Street, on plot 20 by 100.5, has been sold by Pease & Elliman to a client for occupancy. It has been held at $75,000. Mrs. Rachael Ernstein was the owner of record.

Porter & Co. have sold for Mary H. Rohrig, to an investor, the two-family house located at 1,715 Montgomery Avenue, size 25 by 100.

C. A. Rothwell & Co., in conjunction with Warren Levers, has sold 603 West 178th Street, a three-story and basement private house, on a lot 20 by 75. The buyer is an investor and will occupy the premises.

Dr. D. B. Spence sold 613 and 615 West 181st Street, two four-story dwellings, on plot 50 by 100, between St. Nicholas and Wadsworth Avenues, to Rosa A. Kehoe. In part payment Mrs. Kehoe gives 615 West 183d Street, a three-story and basement dwelling, on lot 168 by 74.11, near Wadsworth Avenue.

The Plainfield Land and Building Company sold to a client of Wilcox & Shelton 221 West 138th Street, one of the King model houses, on a lot 20 by 99.11.

Tenement Property Resold.

The five-story tenement 411 West Fifty-sixth Street, on a lot 25 by 100.5, has been resold at a handsome profit by Ennis & Sinnott, who acquired the parcel last week. The buyer is said to be an investor. The Herman Arns Company negotiated the sale.

D. Kempner & Son have sold for Morris Simon to Jacob Mendelbaum 232 Ninth Avenue, a six-story four-family flat, on lot 25 by 100.

Bronx Sales.

Henry W. Feaden & Co. have sold for William Lauter the five-story-and-basement double flat on a lot 25 by 100, located at 306 East 142d Street. The purchaser buys for investment.

Clement H. Smith has sold for Eugene Spock, 1,757 Topping Avenue, a frame dwelling on plot 50 by 95.

Mrs. Augusta Morris de Peyster has sold through W. E. & W. I. Brown the entire block front on the south side of 169th Street, between Grant and Sheridan Avenues. This plot contains about twenty-one city lots, and the buyer contemplates improving same immediately.

Brooklyn Sales.

Morris Wolf has sold 329 Marcy Avenue to a client and also 29 Montieth Street to a client.

James R. Ross has sold to Howard M. Smith, for a client, the two buildings at 1,312 and 1,314 Fulton Street, containing stores and apartments, each building 18 by 65, on a lot 100 feet deep.

Jersey City Sales.

Dr. Herman A. Lohman of the University of New Jersey has purchased from Mrs. Getrrude Milke the Eager homestead located at 88 Summit Avenue opposite Astor Place. The property has a frontage of 100 feet on Summit Avenue and extends back to Cornelison Avenue a distance of 400 feet. The price paid is said to have been about $18,000.

Rudolph F. Rabe, President of the Second National Bank of Hoboken, has purchased from Herman Walker twenty-five building lots in the town of West New York. Eight of the lots are on the east side of Hudson Avenue between Twentieth and Twenty-first Streets, four on the west side, and four on the east side of Hudson Avenue between Nineteenth and Twentieth Streets, five on the east side of Dewey Avenue near Twenty-first Street, and the other four on Dewey Avenue between Nineteenth and Twentieth Streets.

Earle Insley of the law firm of Hartshorne, Insley & Leake has bought from Harry J. Max the three-story brick flat on the southeast corner of Van Horne and Lafayette Streets. The building has a frontage of 31 feet on Van Horne Street and 100 on Lafayette Street.

Park Commission Buys Tract.

The Hudson County Park Commission has purchased from Cornelia R. Johnson a tract of twenty-two lots in the City of Bayonne. Seven of the lots are located on the northerly side of West Forty-fourth Street, seven on the south side of West Forty-fifth Street, and the other eight are on the west side of the Hudson Boulevard between West Forty-fourth and West Forty-fifth Streets. The property will form part of the Bayonne County Park.

Suburban Sales.

James L. Taylor has sold for Frietag & Maier 11 and 13 Park Avenue, Chester Hill, Mount Vernon, N. Y., a large five-story apartment house, to John G. Disosway; also, for John G. Disosway, the Livingston Inn, at Dobbs Ferry, N. Y., and Mr. Disosway's private residence, corner of Livingston Avenue and Walnut Street. These transactions involve $80,000.

Ernest C. Hinck has sold to Ellis J. Earle four houses on Union Street and Prospect Terrace, Montclair, N. J. About $25,000 each was paid for the dwellings.

H. S. German has sold an acreage tract near Tenafly, N. J., to George L. and Charles F. Hurd of the Bronx for improvement.

Private Dwellings Leased.

The following private dwellings have been leased by Pease & Elliman: No. 1 East Eighty-sixth Street, a new five-story limestone-front American basement, for Herbert L. Griggs; 116 East Fifty-sixth Street, a five-story American-basement, for Stuyvesant Pillott to Miss Elizabeth Coppell; 13 West Fifty-sixth Street, for Mrs. R. G. Barr; 135 East Seventy-first Street, to George A. Freeman, and 70 West Sixty-eighth Street, for A. McAleenan.

Business Leases.

Cammann, Voorhees & Floyd have leased for George W. Newgass to P. & S. Lowenthal the building 131 Maiden Lane; also, for M. Cohen & Brothers' Realty Company the easterly store and basement 31 to 37 West Twenty-seventh Street; for Napier Chemical Company to Frederick S. David the store 16 Coenties Slip.

Spear & Co. have leased 10,000 feet of space in 122-130 West Twenty-seventh Street for Frost, Palmer & Co., 20,000 feet in 886 and 888 West Broadway for Robert Cohen, 10,000 square feet in 165 Mercer Street for the Balleis Realty Company.

Business Alteration Near Fifth Avenue.

Plans have been filed for making over the four-story and basement dwelling house at 4 East Forty-sixth Street into a store and loft building at a cost of $37,000. The building will be extended 6 feet in front and 15.3 feet in the rear. The remade building will be five stories high. The Charles A. Coe estate is the owner. J. M. Farnsworth is the architect.

Washington Heights Apartment.

Plans have been filed for a six-story apartment house on the south side of 139th Street, 150 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, for the William M. Moore Construction Company, at a cost of $100,000. The building will have a frontage of 100 feet and a depth of 86.11 feet, and accommodations for forty-one families. Sommerfeld & Steckler are the architects.

Notes.

Henry Byrner is the buyer of 187 West Ninety-second Street sold recently by John Bushmann.

S. J. Bloomingdale of Bloomingdale Brothers stated yesterday that the report that they had sold their property at 36 and 38 West Twenty-seventh Street was without foundation. They intend to go ahead with the erection of a twelve-story building on the site as originally planned.

H. S. German represented Henry O'Neill in the recent sale of Graylene apartment house, 610 West 152d Street.

The Title Guarantee and Trust Company loaned to the New York Polyclinic Medical School and Hospital $65,000 on the four-story building at 214 to 220 East Thirty-fourth Street. The mortgage is for three years at 5 per cent.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Vesey Street Salesroom, 14 and 16 Vesey Street, resulted as follows:

By Samuel Marx.

10th St, 57, n s, 166.2 ft e of 6th Av, 21.11x94.10, seven-story hotel; foreclosure sale, adjourned to Nov. 29.

By Herbert A. Sherman.

Prospect Av, 618 to 628, e s, 100 ft s of Kelly St, 112.6x100, three five-story tenements; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Benjamin Levy, $121,400.

By Joseph P. Day.

7th St, 148, s s, 250 ft e of Avenue A, 25x90.10, five-story tenement and stores; foreclosure sale, adjourned to Dec. 2.

56th St, 237, n s, 200 ft w of 2d Av, 25x100, five-story tenement and stores; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, E. L. Best, $20,750.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and the Bronx.

Delancey St, n w corner of Mulberry St, for a six-story brick tenement, 59.7x88.11; M. Briganti, 217 Lafayette St, owner; Bernstein & Bernstein, architects; cost, $60,000.

139th St, s s, 150 ft w of Amsterdam Av, for a six-story brick tenement, 100-86.11; William M. Moore Construction Co., 853 St. Nicholas Av; Sommerfeld & Steckler, architects; cost, $100,000.

Alterations.

Items involving less than $5,000 omitted.

46th St, 4 East, to a four-story-and-basement dwelling; Charles A. Coe estate, 69 Wall St, owner; J. M. Farnsworth, architect; cost, $37,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

FRIDAY, NOV. 25.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney.

3D AV, w s, 131.6 ft n of 181st St, 50x98.7; William B. Anderton, as trustee, to Lottie Bednowitz, 2,168 Bathgate Av, Nov. 21; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co. $8,000

3D AV, w s, 181.6 ft n of 181st St, 50x127.11; same to same, Nov. 21; attorney, same. $7,200

3D AV, w s, 231.6 ft n of 181st St, 151x127.11; same to Rudolph Wallach Co., 13 Park Row, Nov. 21; attorney, same. $20,600

3D AV, w s, 281.6 ft n of 181st St, 31x127.11; same to James Welton, 56 East 41st St, Nov. 21; attorney, same. $4,000

96TH ST, 204 West, s s, 27x100.8; James S. McDonough to Charles L. E. Wolf, 202 West 96th St, (mtg $31,000,) Nov. 23; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $4,250

PARK AV, 1,503, e s, 26.11x80; Maria Duggan to Agnes Riehl, 982 East 2d St, Brooklyn, (mtg $10,000,) Nov. 22; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1

HEWITT PLACE, 518, e s, 400x100; E. M. Harris to Charles H. Roe estate, 270 Broadway, (mtg $30,000,) Oct. 28; attorney, E. W. Harris. 68 William St $100

235TH ST, s s, 310 ft w of Katonah Av, 50x100; Charles Lindner to Frederica Lindner, his wife, 210 East 240th St, Nov. 21; attorney, W. E. Sammis, 1 Liberty St. $100

OGDEN AV, n e corner of 166th St, 75x199 to Nelson Av; Louisa L. Riley to Champlain L. Riley, 7 Myrtle Av, Plainfield, N. J., and another, Nov. 10; attorneys, Lloyd & M., 92 William St $1

FRANKLIN AV, e s, 113 ft n of Jefferson Place, 37.6x100; Ettie Siegel to Alex Heilperin, 523 Travis St, Shreveport, La.; (mtg $3,354,) Oct. 28; attorney, S. Fine, 309 Broadway $100

CRESTON AV, w s, 115.9 ft n of 183d St, 18.8x117.6; A. Warren Construction Co. to Mary A. Langbein, 505 East 175th St, (mtg $8,000,) Nov. 22; attorney, United States Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 20 Vesey St $100

WEST ST, s w s, Lot 10, map of Wardsville, Bronx; 50x117; Mary A. Langbein to A. Warren Construction Co., 2,311 Creston Av, (mtg $3,700,) Nov. 7; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, s s, 216.9 ft w of St. John's Av, 87x100; Mutual Construction Co. to Bridget Tiernan, 1,420 Shakespeare Av, Oct. 31; attorneys, Phillips & Avery, 41 Park Row $100

LOTS 5 and 6, map of Allen estate, Bronx; Hudson P. Rose Co. to John Adamo, 429 East 115th St, Nov 7; address, party of the second part $1

ST. NICHOLAS AV, 440 to 446, e s, 50.7x125; William W. Sharpe to Florence G. Woolverton, 111 Dowling Av, Toronto, Canada, Nov 22; attorney Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $1

AVENUE D, 107 and 109, s w corner of 8th St, 60x50; Morris Shapiro to Rachel Shapiro, his wife, 404 East 8th St, (mtg $62,500,) Nov 22; attorney, Jacob Shapiro, 63 Park Row $100

79TH ST, 220 East, s s, 20x102.2; William J. Bolger, referee, to Charles Schimmer, 510 West 144th St, (mtg $10,000,) Nov 23; attorneys, Wolf & Cohn, 203 Broadway $4,000

115TH ST, 610 West, s s, 42x100.11; Nathan Loewy to Isaac Klinghoffer, 130 Newark Av, Jersey City, N. J., (mtg $75,000,) Nov 23; attorneys, Heyman & Heyman, 161 Exchange Place, Jersey City, N. J. $1

LOTS 215 to 217, map of Century Investing Co, Bronx; Ralisade Builders Co. to Marian R. Mainhart, Brookdale Place, Rye, N. Y., (mtg $4,500,) Nov. 12; attorneys, Bing & Bing, 505 5th Av $1

HAWTHORNE ST, e s, 100 ft s of Vermilyea Av, 50x100; Rosina Missall to Bertha De Laney, 278 West 120th St, Nov 22; attorneys, Wetherborn & Wetherborn, 146 Broadway $1

75TH ST, 237 and 239 East, n s, 53.4x101.7; Salvatore Dimino to Antonio Caltabellotta, 311 East 39th St, ¾ part, (mtg $37,142,) Nov 16; attorney, Polizzo & Co., 195 Bowery $100

ROSELLE ST, s s, 87 ft s of Poplar St, 28x100; Katherine Glynn to Joseph A. Glynn of Westchester, Aug 26; attorney, Frank Gass, Westchester $1

LOTS 2 and 3, Block 6, map of Whitehall Realty Co, Bronx; Melrose Realty Co to Simone Colavito, 2,807 3d Av, (mtg $1,300;) attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

SHERMAN AV, w s, 350 ft n of McClellan St, 75x100; 101st St Co to David Delgan, 44 Manhattan Av, (mtg $1,300,) Nov 21; address, party of the second part

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DECKER FARM, SPRINGFIELD, New York City, New York.

Here is the future seaport of the world and the biggest railroad terminal ever built. One mile from Jamaica Bay; 2 trolley lines in close proximity to the property; 28 minutes from the great Pennsylvania Terminal in the heart of the big city. Five minutes' walk from station; plenty of trains.

BUILDING LOTS $250 EACH $10 DOWN, 2.50 MONTHLY

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Large, light apartments; electricity, steam and hot water; janitor service. Builder, 79 West 181st.

RECEIVERS' NOTICES.

AT A TERM OF THE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT Court held in and for the Northern District of New York on the 3d of November, 1910. Present: Hon. George W. Ray, Judge.

EBEN H. GAY and another vs. HUDSON RIVER ELECTRIC POWER COMPANY, Hudson River Water Power Company, Hudson River Electric Company, Hudson River Power Transmission Company, Ballston Spa Light and Power Company, Saratoga Gas, Electric Light & Power Company, Empire State Power Company, and Madison County Gas & Electric Company.

EBEN H. GAY and another vs. HUDSON RIVER ELECTRIC POWER COMPANY.

On reading and filing the petition of George W. Dunn, Charles W. Andrews, and Milton Delano, receivers of the above-named defendants, dated November 1st, 1910, and on the bills of complaint in the above-entitled actions and the order of October 31st, 1909, and of the order of July 17th, 1910, appointing the above-named receivers, and on the other papers and proceedings herein, it is on motion of Abram J. Rose and George B. Curtiss, attorneys for said receivers,

ORDERED that said receivers be and they hereby are authorized, empowered, and directed to file with the Clerk of this Court an account of all moneys received by them and paid out by them since May 1st, 1909, and down to and including the 31st day of October, 1910, and showing the balance on hand on that day; that they also file with said account the vouchers for the payments made by them, and that such account be verified by them and each of them.

It is further ORDERED that within ten days after said account is filed that a copy of this order and of a notice of filing said account be published once in each week for three successive weeks in the following newspapers:

The Albany Evening Journal, published at Albany, New York;

The Utica Press, published at Utica, New York;

The Glens Falls Times, published at Glens Falls, New York;

The New York Times, published at New York, New York;

Boston Daily Advertiser, published at Boston, Mass.

And also serve a copy of this order and of such notice of filing by mail on each of the attorneys who have appeared in these actions.

It is further ORDERED that any person or party interested as creditor, stockholder, bondholder, or any of the defendants, or otherwise interested in these actions may within forty days after the filing of such account, file written objections thereto or to any item thereof. That such objection shall be verified and state in full and particular the ground of objection to the account or the items objected to, and shall also within said time be served by mail on said receivers addressed to them at Glens Falls, New York, and on their attorneys.

It is further ORDERED that if no objections are filed within forty days from the filing of said account, or if objections are filed to part thereof, then on filing proof of publication in the newspapers herein specified and of the mailing of the order and notice of filing as herein directed, then such account, if not objected to or such parts or items not objected to, shall stand approved and confirmed, passed, settled and allowed, and an order may be entered to that effect without notice. If objections are filed then an application may be made to the Court for such order as may be proper.

GEO. W. RAY, U. S. Judge.

ABRAM J. ROSE and GEORGE B. CURTISS, Attorneys for Receivers, 115 Broadway, New York.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the account of the receivers directed to be filed by the foregoing order, and the vouchers in support thereof for payments made by them was filed in the office of the Clerk of the United States Circuit Court in the City of Utica, N. Y., on the 23d day of November, 1910.

GEO. W. DUNN,
CHARLES W. ANDREWS,
MILTON DELANO,
Receivers.

ABRAM J. ROSE and GEORGE B. CURTISS, Attorneys for Receivers.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

Wanted—Addresses of policy holders in preferred Accident Insurance Company of New York; matter important and of mutual interest; please send names of other members also. Clara H. Teller, widow of Lynn Teller, 361 Field Av., Detroit, Mich.

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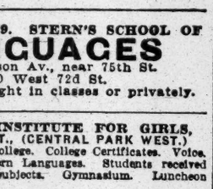

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NOS. 14 AND 16 VESEY STREET.
FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
$90,000 United Breweries Co., Chicago, 6% Bonds, 1928, February, 1911, Coupons attached.
990 shs. United Breweries Co. Prefd.
$47,000 United Breweries Co., Chicago, 6% Bonds, 1928, February, 1911, Coupons attached.
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$100,000 United Breweries Co., Chicago, 6% Bonds, 1928, February, 1911, Coupons attached.
BY ORDER OF EXECUTRIX.
$9,000 International Salt Co. 1st Consld. Mtge. Coll. Trust 50-year 5% Gold Bds., 1951.
187½ shs. International Salt Co.
10 shs. American Chicle Co. common.
10 shs. Amalgemated Copper Co.
16 shs. Lawyers Mortgage Co.
10 shs. Lawyers Title Ins. & Trust Co.
200 shs. American Nickel Co.
20 shs. International Lumber & Development Co.
10 shs. Union Typewriter Co. common.
BY ORDER OF ADMINISTRATOR.
20 shs. Fidelity Trust Co., Newark, N. J.
BY ORDER OF TRUSTEE.
100 shs. American Snuff Co. common.
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$7,000 Twin State Gas and Electric Co. 1st and Ref. 4½% Bds., 1926.
$6,500 Central Indiana Lighting Co. 1st and Ref. 5s, 1927.
10 shs. Carnegie Trust Co.
10 shs. Equitable Trust Co.
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400 shs. San Francisco Coke & Gas Co. of Maine, V. T. C.
41 shs. Chicago & Eastern Illinois R. R. Co. Prefd.
25 shs. Cosmopolitan Land Co.
250 shs. Bay Ridge Park Improvement Co.
3 shs. Woodbury Co. Prefd.
25 shs. Realty Associates.
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10 shs. Union Trust Co.
200 shs. Wells Fargo & Co.
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†KAISERIN AUG. VIC.Dec. 10, 12 noon
‡PRESIDENT GRANT.Dec. 17, 10 AM
‡*PENNSYLVANIA..Dec. 22, 11 AM
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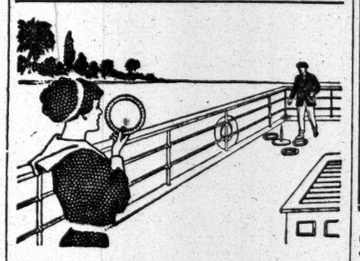

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*La Savoie....Dec. 8 | La Bretagne..Dec. 29
*La Lorraine..Dec. 15 | *La Lorraine..Jan. 5
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One class (II) Cabin Passengers only.
*Chicago.....Nov. 26
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St. Louis	Nov. 26, 10:00 A. M.
Baltic	Nov. 26, 2:00 P. M.
Kroonland	Nov. 30, 10:00 A. M.
Oceanic	Nov. 30, 3:00 P. M.
Romanic	Nov. 30, 12:00 Noon
Minnewaska	Dec. 3, 10:30 A. M.

CRUISES WEST INDIES SPANISH MAIN PANAMA CANAL S. S. New York Jan. 28 Mar. 4 1911 Send for Particulars.

American Line Pier 63 N. R.
Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton
St. Louis...Nov. 26, 10 AM | St. Paul..Dec. 10
New York...Dec. 3, 10 AM | Phil'a. Fri., Dec. 16

Atlantic Transport Line
New York—London Direct Pier 58 N. R.
Min'w'ka..Dec. 3, 10:30 AM | Min'haha..Dec. 17
Minneapolis..Dec. 10, noon | Min't'ka..Dec. 24

Red Star Line Pier 59 N. R.
New York—*Cherbourg—Dover—Antwerp.
Kroonland..Nov. 30, 12 n'n | Romanic.....Mar. 18
Canopic..Dec. 7, 2:30 PM | Cretic.....Mar. 29
*Lapland (nw)..Dec. 10, 11 AM | *Kroonland..Jan. 4
Romanic.....Feb. 4 | Canopic.....April 8

White Star Line Piers 60 & 61 N. R.
Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton
Oceanic.....Nov. 30, 3 PM | Adriatic..Dec. 14
Majestic.....Dec. 7, 3 PM | Teutonic..Dec. 21
New York—Queenstown—Liverpool
Baltic .....Nov. 26, 2 PM | Cedric...Dec. 10
Celtic.....Dec. 3, noon | Arabic...Dec. 17
New York and Boston to
RIVIERA—ITALY—EGYPT
The Azores, Madeira, Gibraltar, Algiers, Villefranche, Genoa, Naples, Alexandria
★ CEDRIC (21,035 tons)....Jan. 11, Feb. 22
★ CELTIC (20,904 tons)...Jan. 25, Mar. 8
★ Largest Steamers to the Mediterranean.
Romanic..Nov. 30, 12 n'n | Romanic.....Mar. 18
Canopic..Dec. 7, 2:30 PM | Cretic.....Mar. 29
Romanic.....Feb. 4 | Canopic.....April 8

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K'prinz Wm..Nov. 29
Kaiser W. D. G..Dec. 13
G. Washing'n..Jan. 3
Kaiser W. D. G..Jan. 17
THURSDAYS 10 A. M.
Twin-Screw and Fast Mail Sailings.
*Cassel.....Dec. 1
Fried'h d. Gr..Dec. 8
K. Luise..Sat., Dec. 17
*Rhein.....Dec. 22
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GIBRALTAR—ALGIERS—NAPLES—GENOA
SATURDAYS 11 A. M.
K. Albert.....Dec. 3 | †Berlin (New)....Jan. 7
P. Ireno.....Dec. 10 | K. Luise..Wed., Jan. 25
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S. S. MAURETANIA, DEC. 17, 6 P. M.

Queenstown—Fishguard—Liverpool.
Campania...Dec. 7, 10 AM | Caronia..Dec. 14

GIBRALTAR GENOA NAPLES
TRIESTE FIUME
Carpathia..Dec. 3, noon | Ultonia.....Mar. 23
Pannonia..Feb. 25, noon | Saxonia.....Mar. 30

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Miniature Almanac for To-day.

Sun rises..6:58 | Sun sets..4:35 | Moon rises..1:33

THE TIDES.

	High Water A.M.	High Water P.M.	Low Water A.M.	Low Water P.M.
Sandy Hook	3:44	4:00	9:58	10:10
Governors Island	4:23	4:38	10:41	10:53
Hell Gate	6:18	6:28	12:16	12:27

Arrived—Friday, Nov. 25.

SS Koenig Albert, Palermo, Nov. 12.
SS American, Puerto Mexico, Nov. 18.
SS Romanic, Naples, Nov. 12.
SS Bristol City, Bristol, Nov. 6.
SS Merida, Havana, Nov. 22.
SS Strathdon, St. Lucia, Nov. 16.
SS Palamhall, Malta, Oct. 20.
SS Galileo, Boston, Nov. 24.
SS Pawnee, Philadelphia, Nov. 24.
SS Porto Rico, Baltimore, Nov. 28.
SS Chippewa, Brunswick, Nov. 22.
SS Jefferson, Norfolk, Nov. 24.
SS Lazio, Boston, Nov. 24.
SS Comerio, Boston, Nov. 23.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TO-DAY.

	Mails Close	Vessels Sail
Carmania, Madeira	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
St. Louis, Southampton	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Baltic, Liverpool	10:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Perugia, Naples	———	1:00 P.M.
Duca d'Aosta, Naples	———	2:00 P.M.
California, Glasgow	———	9:00 A.M.
Mesaba, London	———	9:00 P.M.
Chicago, Havre	———	10:00 A.M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	8:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Zulia, Curacao	10:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Carolina, San Juan	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Clyde, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Havana, Havana	10:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Eastern Prince, Pernambuco	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Sarnia, Jamaica	11:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Purus, Brazil	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
City of Atlanta, Savannah	———	3:00 P.M.
Iroquois, Jacksonville	———	1:00 P.M.
Denver, Galveston	———	1:00 P.M.
Comal, Tampa	———	1:00 P.M.
Comus, New Orleans	———	12:00 M.

SAIL MONDAY.

Saramacca, Paramaribo	11:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Colon, Cristobal	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Algonquin, Brunswick	———	1:00 P.M.

SAIL TUESDAY.

Kronprin

DECLINE IN PRICES AT OLD GLORY SALE

Best Figure Reaches $2,000 and the Lowest $55 at the Garden Arena.

A general decline in prices from the figures of the two preceding days marked yesterday's sessions of the Old Glory horse sale at Madison Square Garden. The crowd was almost as large as was present Thursday, the big day of the sale, but there were no such horses put under the hammer and the bidding was tame. The top price reached during the two sessions yesterday was $2,000 for the brown mare Chimes of Normandy, and only ten of the 136 horse sold yesterday brought prices of $1,000 or better. Only twenty-five brought as much as $500. The low price of the week was recorded yesterday when E. Campbell of Troy, N. Y., bought Molly J., a five-year-old mare, consigned by Col. W. H. Hall of South Willington, Conn., for $55.

A total of 136 head was disposed of yesterday for an aggregate price of $53,-125, an average price of $390 per head. The prices secured in the sale of the Riverside Park consignment increased the average considerably, as the other stock for the most part brought very low prices. The total sales for the five days amount to $297,595 for 658 head, an average of $452 per head.

The rich consignment from the Riverside Park Farm, owned by D. C. Palmeter and located at Berlin, Wis., brought out some of the best prices of the sale. Mr. Palmeter is retiring from the breeding ranks and is selling both farm and horses. At the head of the list was Baronmore, (2:14¼,) the sire of Ed Custer, Kelly, Peter Stirling, Barongale, and many other noted performers. This son of the great Baron Wilkes, now in his twentieth year, drew $1,750, going to Harry Orr of Reading, Penn. The high price of this consignment was paid for the celebrated trotting mare, Chimes of Normandy, (2:16¼.) She was bid in for $2,000 by A. B. Coxe of Paoli, Penn. Another broodmare, Mary P. Leyburn, by Expedition, dam Rose Leyburn, brought out considerable bidding, and finally became the property of G. D. Sherman of Syracuse.

Four of the forty-two head in the Riverside consignment went for $1,500. Harry Orr purchaser of Baronmore, paid that price for Katherine A., (2:11¾,) a ten-year-old broodmare, by Wiggins, dam Zorilya. A. B. Coxe of Paoli, Penn., purchaser of Chimes of Normandy, paid $1,500 for Jane Jones, the three-year-old daughter of Barongale, dam Modlo, with a record of 2:14¾, made at Milwaukee during the past season. She has been timed at 2:11¾, in which heat she trotted the last quarter in 31¼ seconds.

Mr. Coxe paid a like amount for Bertha C., the four-year-old daughter of Baronmore, dam Marble. She was one of the greatest three-year-olds of the 1909 campaign, and made a record of 2:10¼ in the fifth heat of the Kentucky Futurity. Sickness caused the canceling of all her engagements during the past season.

The high price of this year's sale for a weanling was paid for a black filly by Baronmore, dam Marble, foaled Feb. 6 of this year. Her engagements include the Kentucky Futurity, the Horseman Futurity, Horse Review Purse, Western Horseman Stake, American Horse Breeder Futurity, and Matron Stake. She made a fine impression in her workout yesterday, and was finally bid in at $1,500 for Senator J. W. Bailey's Fairland Stock Farm, at Lexington, Ky.

The entire forty-two head from Riverside Farm brought $97,280, an average of about $650 per head. Marble, the nineteen-year-old broodmare, brought $1,300, and Miss Bessie Pond, by The Bondsman, dam Bessie Egbert, the seven-year-old broodmare, brought $1,100. Fire Opal, a promising two-year-old trotter, with fine breeding and rich engagements, was purchased by A. L. Martin of Rockville, Conn., for $1,075. Excepting the above-mentioned, none of the ninety-five horses sold during the afternoon brought more than $1,000. The best sales yesterday were:

Melvo, trotter, br. s., 12 years; to J. S. Bullo, Hopewell, N. J.	$675
Oakland Princess, pacer, b. f., 4 years; to R. C. Lasbury, Broad Brook, Conn.	800
Jane G., trotter, b. f., 2 years; to D. W. Caton, Foxboro, Mass.	525
Bivano, trotter, b. s., 4 years; to J. L. Snowden, New York	850
Baronmore, trotter, br. s., 20 years; to Harry Orr, Reading, Penn.	1,700
Fire Opal, trotter, b. c., 2 years; to A. L. Martin, Rockville, Conn.	1,075
Berlina, trotter, br. m., 4 years; to A. B. Coxe, Paoli, Penn.	1,500
Sister Ella, trotter, ch. f., 2 years; to F. D. Wilson, Deposit, N. Y.	760
Black filly, trotter, no name, weanling; to W. Bailey	1,500
Marble, trotter, b. m., 19 years; to Dromore Farm	1,300
Jane Jones, trotter, b. f., 3 years; to A. B. Coxe, Paoli, Penn.	1,500
Baron Leyburn, trotter, ch. c., 2 years; to G. D. Sherman, Utica, N. Y.	550
Chestnut filly, trotter, no name, weanling; to W. S. Tod, New York	750
Mary P. Leyburn, trotter, ch. m., 12 years; to G. D. Sherman, Syracuse, N. Y.	1,850
Katherine A., trotter, b. m., 10 years; to Harry Orr, Reading, Penn.	1,500
Baron Britton, trotter, b. c., 1 year; to A. B. Coxe, Paoli, Penn.	600
Baron Santos, trotter, blk. c., 2 years; to M. G. Leslie	900
Chimes of Normandy, trotter, br. m., 10 years; to A. B. Coxe, Paoli, Penn.	2,000
Miss Bessie Bond, trotter, b. m., 7 years; to E. Jacobson, New York	1,100
Black filly, trotter, no name, 1 year; to E. Jacobson, New York	525
Brown colt, trotter, no name, 1 year; to Thomas Nolan, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	900

Riding Novelties Promised.

The Central Park Riding Academy will be the scene next Wednesday night of a series of equestrian events which are calculated to enthuse close followers of expert horsemanship. Among the novelties promised for this occasion are the "merry chase on the hurdles" and the "apple race." In connection with these there will be the usual exciting polo game, head cutting matches, &c.

The music ride, which will precede these events, will be of an interesting nature, reflecting credit on the teachers of the various devotees. It is anticipated that at least fifty couples will take part in the next ride, as with many counter attractions on Thanksgiving eve nearly two-thirds of this number participated in a similar event.

The polo forces of the academy have been split into two teams, known as the "Regulars" and the "Specials." The first named is captained by Otis Coleman, his fellow-players being Murray Wilder and James Magner. Eddy Mahon is the leader of the other trio, his partners being Clarence and Harry Coombs. The latter beat the "Regulars" in somewhat handy fashion at their last meeting, and a good game is assured at their next meeting.

Briscoe Returns from England.

Benjamin Briscoe, President of the United States Motor Company, has returned from England, where he formed the United International Motors, Ltd., which will handle the United States Motor Company's line of automobiles abroad. Mr. Briscoe was accompanied by Mrs. Briscoe and his secretary. In regard to "the European automobile situation Mr. Briscoe said: "The motor car industry in England and the continent seems to be in an extremely prosperous condition. In England especially there is evidence on every hand that the industry is now in the era of its greatest prosperity. I was particularly interested in the development of the industry in England because what occurred in the bicycle industry seems to be repating itself in the motor car industry; that whereas the Englishman was slow in settling down to systematic production, when he did the progress of their manufacturing plants was steady and rapid. Apropos of the bicycle business in England I am told that it has never been larger than it is to-day. There will be no less than 600,000 bicycles made in England this year."

Chess Match Adjourned.

BERLIN, Nov. 25.—Dr. Emanuel Lasker opened the seventh game of the championship chess match against D. Janowski in this city yesterday. He selected a Queen's gambit, which his adversary declined to accept. The game was resumful for twenty-two moves, when it was adjourned to be resumed on Saturday.

NEWS OF THE ATHLETES.

The Cash Prize League will make its debut to-morrow at Celtic Park with a 120-yard handicap and a twelve-mile scratch race, which has attracted Ljungstrom, Crowley, St. Yves, Raines, and other foot runers of this type. Entries for the handicap will close to-day with Harvey Cohn, 1 Beekman Street. The Hibernians and Celtics will play Gaelic football before the foot races.

Athletes generally are invited to attend the regular run of the Convent A. C. to-morrow, staring from the clubrooms, 130 Manhattan Street, at 3:30 P. M. The distance will be about three and a half miles.

This morning at St. Nicholas Rink the youngsters speed skaters of New York will open the competitive season with a series for schoolboys only. It is expected that the competitions will develop lads who will become factors in the major division later on, as most of the winners in previous years have since made their way into championship company.

TRAVIS IN SEMI-FINALS.

Meets Whittemore in Lakewood Golf To-day—Douglas and Brokaw Win.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKEWOOD, Nov. 25.—Parker W. Whittemore, the hard-hitting Brookline amateur, made his presence again felt in the invitation golf turnament at the Country Club of Lakewood to-day by winning two good matches. As a result of his success Whittemore will clash with Walter J. Travis, the Garden City crack, in the semi-final round to-morrow morning. Other survivors of the day were Findlay S. Douglas of Nassau and George T. Brokaw of Garden City.

It is now generally conceded that the winner of the Travis-Whittemore tilt will just about capture the tournament, and for that reason unusual interest is centred in the meeting between these two. The last time they met was in a tournament at the Essex County Club last Summer, when Whittemore won. He made a 76 against M. Molloy of Garden City this morning. By going out in 39 Whittemore stood 3 up and he finally won by 3 and 2. Finishing out the two holes he got a 76. He did not score so well in the afternoon against H. C. Richards of St. Andrew's, but managed to win by 2 up and 1 to play.

Travis had few anxious moments in his early match with Richard Mott of Riverton. The first named reeled off the holes in par figures, going out in 38. Coming back, Travis had 2, 3, and 4, and the match was over with the former champion a winner by 7 up and 6 to play. In the afternoon Travis had to remove from his path Percy Platt, a slashing young player from Deal. Platt easily got the longer ball and managed to hold the more seasoned golfer to the turn, but Travis then drew away and won by 4 up and 3 to play.

Douglas struck a remarkable streak against Arden M. Robbins of Garden City. They were all even at the halfway point when the Scot won the tenth with a 2. Four consecutive 3s followed and a little later the match belonged to Douglas by 4 up and 2 to play. He came home in 33, which included a 6 at the seventeenth hole. Brokaw won two hard matches, the one in the afternoon against R. L. Redfield of Montclair being carried to the nineteenth green. The summary follows:

First sixteen, first round.—Percy Platt, Deal, beat C. N. Phillips, Atlantic City, 3 up and 2 to play; Walter J. Travis, Garden City, beat Richard Mott, Riverton, 7 up and 6 to play; P. W. Whittemore, Brookline, beat M. Molloy, Garden City, 3 up and 2 to play; H. C. Richards, St. Andrew's beat Howard Whitney, Nassau, 4 up and 3 to play; Findlay Douglas, Nassau, beat Arden M. Robbins, Garden City, 4 up and 2 to play; S. K. de Forest, Lakewood, beat H. C. Hardy, Richmond County, 5 up and 2 to play; George Brokaw, Garden City, beat W. K. Gillett, Wykagyl, 2 up and 1 to play; R. L. Redfield, Montclair, beat J. E. Smith, Wilmington, 2 up.

Second round.—Travis beat Platt, 4 up and 3 to play; Whittemore beat Richards, 2 up and 1 to play; Douglas beat de Forest, 3 up and 4 to play; Brokaw beat Redfield, 1 up (19 holes.)

Second sixteen, first round.—J. F. Shanley, Jr., Lakewood, beat C. E. F. McCann, Englewood, 5 up and 4 to play; S. C. Mabon, Ardsley, beat P. W. Kendall, Deal, 2 up and 1 to play; W. A. Engeman, Nassau, beat J. D. Scott, Rumson C. C., 2 up; F. S. Wheeler, Apawamis, beat J. T. Kelley, Rumson, 5 up and 4 to play; W. E. Heim, Richmond County, beat H. Tappin, Westbrook, 1 up and 2 to play; J. F. Shanley, Sr., Lakewood, beat H. K. Kerr, Ekwanok, 1 up (21 holes;) J. B. Turner, Jr., Deal, beat A. E. Jones, Nassau, 1 up (20 holes; E. P. Rogers, Shinnecock, beat W. H. Hillyer, Riverton, 5 up and 3 to play.

Second round.—Shanley beat Mabon, 6 up and 4 to play; Wheeler beat Engeman, 5 up and 4 to play; Shanley, Sr., beat Heim, 2 up and 1 to play; Turner beat Rogers, 4 up and 3 to play.

Third sixteen, first round.—M. J. Congdon, Wykagyl, beat P. C. Shavoir, Wee Burn, 2 up; J. T. Smith, Deal, beat C. V. Meserole, Dyker Meadow, 2 up and 1 to play; N. W. Anthony, Deal, beat P. S. P. Randolph, Jr., Lakewood, 4 up and 2 to play; H. S. Hicks, Atlantic City, beat Thomas Sensenman, by default; H. W. Brown, Philadelphia, beat C. W. Harmon, Garden City, 3 up and 1 to play; G. F. Brown, Huntingdon Valley, beat A. F. Southerland, Englewood, 2 up and 1 to play; I. T. Burden, Jr., beat A. E. Whitney, Lakewood, by default; W. B. Stern, St. Andrew's, beat S. Y. Ramage, Oil City, 2 up.

Second round.—Smith beat Congdon, 2 up; Hicks beat Anthony, 3 up and 2 to play; G. F. Brown beat H. W. Brown, 4 up and 3 to play; Stern beat Burden, 6 up and 4 to play.

Fourth sixteen, first round.—C. T. Richardson, Lakewood, beat N. B. Lough, Richmond County, 7 up and 5 to play; C. L. Happin, Westbrook, beat C. A. Spofford, Apawamis, 2 up and 1 to play; W. R. Delehanty, Deal, beat H. B. McClelland, Fox Hills, 4 up and 2 to play; A. J. McClure, Lakewood, beat C. W. Hunt, St. Andrew's, 1 up (19 holes;) P. S. P. Averill, Garden City, beat A. S. Ridley, Englewood, 2 up; F. A. Potts, Lakewood, beat A. R. Allen, Montclair, 3 up and 1 to play; F. H. Webster, Atlantic City, beat H. McSweeney, Oil City, 1 up (19 holes.)

Second round.—Richardson beat Happin, 4 up and 3 to play; Delehanty beat McClure, 1 up; Averill beat Randolph, 4 up and 2 to play; Potts beat Webster, 2 up.

Australians In Six-Day Race.

E. A. Pye, the Australian cycle racer, arrived in town yesterday, and he and his fellow-countryman, Gordon Walker, immediately signed a contract to ride together as a team in the six-day race at Madison Square Garden, Dec. 4 to 10. This makes two Australian combinations entered in the long grind, Paddy Hehir and Alfred Coullet being the other combination. Jack Clarke, who is teamed with Floyd McFarland, and who will also race in the world's sprinting championship on Saturday night, Dec. 3, with Frank Kramer and Walter Rutt, is also another Australian, so the kangaroo country is pretty well represented. Pye and Walker have joined the already large camp at Vailsburg, and will train there right up to the start of the race.

Favorites in the Team Marathon.

Alfred Shrubb's victory over Tom Longboat in the fifteen-mile race at Boston on Thanksgiving Day showed that the English runner, and his partner, A. E. Wood, the ex-amateur ten-mile champion of Great Britain, are going to be the combination that either will win or the pair the winners will have to beat in the Marathon team race at Madison Square Garden on Tuesday night.

St. Yves is still having trouble securing a partner owing to the dearth of first-class runners. He may team with Svanberg, as there is some doubt about Ljungstrom starting. The three teams who will rule first, second, and third are Holmer and Queal, Shrubb and Wood, and Meadows and Woods, are intact and in good condition.

Wins Fifteen-Mile Run by Two Blocks.

CHICAGO, Nov. 25.—Curtis Booth, running under the colors of the Chicago Irish-American Athletic Club, won the annual fifteen-mile run under the auspices of the Opportunity Club yesterday by nearly two blocks. L. J. Pillivant, the Illinois Athletic Club long distance runner, was second. Booth's time was 1:29:16 2-5. Of the twenty-two men who started twenty finished.

Brock May Challenge Wolgast.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 25.—Phil Brock of Cleveland, the lightweight pugilist, to-day signed articles to meet Jack Redmond of Milwaukee and Danny Goodman of Chicago in ten-round bouts. The first match will be fought at Akron, Ohio, on Dec. 8, and four days later Brock will meet Goodman near Cleveland. Brock announced that if he beats these two fighters he will challenge Al Wolgast for the championship and a $5,000 side bet.

Murphy and Beecher at Olympic.

One of the best fights of the year is scheduled for the Olympic Club on Monday night, when Harlem Tommy Murphy and Willie Beecher of the east side meet in the star bout of ten rounds. Beecher, who is one of the hardest hitters in the lightweight division and the only boy to knock down Knockout Brown for the count, looks for a knockout over Murphy and a return match with Brown. Beecher is working hard every day at Woodlawn Inn, and is already in first-class condition. Murphy, who is training up in the Catskill Mountains, feels confident of scoring a knockout before the limit.

NOTES OF THE BOXERS.

Barry Hill, the former amateur champion 105-pounder of this section and now a full-fledged "pro.," will show his ability to-night at the Long Acre A. A. in the star bout of the regular Saturday night show, meeting Johnny Walker, the "fighting messenger" from the Bronx. Several slashing preliminaries are also carded.

At the Sharkey A. C. next Wednesday night Unk Russell of Philadelphia will mix it up with Jeff Doherty of New Haven in the main attraction, and a good bout is promised. Dick Peters and Marty Brown are to box in the semi-final, and several fast preliminaries are also listed.

In anticipation of his bout at the Fairmont A. C. next Wednesday night, Abe Attell is putting in his best endeavors to fit himself for his battle with Pal Moore. He promises to settle the young Philadelphian in short order, as by so doing he will get a return match with Frank Conley at New Orleans on Dec. 25. Jimmy Carroll boxed three rounds with the featherweight champion and admitted that he would not want to we walloped as hard as he felt Attell could if he so desired.

Oher Sporting News on Pages 6—7.

Results of Billiard Matches.

Harry Munder and Richard Thompson had an even break last night for the amateur three-cushion carrom billiard championship of Harlem at the Riverside Billiard Academy, 125th Street and Seventh Avenue. The title involves three games, and as each contestant won one, the final game to decide the championship will be played Monday night. In the first game last night Thompson defeated Munder, 50 to 46, but in the second contest Munder was victorious over Thompson by a score of 50 to 42.

In the three-cushion carrom billiard tournament among the members of McGraw's billiard rooms C. H. Byers defeated James Weed last night by a score of 40 to 31. Byers had a high run of 5 against Weed's 3, the game requiring 100 innings. To-night G. H. Smith will meet Byers.

Calvin Demarest, who is to meet Willie Hoppe next month for the champion billiard title, is rounding out his practice with George Slosson at the latter's billiard rooms in a match of 3,600 pounds in 18.1 balkline. The pair engaged in two games yesterday, one in the afternoon and one in the evening, which resulted in an even break. In the first game Demarest defeated his opponent 300 to 259, with a high run of 34 and an average of 9 10-32, while Slosson had high runs of 66 and 40, averaging 9 11-32. In the evening game Slosson held the upper hand, defeating Demarest by the score of 300 to 211. Slosson had high runs of 79 and 54, with an average of 12, while Demarest's best tally netted him 56, with an average of 8 11-25. The total score to date is: Slosson, 3,038 points; Demarest, 2,418.

De Oro Beats Two at Pool.

Alfred De Oro, who is practicing at John Doyle's Forty-second Street Billiard Academy in preparation for his coming championship pool match with Jerome Keogh, which takes place at Doyle's next week, played two games of pool yesterday and won both matches. The first game, which was played in the afternoon, resulted in a victory for De Oro against Milton Aborn by the score of 125 to 78. De Oro made a high run of 30. In the evening contest De Oro again won, defeating Edward Gray by the score of 125 to 72. De Oro's best efforts for this game netted him a high run of 18.

Six Clubs to Shoot for Trophy.

Teams of trapshooters from six gun clubs—New York Athletic, Crescent Athletic, Larchmont Yacht, Yale University, Princeton, and Pennsylvania—are to compete this Winter for a double-barrel shotgun valued at $250. The contest is to be lasted on each club's programme as "Ten pairs of doubles," and all doubles are to be shot at 16 yards rise, with known angles, each contestant shooting at least eight strings during the Winter to qualify and on the regular club shooting days. The two contestants of each club making the highest percentage of all times they shoot, provided they shoot not less than eight times, shall be the representatives of their club in the finals, which are to be shot in forty-eight pairs of doubles about April 1, 1911, either at the New York Athletic, the Crescent, or the Larchmont Yacht Club grounds. The shoots shall be under the rules of the Inter-State Association governing clay pigeons, all ties to be shot off in strings of ten pairs.

Fight Crowd Led In Prayer.

AKRON, Ohio, Nov. 25.—The ten-round fight between Johnny Kilbane, a Cleveland lightweight, and Benny Kaufman of Philadelphia here last night was preceded by an opening prayer by the Rev. Dr. Biederwols, an evangelist, who was introduced by Mayor W. T. Sawyer. The fight was fairly even, but Kilbane's showing is believed to have assured him matches with the more prominent fighters of his class.

BUSINESS TROUBLES

JOE GOLDSTEIN.—Judge Hough appointed John Gruenberg receiver for Joe Goldstein, clothing, 23 Baxter Street. Liabilities $3,000 and assets $1,100.

ADOLF BESNER.—Schedules in the assignment of Adolf Besner, crockery, 63 Avenue C, show liabilities of $1,012, nominal assets of $225, and actual assets of $150.

HERMAN STENBERG.—Schedules of Herman Stenberg, grocer, 99 Lexington Avenue, show liabilities of $18,711, nominal assets of $3,569, and actual assets of $998.

HENRY SCHWARTZ. — Henry Schwartz, dentist, 57 West 112th Street, has filed a petition, liabilities $25,603, no available assets. There are four judgments against Mr. Schwartz.

THE FAIR HAT AND CAP COMPANY of 533 West Broadway has made a settlement at 25 cents on the dollar, 15 cents cash and 10 cents in notes at four months. The petition filed against it on Oct. 24 has been dismissed.

HARRIS BARTELSTONE & SONS.—Schedules of Harris Bartelstone & Sons, (Corporation,) show cases, &c., 750 Broadway, New York, show liabilities of $16,656 direct, and $9,411 contingent; nominal assets of $8,061, and actual assets of $4,100.

EVAN L. JENKINS.—Evan L. Jenkins, manufacturer of shirtwaists and dresses, 931 Broadway has filed a petition; liabilities $21,605, nominal assets $21,021. There are 128 creditors. Judge Hough refused to appoint a receiver yesterday when two applications were presented.

DAVID LISHNER.—A petition has been filed against David Lishner, jeweler, 102 Chrystie Street, by F. Kastner & Son, Reuben Samuels, and J. Wurman. It was stated on information and belief that he has left his place of business and has taken with him the greater portion of his assets purchased within the past few weeks. Liabilities estimated $10,-000, assets $1,000. Judge Hough appointed Charles L. Cohn receiver.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, Nov. 25, the first name being that of the debtor:

Abramson, Jennie, (not summoned) and Robert—I. Dillon, $151.
Baumeister, Harroet—Julius Breckwoldt & Co, $175.
Berry, Harry J.—Champion Laundry, Inc., $245.
Bauer, Daniel C., and others—European-American Bank, $1,234.
Canalizo, George L., and others—F. L. Farrell, $1,452.
Crosby, Reba L.—L. Newman, $101.
Calabrese, Rocco—R. Davis & Co., Inc., $034.
Enger, William—Rohe & Brother, $874.
Fronzo, Antonio, and others—Klein & Dunn, $396.
Fotheringham, Spencer G.—Fourteenth Street Bank, $113.
Fogarty, John J.—Bouker Contracting Co., $251.
Franklin, Emil and Ernest O.—Richardson & Boynton Co, $534.
Goreski, Arthur—F. Wennemer, $284.
George, Edward—G. Becker, $244.
Geiger, Albert A., (not summoned,) and others—European-American Bank, $1,234.
Germansky, Max, and others—E. H. Grimaldi and others, $637.
Holly, James K.—H. C. Copeland, costs, $108.
Hetfield, James C.—C. L. Flaccus Glass Co., $136.
Jennings, Mary—J. G. Wentz, $4,850.
Kelly, Thomas J.—N. Y. Pie Baking Co., $102.
Kight, John W.—Curtis-Blaisdell Co., $745.
Kingsley, Edwin A.—National Piano Mfg. Co., $150.
Lorricchio, Demetrio, et al.—Klein & Dunn, $396.
Lester, James F.—J. K. Smith, $894.
Lorricchio, Demetrio, et al.—Kerin & Dunn, $396.
Levin, Harry, et al.—Empire City Gerard Co., $269.
Muller, Mary S.—E. L. Brady Co., $161.
Mariaugh, James B.—A. G. James et al., $379.
Matograno, Natale—H. M. Gidden, $244.
Marshall, Chester A., (not summoned,) et al.—N. Y. Telephone Co., $131.
Meroni, Adele—B. Altman, $109.
McCoun, Sidney—H. M. Woodward, $5,251.
Nastasi, Frank and Peter—F. Stanley et al., $111.
Pisani, Vittorio—J. Campagnoli, $266.
Rowedder, Herbert D.—Sol Bloom, Inc., $146.
Reichman, Jennie—M. N. Clement, $1,820.
Rosenstein, Julius—City of New York, $108.
Resht, Edward D.—Same, $198.
Rieger, Carl L.—W. H. Swift et al., $241.
Rober, Elizabeth—L. J. H. Schmitt, $140.
Sharkey, Thomas—City of New York, $206.
Seelman, Maurice S. J.—Same, $206.
Stephens, John B.—Same, $206.
Seidel, William H.—Same, $206.
Seeley, Ebenezer—Same, $206.
Shefsky, Adolph—Same, $206.
Sweeney, James—Same, $206.
Strohm, Otto—Same, $206.
Staib, William F.—Same, $206.
Stavin, Reuben—Same, $206.
Schlepp, Louis—Same, $206.
Spence, Clarence M.—Same, $206.
Spear, William J.—Same, $206.
Savage, George M. J.—Same, $206.
Salmon, Simon S.—Same, $206.
Sault, Frederick—Same, $206.
Scanlan, Peter J.—Same, $206.
Sharkey, William—Same, $206.
Starrett, Melville E.—Same, $206.
Sheridan, Joseph S.—Same, $206.
Sexton, Patrick—Same, $206.
Shea, Joseph F.—Same, $206.
Spencer, Frederick—Same, $206.
Shearer, Theodore—Same, $206.
Schnell, Henry—Same, $206.
Selvert, Henry—Same, $206.
Sacca, Antonio—Same, $206.
Stanley, William—Same, $206.
Spall, John A.—Same, $206.
Silverson, Rebecca—Jefferson Bank, $793.
Schon, Marks—A. Werkaman et al., $198.
Samuels, Morris G.—Thon & Bayley, $2,089.
Smith, Joseph—M. Grau, $204.
Trillanes, Alfonso, (not summoned,) et al.—F. L. Farrell, $1,452.
Trippett, Harold W., et al.—New York Telephone Co., $181.
Toomey, Cornelius—C. Z. Wells, $164.
Tucci, Battista—W. H. Fitch, $452.
Viau, Benjamin—I. L. Rozenson, $541.
Same—Same, $340.
Vintinigila, Pasquale—J. Rubano, $127.
Vanderpool, Fred C.—S. Metcalf, $124.
Winter, Emma—Garfield Building Co., $111.
Yawger, John F., et al.—M. Manson et al., costs, $147.
Archer Piano Co.—Julius Breckwoldt & Co., $114.
K. R. Bellis Co.—D. Levy et al., $118.
Becker Realty Co.—L. Lauer, $114.
Metropolitan Surety Co. et al.—M. Manson et al., costs, $147.
Charles E. Schuyler & Co.—G. F. Simpson, $672.
Dixie Royal Mining Co., Ltd.—F. M. Simonds et al., $1,280.
Becker Realty Co.—Empire City Gerard Co., $5,281.
J. H. Jones Corp.—Keiner-Williams Stamping Co., $135.
Modern City Realty Co.—United States Radiator Co., $639.
Langill Commercial Phonograph Co—F. B. Boyers, $122.
Mitchem Mill Remnant Corp.—L. Lippmann et al., $396.
Ernst Wiener Co.—J. N. Richards, $3,278.

Satisfied Judgments.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and the date that when judgment was filed:

Altschul, Husan—J. M. Perrine et al., Sept. 29, 1910, $872.
Abeles, Pauline—S. L. Frooks, Oct. 18, 1910, $502.
Ball, Elvon F. and May E.—Inland Type Foundry Co., Nov. 22, 1910, $112.
Cohen, Samuel, Morris D. Silverstein, and Nathan Goldon—J. R. Roosevelt et al., Oct. 2, 1909, $275.
Dorsch, George F.—Mercantile Finance Co., March 5, 1910, $57.
Grobe, Emilie, and George H.—Society of New York Hospital, April 12, 1904, $204.
Gerofsan, Jane—McDougall & Potter Co., March 24, 1910, $235.
Herzenstein, David—State Bank, Sept. 1, 1910, $1,002.
Harris, Max L., Sophia Locks, and Simon Klein—T. H. O'Brien, Nov. 15, 1910, $180.
Same—C. O'Brien, Nov. 15, 1910, $300.
Kluber, John C., and Paul E. Richter—George C. Engel Co., Dec. 16, 1903, $458.
Same—same, Sept. 21, 1909, $293.
Klein, Fanny—A. Schwitzer, April 2, 1910, $162.
Horowitz, Israel, Morris Faerber, Tobias Silberman, and Tobias Korn—S. Tanenbaum et al., Nov. 7, 1910, $207.
Interurban Street Railway Co.—F. Klein, Nov. 26, 1906, $112.
Kramer, Max J., and Henry Rockmore—T. H. Simonson & Son Co., Nov. 22, 1910, $127.
Pirk Realty Co.—Van Nest Woodworking Co., Oct. 17, 1910, $395.
Same—same, Oct. 17, 1910, $118.
Penfield, William W., and George Leise—Dimock & Fink Co., Nov. 12, 1910, $719.
Smith, Jeane L.—C. Bookman, Jan. 20, 1910, $162.
Skinner, James H.—Pierce, Butler & Pierce Manufacturing Co., July 29, 1909, $254.
Vaughan, Leonora—M. D. Bull et al., June 10, 1910, $236.
Weinberg, Charles—State Bank, Sept. 9, 1909, $928.
Butler, Jacob D.—H. E. Hartwell, (vacated,) Sept. 30, 1910, $26,018.
American Locomotive Automobile Co.—J. T. Barry, Feb. 18, 1909, (reversed,) $529.
Springfield Portable House Co.—Lord & Thomas, Oct. 21, 1910, (canceled,) $1,365.
Same—same, Oct. 21, 1910, $751.

Church Services To-morrow

Baptist.

AMITY BAPTIST CHURCH, 308-312 West 54th St., Rev. Leighton Williams, D. D., Pastor.—11 A. M., "The Christian Hope in Christ's Advent." 8 P. M., Sermon on the Lord's Prayer, V.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, 92d and Amsterdam, Frank M. Goodchild, D. D., Pastor. 11, "The Keys of the Kingdom." 8, "Those Eyes of Yours." First in popular course. Baptism.

COLLEGIATE BAPTIST CHURCH OF THE COVENANT, West 33d St., between 5th and 6th Avs. Dr. OSCAR HAYWOOD, Pastor, preaches. Morning, 10:45: "Problem of Evil." Evening, 7:45: "The History of a Destiny." Baptism in the evening. Singing by men. All welcome.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 8 West Forty-sixth Street.
The REV. CHARLES F. AKED, D. D., will preach to-morrow morning and evening. Services at 11 and 8 o'clock.
Morning: "The Place of Seventeenth Century Ideals in the Life of To-day—a Sermon for Thanksgiving."
Evening: "The Religious Significance of the Trial and Death of Socrates."
BIBLE CLASSES FOR YOUNG MEN AND YOUNG WOMEN AT 9:30 A. M.

HOPE BAPTIST CHURCH, B'way, 104th, Rev. E. S. Holloway, Pastor. 11, "Prayer That Never Fails." 8, "Greatest of Battles." All welcome.

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, MADISON AVENUE, COR. 31ST STREET, C. A. EATON, D. D., PASTOR, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. 8 P. M.—"The Making of Idols."

MEMORIAL BAPTIST, Washington Square, EDWARD JUDSON, Pastor, will preach 11 and Mr. Simmons 8.

MOUNT MORRIS BAPTIST CHURCH, 5th Av., near 126th St.
Rev. J. HERMAN RANDALL, D. D. Morning Service, 11 A. M. Evening, 8 P. M. Morning—"The Truth of the Incarnation." Evening—"Johann Gottlieb Fichte and the New Idealism," in series on "Some Modern Prophets and Their Interpretations of Life and Religion."

SPANISH BAPTIST CHURCH, 123 West 57th St., Rev. SAMUEL F. GORDIANO, Pastor.—Bible class, 3 P. M.; preaching, 4. Students of Spanish welcome.

THE BAPTIST TEMPLE,
BROOKLYN,
3d Av. and Schermerhorn St.,
Near Nevins St. Subway Station,
Rev. WM. B. WALLACE, D. D., Pastor, will preach morning and evening.
Strangers and Travelers cordially welcomed.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS BAPTIST CHURCH, 145th St., Convent Av.—Rev. Rufus P. Johnston preaches 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Everybody welcome.

Congregational.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE,
Broadway and 56th Street.
Rev. CHARLES EDWARD JEFFERSON, D. D., Pastor, preaches at 11 A. M. Special musical service. 8 P. M. Woodman's "Thanksgiving Day Ode." Wednesday, 8 P. M., Prayer Meeting.

Disciples of Christ (Christian.)

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST (CHRISTIAN.)
FIRST CHURCH, 142 West 81st St.
WILLIAM L. FISHER, Minister.
Preaching at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

Ethical Culture.

THE SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE.
Founded 1876.
Meeting-House, Central Park W. & 64th St.
11 A. M.
—DR. FELIX ADLER—
will continue his series of addresses.
His Subject will be
"THE ETHICAL PRINCIPLE IN SOCIAL REFORM."
The Public Is Welcome.

Jewish.

AT TEMPLE BETH-EL, Fifth Ave. and 76th St. Sunday, 11 A. M., Dr. Schulman will preach; subject, "Social Justice—the Jewish Ideal." All are welcome.

TEMPLE EMANU-EL, 5th Av. and 43d St.—Sunday, at 11:15 A. M., Dr. Landau on "The Truth About Shylock." All welcome.

THE FREE SYNAGOGUE,
CARNEGIE HALL,
SUNDAY MORNING AT 11
DR. WISE WILL PREACH,
"WOMAN'S WORK IN MAN'S WORLD."
ALL ARE WELCOME.

Lutheran.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, Central Park West at 65th St., The Rev. Charles J. Smith, Pastor.—Sunday school at 9:30 A. M. Chief Service at 11 o'clock. Vespers at 8 P. M.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF THE ADVENT, Broadway and 93d St.—W. M. HORN, Pastor. Services at 11 A. M., 8 P. M. Sunday School, 9:30 A. M.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH, (St. James,) Madison Av. and 73d St., Dr. Remensnyder, Pastor. Services 11 and 8; Sunday School, 9:45 A. M.

Methodist Episcopal.

BEDFORD ST. METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Rev. Robert H. Kelley, Pastor.—Services 10:45 and 7:45.

MADISON AVENUE M. E. CHURCH,
Corner 60th Street.
Rev. WALLACE MACMULLEN, D. D., Pastor.
11 A. M.—Preaching by the Pastor.
8 P. M.—SPECIAL MUSICAL SERVICE, at which the Thanksgiving Cantata, "Seed Time and Harvest," by West, will be rendered by the choir.

7th Av. METROPOLITAN TEMPLE 14th St.
11—Dr. Hill, "Thanksgiving Reflections."
8—Judge Willis Brown of the Boys' City, Mich., "The Boy and the Law."

SAINT ANDREW'S CHURCH,
76th Street, West of Columbus Avenue.
GEORGE CLARKE PECK, D. D., Minister.
11 A. M. & 8 P. M., Preaching by the Minister.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST CHURCH,
West End Avenue and 86th Street.
Rev. GEORGE P. ECKMAN, D. D., Pastor.
11 A. M.—The Bondage of Brotherhood.
8 P. M.—Crystallized Christianity.

UNION M. E. CHURCH, 48th St., West of Broadway, J. Lewis Hartsock, Minister—11 A. M., "The Moral Law." 8 P. M., "The Unshrinking Soul."

18TH ST. M. E. CHURCH, Near 8th Av.—George Earle Barber, D. D., preaches 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Sunday School, 2:30.

New Church.

"DIVINE PROVIDENCE AND HUMAN FREEDOM."
AN ADDRESS DELIVERED BY THE HON. JOB BARNARD, JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, IN
THE KING'S HALL, LONDON,
before the International Swedenborg Congress, and now repeated by request in the
NEW CHURCH,
Thirty-fifth St., bet. Park and Lexington Avs., Sunday at 8 P. M.
At the 11 A. M.

Be Explicit.

Here is an extract from a concise book of facts—details of a recent investigation of Want advertising by the Russell Sage Foundation.

Voiceless Incompetency—One reflection demands expression before closing. It is on the pitiful inability of many of those seeking employment to say so in a way likely to bring it. * * * Willingness to do anything which so many advertisements proclaim inevitably creates the impression of ability to do nothing worth mentioning.

When you seek a Situation, write a brief, strong, clear advertisement and insert it in the Situation Wanted column of The New York Times.

You will reach more employers through The Times than any other New York newspaper. If you desire, an expert will aid you in preparing advertisements.

Telephone Bryant 1000

LOST

25c. a line 1 time; 3 times 20c. a line a day; 7 times 15c. a line a day.

LOST—Thanksgiving afternoon, on Prospect Park West, small tan-colored female dog named Gypsy, collar marked "H. E. Mason, Bath Av." Reward if returned to H. E. Mason, 99 Prospect Park West. Telephone 1246—South.

LOST.—Nov. 24 in or about Broadway Theatre, down Broadway to 34th St. to Waldorf, diamond wreath pin, diamond pendant in centre, and two small pearls hung from end by small diamond chains; liberal reward. Address H 135 Times.

LOST.—Between 119th St. and Macy's, or on elevated, lady's gold brooch, question mark and lady's head design, outline in small pearls and diamond chips. Reward if returned to Mrs. R. B. Flinn, 50 Morningside Av. East.

LOST—Going to or coming from Sherry's to Metropolitan Opera House Wednesday night, one-half string of a pearl necklace, about 35 pearls. Finder will be suitably rewarded for returning same to Sherry's 524 5th Av.

LOST—Between 115 Broadway and 50 Church St., about Sept. 30, 1910, package of corporation books, account books, also legal documents; liberal reward to finder. E. A. Brown, 50 Church St.

LOST—$1,000 reward; an antique chain bracelet set with three Hungarian opals; either in Kaiserhof Restaurant or between restaurant and Times square. Inquire Manager Kaiserhof.

LOST.—Pearl stud, between Belmont Hotel, Pennsylvania Railroad Station, or on midnight train to Cedarhurst, L. I. Liberal reward. F. P. Keene, 27 West 43d St.

LOST—Wednesday evening in Subway, veteran Masonic badge, inscribed L. B. Reed, 1855; liberal reward if returned to American Surety Co., 100 Broadway, 6th floor.

LOST—Blue enameled belt buckle, ribbon attached, Wednesday afternoon, Majestic Theatre or Broadway car; reward. Miss Ellsworth, 93 Madison Av.

LOST—A handsome beaver muff, probably between 126th and 127th Sts., Lenox Av.; liberal reward. 1 East 128th St. 'Phone 314—Harlem.

LOST—At Martin's, Tuesday, overcoat containing bunch of keys. Will finder return keys to Martin's Cafe? Liberal reward; no questions asked.

LOST—Friday evening, mink boa, between Grand Central and Hotel Seymour. Return Seymour. Reward.

LOST—Broadway, 5th Av., gold filigree horseshoe pin, 7 sapphires; $10 reward. Room 206, Hotel Empire.

LOST—Nov. 25, gold watch fob, with locket in shape of scarab beetle; suitable reward. H 131 Times.

LOST—Subway, 96th St., Wednesday, 5 P. M., brown sable muff; reward. 130 West 131st.

LOST—Garnet brooch, 3d Av. L, 42d St. car, Weehawken Station; reward. H 127 Times.

LOST—Black fur neckpiece on Irving Place; reward; return to 65 Irving Place.

$100 REWARD will be paid for return of diamond horseshoe shaped pin, lost between Waldorf-Astoria and Altman's, or in Altman's store, on Nov. 18; pin contains about forty small diamonds. Address H 9 Times.

LIBERAL REWARD for return of pearl watch and chain, lost in Madison Av. car Friday at 11 A. M. 119 East 51st St.

LOST AND FOUND, CATS, DOGS

25c. a line 1 time; 3 times 20c. a line a day; 7 times 15c. a line a day.

LOST—On Nov. 18, white fox terrier, black head, spot on back and tail; name Don; reward, 1,140 Jackson Av.

LOST.—From 337 Convent Av., male Maltese Angora cat, one year old; child's pet; kindly return; reward.

LOST—Two Irish terriers, Broadway, near 83d St. Return to 324 West 83d St. and receive reward.

FOUND

25c. a line 1 time; 3 times 20c. a line a day; 7 times 15c. a line a day.

FOUND—Thanksgiving afternoon, lady's gold watch; owner can receive same by identification and payment of advertisement. C. Blauvelt, 217 West 106th St.

FOUND, Nov. 23 and 24—HUDSON & MANHATTAN RAILROAD CO., Hudson Tubes. Apply 137 Christopher St.: Purses, sheet music, preserves, shoes, two packages, watch charm.

FOUND, Nov. 24—JERSEY CENTRAL. Apply Stationmaster, Jersey City, N. J.: Package of clothes, pair of woolen mits, umbrella, package, pair gloves, pair eyeglasses, bundle clothes, bundle, two umbrellas, card case with five dollar bill, pipe.

FOUND, Nov. 24—NEW YORK CENTRAL. Apply Lost Property Bureau, Grand Central Station: Sweater, purse, pair gloves, railroad ticket, dress suit case, package, pair rubbers.

FOUND, Nov. 24—LACKAWANNA R. R. Apply Information Bureau, Hoboken, N. J.: Five umbrellas, two packages, pocketbook.

FOUND, Nov. 24—ERIE R. R. Apply Information Bureau, Jersey City, N. J.: Six umbrellas, cuff button, satchel, pocketbook, satchel, overcoat, package, umbrella, knife, fur boa.

FOUND, Nov. 24—NEW PENNSYLVANIA DEPOT. Apply 33d St. and 7th Av., Baggage Rooms: One glove, one chain, purse, scarf, pair glasses.

APARTMENTS TO LET
Unfurnished

20c. a line 1 time; 3 times 18c. a line a day; 7 times 15c. a line a day.

FIRST-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENT. 6-room suite, $50; 7-room suite, $55. 365 West 145th St., cor. St. Nicholas Av.

FIRST-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENT. One seven-room and bath suite, $60. Central Park West, corner 109th St.

Single flat for light business; seven large rooms, bath; steam; 2d floor. 523 Lenox Av.

94th St., 80 West.—Six rooms, bath, steam heat, hot water, electric light; $45.

FOR SALE.

30c. a line 1 time; 3 times 25c. a line a day; 7 times 20c. a line a day.

High-grade office furniture, desks, tables, partitions, telephone booths; new and slightly used, &c.; immense stock to select from. Budd & Co., 73 Spring St. Tel., Spring 5483.

Slightly used office furniture, filing cabinets, cash registers, time clocks, adding machines, desks, mimeographs, safes, multigraphs, typewriters. Nathan's, 4 White St.

Desks, partitions, telephone booths, tables, chairs, wardrobes, mirrors, wall fixtures, business furniture all kinds. Finn Bros., 59-65 Franklin. 358 Broadway.

Diamonds, watches, cash or credit; largest stock, lowest prices; representative calls if desired. American Watch and Diamond Co., 6 Maiden Lane.

Furniture of seven-room apartment, elegantly appointed, a bargain. Address J. K. Deming, 61 Hamilton Place, N. Y. City.

PIANOS AND ORGANS

25c. a line 1 time; 3 times 23c. a line a day; 7 times 20c. a line a day.

Piano, 88-note Player, standard make; will sell at great sacrifice. 318 West 42d St.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

30c. a line 1 time; 3 times 25c. a line a day; 7 times 20c. a line a day.

New chemical that will revolutionize the disinfectant business; disinfectant, germacide, deodorizer, and cleanser, four properties in one compound; has been tried and tested for 4 years; will stand the severest test; want man with $15,000 to head new corporation, to be wholesale agent for New York and New Jersey; here is a chance for a wise man to get into a money making business. Owner, H 51 Times.

Competent sales manager wanted for New York City; must have experience, some ready cash, and good references; salary, expenses, and commissions paid promptly. Address Cash Business, Box H 128 Times.

Wide-awake business man wanted to take charge of office in Middle West; good salary, expenses, and commission; reasonable investment required; money absolutely secure. Address Middle West, Box H 129 Times.

I want the parties who can raise $100,000 for lumbering operation that will return money and pay handsome profits for next twelve years; can show facts. H 56 Times.

Wanted an experienced cigar man with $4,000 to buy one-half interest in established cigarette store; a fine chance for the right man. Call evenings, 1,339 Broadway.

Half interest in choice collection exhibition paintings; particulars to party meaning business. H 27 Times.

Advertisements of doubtful character are deemed objectionable and are excluded by The New York Times.

HELP WANTED, FEMALE

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

BEST & CO.,

FIFTH AV. & 35TH ST.,

REQUIRE NUMBER OF BRIGHT, ACTIVE GIRLS, 16 YEARS OF AGE, AS MESSENGERS.

CANDY.

R. H. MACY & CO. require competent, experienced saleswomen for their candy department; also experienced saleswomen for various other departments. Apply at office of General Manager.

LADIES may obtain permanent employment with a steady income. For full particulars address New England Sales Co., Hartford, Conn.

LADIES—Reliable home work applying transfers; $1.50 dozen guaranteed. 71 West 23d, Room 814.

WANTED—Cook, who will serve also as laundress; family of three adults and child. Mrs. A. Benedict, 318 West 100th St. Call between 10 and 10:30 A. M.

HELP WANTED, MALE

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

ENGINEER wanted. Hotel Roland, 56 East 59th St.

FRUITS.

R. H. MACY & CO. require competent, experienced salesmen for their fresh fruit department. Apply at office of General Manager.

HALL BOY (colored) wanted. Hotel Roland, 56 East 59th St.

HEAD PROOFREADER of experience, by an established publishing house; state education and training; permanent place. H 57 Times.

SALESMAN to carry side line of misses' and ladies' skirts, popular priced goods; none but hustlers wanted; territory North, South, East, and West. Apply H 121 Times.

SALESMAN wanted to handle a line of popular-priced skirts for Western territory. D. Herman, 60 University Place.

SALESMAN wanted to handle a line of popular-priced skirts for Western territory. D. Herman, 60 University Place.

SALESMAN.—Experienced; wanted in bakers' supply. B. Kochman, 212 Duane St.

STENOGRAPHER and SECRETARY wanted in extensive law offices in lower Broadway; must be a man of refinement, education, proved ability, and skill in the conduct of office correspondence; willing and gentlemanly; none others need apply; salary, $100 per month; age not over 25 years. Address, giving references, schooling, and business experience, Blackstone, 254 Times Downtown.

TRAVELER—Field seeds; young man of good education and character, some knowledge of the trade preferred. H 133 Times.

WANTED—First-class perfume and soap salesman for New England and New York; must have thorough experience and ability to handle department stores and jobbers. Application must state experience and record with former connection; basis commission with a guaranteed salary. Address The Andrew Jergens Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

WANTED.—Young man for cutlery house, to travel and employ help; experience not necessary; must have A1 reference and furnish cash security; salary, $15 week and expenses; permanent position; gentile preferred. Call after 1 o'clock or write P. F. Penney, Room 318, 80 Wall St.

WANTED—An educated gentleman between 40 and 50 to read aloud and act as secretary to a gentleman. H 119 Times.

HELP WANTED
Employment Bureaus.

20c. a line 1 time; 3 times 18c. a line a day; 7 times 15c. a line a day.

Commercial.

BOOKKEEPER.—Lady, engraving or printing experience, capable, take charge of office, open set of books; $15-$18. Universal Exchange Agency, 1 West 34th.

The New York Times welcomes and treats confidentially any information that will aid in excluding fraudulent and objectionable advertising.

SITUATIONS WANTED, FEMALE

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By experienced Swedish girl; wages $25; references. 102 Lexington Av.

STENOGRAPHER.—Capable business woman; several years' experience; competent to hold position; understands office routine, office duties; unquestionable references; $15. P 220 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Five years' experience; can take rapid dictation accurately, transcribe quickly and intelligently; references from former employers. Capable, P 218 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Year's experience; willing, obliging; accustomed to hard work; neat, accurate, rapid; excellent References; $8. American, P 210 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPIST.—18; somewhat experienced; conscientious, neat, and accurate; reference. Competent, 545 Flushing Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

STENOGRAPHER.—Expert; can handle large correspondence quickly, intelligently; references; $15. Competent, 212 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Good worker; excellent education; references furnished; salary desired, $8. Accurate, 244 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Thoroughly competent young woman; rapid, neat, accurate worker; references. Thorough, 286 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Ambitious beginner will accept low salary with advancement opportunities. Executive, 261 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced; neat typist; familiar with office work; references; $10. Capable, 211 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Bright, quick, anxious gain experience; fairly speedy, very accurate. M. M., 317 Times Downtown.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR.—Young lady as telephone operator; several years' experience; can furnish best references. H 58 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED, MALE

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

A.—A.—ACCOUNTANT.—Expert, opens, writes up, disentangles, balances, supervises, closes, audits books, $5 monthly upward; financial statements rendered; references. Accountant, 320 Broadway, Room 1,317. 'Phone 2993—Worth.

ACCOUNTANT, BOOKKEEPER.—Books opened, audited, systems installed; firms not employing bookkeepers, $2.50 weekly. Accountant, Room 184, 280 Broadway. Telephone 2825 Worth.

ACCOUNTANT. AUDITOR.
HERMANN E. GOLDSCHMIDT.
High grade. Moderate. References.
150 Nassau St. Phone Beekman 4317.

ACCOUNTANT.—Expert; books opened, closed, balanced, systematized, audited, written up, kept part time; reasonable. Accountant, 52 Union Square, 'Phone 2259—Stuyvesant.

ACCOUNTANT.—Certified; public; experienced, good references; moderate. E. B., 263 West 125th St.

A1 STENOGRAPHER of broad experience owning new No. 10 Remington, desirous of starting in business on own account, seeks permanent work for few hours daily; correspondence, copying, &c.; highest credentials. G 130 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young man (25) wishes responsible position; has had good training in office affairs; salary $18. Box P 241 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, 17, desires position with advancement; experience; references. M. Persky, 20 East 115th St.

CHAUFFEUR, married, wishes position; five years' written and personal private references. Murray, 746 9th Av.

CLERK.—Young man desires position in office or factory; willing, ambitious; best of references; salary, $9. P 245 Times Downtown.

DETECTIVE, licensed, seeks work by day or week, shadowing, tracing. Wagner, 162 East 86th St.

GEMS AND PRECIOUS STONES.—Young man, 25, graduate in mining, engineering, and metallurgy; good knowledge of mineralogy and chemistry, now employed by large smelter and refinery near New York, desires position with house making specialty of gems and precious stones with view of learning business; references exchanged. Box H 12 Times.

JAPANESE, educated young man, wants position, butler or housework. H 16 Times.

LEGAL ADVISER.—Lawyer of ten years' experience in all branches desires position with commercial or real estate firm or corporation in capacity of legal adviser; competent to take complete charge of title or collection department, and render all necessary legal services. P 250 Times Downtown.

MASSEUR.—Expert European masseur, sixteen years' experience, desires few more patients; highest references. Address Box G, 1,270 Madison Av.

MASSEUR, graduated in Sweden, with thorough knowledge of massage, open for engagement. G 168 Times.

OFFICE WORK.—Bright, intelligent American youth, aged 17, desires a position to do general office work; good penman; excellent reference. Charles Rapaport, 48 East 101st St.

PORTER, store or office building; good reference. Nick Ricigneto, 499 West Broadway.

SECRETARY.—Thorough office man, first-class stenographer, desires position; best references. P 249 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Competent stenographer, secretary, last six years with large technical publishing house, rapid, good references, would like position with publishing house. H 35 Times.

VALET for hotel or club; nine years' references from present employer; out of town no objection; bond furnished if wanted. Address H 17 Times.

YOUNG MAN, honest, industrious, wishes a position with a wholesale or importing house, (coffee preferred;) three years' experience same line. H 126 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED
Employment Bureaus.

20c. a line 1 time; 3 times 18c. a line a day; 7 times 15c. a line a day.

Commercial.

ACCOUNTANTS, BOOKKEEPERS, STENOGRAPHERS. High-Grade Office Helpers Office Service Co. (Agency) 50 Pine St. Tel. 3167 John

Domestic.

COOKS, houseworkers, chambermaids, waitresses, day workers; references. Shepherd Agency, 107 West 133d St. Tel. 6916 Morningside.

FIRST-CLASS domestic help supplied; male, female; references. Shepherd Agency, 59 West 98th St. Telephone 6916 Morningside.

HOUSEWORK.—Several neat colored girls, experienced, with good references, want places in small families; other good Southern help furnished. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, 314 West 59th St. 'Phone 4786—Columbus.

HOUSEWORKERS, cooks, chambermaids, firemen; city, country. Henderson's, 110 West 134th St. Telephone 486 Morningside.

OLD DOMINION EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, 88 West 134th.—Bond, $1,000; guaranteed colored help. 1119—Harlem.

BOARDERS WANTED

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

West Side.

5TH AV., 46.—Well-furnished large, small rooms, with board; all conveniences; table guests.

16TH ST., 20-22 WEST.—Large front room, second floor; well heated; unexcelled board; telephone.

16TH ST., 7 WEST.—Large, sunny front rooms; elegant surrounding; excellent table.

47TH ST., 53 WEST.—Rooms, large and small; private baths; 'phone; exclusive; with board.

58TH ST., 336 WEST.—Rooms tastefully furnished; superior accommodations; try our table board; home cooking.

68TH ST., 56 WEST.—Beautiful, large rooms, handsomely furnished dressing room, private bath, shower, electricity, in private residence near Park; attentive service.

72D ST., 159 WEST.—Two large, handsomely furnished rooms; southern exposure; parlor dining room; references.

72D ST., 147 WEST.—Large, comfortable room, with bath; also sunny room; top floor.

74TH ST., 102 WEST.—Clean, bright suite; private bath; single rooms; quiet, refined; table guests.

74TH ST., 123 WEST.—Desirable physician's office, with extension; suitable two; rooms; table guests; references.

76TH ST., 237 WEST.—Newly furnished, decorated, with bath, large closets; parlor dining room; excellent table; table board; telephones; Christians; references.

76TH ST., 114 WEST.—Single room, suitable for student; private house; telephone; table guests accommodated.

76TH ST., 243 WEST.—With board, attractive large room; private bath; references.

76TH ST., 249 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms; attractive front basement; references required.

78TH ST., 112 WEST.—Large, small, sunny rooms; parlor dining room; table guests; telephone.

79TH ST., 187 WEST.—Sunny hall room, with board.

80TH ST., 141 AND 143 WEST.—Large room, adjoining bath; abundant heat, hot water; moderate; references.

80TH ST., 150 AND 152 WEST.—Large front, also single room; parlor dining room; table guests.

80TH ST., 163 WEST.—Nice front alcove room; good table; nice home; references. McCabe.

82D ST., 74 WEST.—Table guests accommodated; select parlor dining room; excellent cuisine.

84TH ST., 18 WEST.—Neatly furnished large and small rooms; excellent table; table boarders accommodated; telephone.

84TH ST., 51 WEST.—Elegant room, front parlor; excellent French cuisine; table guests accommodated, moderate.

91ST ST., 54 WEST.—Elegant, large, warm rooms; handsomely furnished; every convenience; superior board; telephone.

96TH ST., 58 WEST.—Newly decorated; large closets; every comfort; private house; board optional.

96TH ST., 138 WEST.—Attractive room, adjoining bathroom; convenient location; business people; board optional. Muir.

96TH ST., 61 WEST.—Large front room, sunny dressing room; parlor dining room.

102D ST., 243 WEST. (Near Broadway.)—103d St. Subway; large room, adjoining bath; superior home accommodations.

117TH, 417 WEST.—Modern residence; beautiful room, private bath; smaller room also; Subway and elevated; best possible location. 4680 Morningside.

117TH ST., 407 WEST, (Morningside Heights)—Large pleasant rooms, private bath; also smaller room; excellent table; private house. Broadway Subway.

125TH ST., CORNER (2,015) 5TH AV.—Large well furnished front rooms, conveniences, $2.50 up. Deisinger.

131ST ST., 264 WEST.—Large room; all conveniences; private American family; near elevated station; telephone.

ALLIANCE HOUSE, 258-260 West 44th St.—Small family hotel, centrally located; elevator and telephone service, baths and writing rooms on each floor; excellent cuisine; moderate rates; quiet place for quiet people. Telephone 793 Bryant.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 761.—Exceptionally nice rooms for gentlemen or couples; excellent table; private.

West Side.

WAVERLY PLACE, 101, Washington Square N. W.—Desirable rooms, suite or single; private baths; steam; excellent table; service good.

1.—WEST END AV., 870, (corner 103d.)—Block from Riverside Park; Subway express station, surface cars, and Riverside 'buses; finest location in New York; handsomely furnished rooms; superior table.

East Side

21ST ST., 145 EAST, Gramercy Park.—Desirable rooms; reasonable; excellent table; reference; telephone.

IRVING PLACE, 71.—Desirable large, small rooms; private baths; excellent board. Telephone 1978 Gramercy.

Brooklyn.

MONTAGUE TERRACE HEIGHTS, 5.—Most accessible locality Greater New York; Subway, trolley, bridge; ferry to Wall St., Broadway; neighborhood aristocratic; home atmosphere, elegant home; table choicest products New York markets; rooms; parlor floor. 905 Main.

MONTAGUE TERRACE, 11. — Large rooms, overlooking water; convenient to Wall St., near lines, and Subway; excellent table; reasonable; references.

Long Island.

DOUGLASTON.—Douglas Manor Inn; comfortable, attractive, homelike; special Winter rates. Telephone Flushing 290.

Country.

AN INVALID OR CONVALESCENT can obtain special care in home of graduate nurse; highest testimonials. SHEPARD, 14 Bradford Place, Montclair.

FURNISHED ROOMS

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

West Side.

5TH AV., 61.—Large, front, one flight; steam, electricity, telephone; running water; gentlemen. Campbell.

9TH ST., 28 WEST.—Comfortable large and small rooms; ample closets, hot water, baths, telephone.

9TH ST., 31 WEST.—Double and single rooms for gentlemen, private house; conveniences; highest references.

9TH ST., 41 WEST.—Sunny single front room; southern exposure; modern conveniences; $3.50.

19TH ST., 314 WEST.—Parlor, connecting bedroom; one flight; very comfortable; private family; reference. Hales.

36TH ST., 38 WEST.—Bright, clean rooms for men; references; breakfast optional.

44TH, 216 WEST.—Well-furnished, large, small rooms; quiet, refined surroundings; board optional; references.

46TH ST., 29 WEST.—Large and small, suitable for two; permanent; all conveniences; gentlemen; references.

46TH ST., 28 WEST.—Large and small, single or together, for gentlemen.

48TH ST., 820 WEST.—Large and small rooms; one for housekeeping.

55TH ST., 325 WEST.—Parlor bedroom, well heated; hot, cold water; telephone; suitable two, three.

56TH ST., 345 WEST, The Kenper.—Furnace-heated, double, single rooms; baths; running water; reasonable.

57TH ST., 422 WEST.—Attractive large front room; suitable two; steam; conveniences; one flight. Schirm.

68TH ST., 62 WEST.—Large handsomely furnished rooms; private bath; first-class house; references.

69TH ST., 65 WEST.—Large, sunny room; private house; steam heat; electric light; 'phone.

71ST ST., 70 WEST.—Handsome alcove bedroom, bath; strictly private house; gentleman; superior location.

71ST ST., 147 WEST.—Room; hot and cold water; bath adjoining; gentleman.

72D ST., 302 WEST, near Riverside.—Very pleasant large and single rooms, next bath, private house; location unsurpassed; 'phone; Subway.

72D ST., 119 WEST.—Large, homelike room; congenial; central.

76TH, 101 WEST.—Attractive, large, sunny room; suitable two; $4; private family; conveniences. Brown.

80TH, 122 WEST.—Bachelor's superior accommodations; handsome sunny rear room; quiet, refined house; references.

82D ST., West End Av.—Beautiful corner suite in exclusive homelike apt.; also large front single room, bath adjoining; every convenience; reasonable. Hart, 9711 River.

82D ST., 6 WEST.—Rooms, snigly or en suite; excellent location; tray breakfast optional; references.

82D ST., 56 WEST.—Large room; one flight; electric light; parquet floors; telephone; references.

84TH ST., 111 WEST.—Suite of rooms, adjoining bath; fashionable apartment. Phone Wolters.

84TH, 111 WEST.—Large, well-kept, cosey room; steam, running water; $2.50, $4. Anderson.

86TH ST., 126 WEST.—With private bath, electric lights, telephone; gentlemen only.

89TH ST., 73 WEST.—Large, comfortable room for one or two; southern exposure; telephone. Brammer.

91ST ST., 21 WEST.—Handsome, sunny room; twin beds; select house; all accommodations; "L" and Subway.

91ST ST., 15 WEST.—Desirable furnished room, elevator apartment; every convenience. O'Connor.

96TH ST., 111 WEST.—Large bedroom; all conveniences; Subway, L; $2.50. Bannigan.

97TH ST., 47 WEST.—Cheerful, sunny, handsomely furnished rooms, single or en suite.

97TH ST., 150 WEST.—Newly furnished room, southern exposure; Subway express, "L"; private house; owner.

101ST ST., 230, Corner Broadway.—Newly furnished, sunny room; lavatory; gentlemen; elevator apartment; references. Reilly.

102D ST., 254 WEST.—Private house and family; near Subway station; refined environment; attractive, sunny room, adjoining bath; telephone; gentleman; moderate.

111TH ST., 508 WEST.—Nicely furnished room, all improvements. Krueger. 'Phone Morningside 5222.

112TH, 504 WEST.—Large front parlor room; extension window, elevator, telephone; near Subway. Cook.

113TH ST., 328 WEST.—View Morningside Park; attractive parlor, bedroom adjoining; scrupulously clean; private family; choice apartment; refinement; phone, 509 Morningside. Wright.

114TH ST., 314 WEST.—Nice front room, suitable one, two; all conveniences; telephone. Janitor.

116TH ST., 261 WEST.—Newly furnished parlor; all conveniences; private; elevated station. Willin.

121ST, 170 WEST.—Just furnished, sunny corner; four windows; conveniences; telephone $8, $5. Hungerford.

121ST, 523 WEST.—Sunny roms; elevator service; good; reasonable; dining room first floor. Vaneeden.

128TH ST., 61 WEST.—Large rooms; closet, running water; southern exposure; private house; reasonable.

129TH, 409 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive home; two gentlemen; elevator apartment; breakfast; $5.50 each. Cook.

137TH ST., 253 WEST.—Pleasant, comfortable rooms; medium, small; convenient Subway, elevated; board optional; telephone.

137TH ST., 622 WEST.—Subway station; sunny room; $5; gentlemen only; newly decorated. Clarke.

138TH ST., 628 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; running water; private house; bath, shower; Subway; reasonable.

141ST, RIVERSIDE. — Elegantly furnished room; all conveniences—elevator, telephone, private bath; breakfast optional; private family; references. Write to Advertiser, 3,443 Broadway.

142D ST., 611 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; all conveniences; private house.

145TH, 515 WEST.—Comfortable, warm room, with running water; one flight; Subway block. Patterson.

145TH ST., 518 WEST.—Desirable large rooms; two connecting; Subway express station; $2.50 up. Kenny.

149TH ST., 548 WEST.—Attractive room; hot, cold water; refined home; private house; Broadway Subway.

FURNISHED ROOMS

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

West Side.

ARTISTICALLY FURNISHED suite of two rooms, bath; modern high-class apartment; private home; exclusive, refined, upper West End Av. Telephone Riverside 9098. Address H 43 Times.

A.—A.—A.—AT 3 UNIVERSITY PLACE. Opposite Washington Square.—Large and small elegantly furnished rooms; private residence; gentlemen; references.

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS strictly private house, for bachelor seeking permanent, exclusive home; every modern convenience; absolute privacy; breakfast. 273 West 70th St.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS; gentlemen; select Washington Heights section; references. Write R. P., 263 West 125th St.

LENOX AV., 318.—Crescent Apartment; 2-room suite, private bath, electric lights; modern conveniences.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 343, corner 127th.—Handsomely furnished suites, four, five rooms; elevator, telephone, electric lights, silver, linen; $12.50 weekly; beautifully furnished room, bath, kitchen, $3-$6 weekly.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS.—Cultured, refined family having beautiful elevator apartment near 181st St. would like to rent nicely furnished room; all conveniences; board, breakfast, optional. German-American, H 180 Times.

YOUNG COUPLE will rent light, airy room to refined gentleman appreciating home; convenient to Subway and elevated; breakfast if desired; references. Wagner, 201 West 107th.

East Side.

17TH ST., 216 EAST.—Desirable room for gentleman; private house; near park; bath; references.

18TH ST., 118 EAST, (Near Broadway and Subway Station.)—Large front room; $6 for 2.

21ST ST., 189 EAST, Gramercy Park.—Furnished rooms without board; steam heat; all conveniences.

28TH ST., 16 EAST, (near Subway.)—Bachelors' quarters; swimming pool, showers; $6 weekly and up.

40TH ST., 5 EAST.—Richly furnished double, single rooms; private baths; electric light; hall service.

45TH ST., 25 EAST.—Large and small rooms; gentlemen.

49TH ST., 88 EAST.—Very desirable room for gentleman in private residence; rates moderate; references.

55TH ST., 106 EAST.—Newly furnished, light, warm rooms; all improvements; telephone.

55TH ST., 55 EAST.—LARGE ROOMS; BATH, ELECTRICITY; REFERENCES.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; tiled bathrooms, box spring beds; absolute cleanliness; corner building.

MADISON AV., 348, (near 44th St.)—Exceptional rooms, private baths; Subway; telephone; new management; tray breakfast optional; transients. Mrs. Knickerbocker.

Brooklyn.

MONTAGUE TERRACE, 3, Heights.—A New England woman has large, newly renovated room, with private bath, for gentleman, furnished in mahogany and Oriental rugs; price, $10 per week.

1.—1.—A NEW ENGLAND WOMAN has fine, newly renovated rooms, overlooking water, for men; with, without private baths; convenient Wall St., Subway, and Bridge; popular prices, 3 Montague Terrace, Heights.

FURNISHED ROOMS WANTED

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

BUSINESS WOMAN wants clean, comfortable room walking distance Bleecker St. and Broadway; private family preferred; references exchanged. Moderate Rates, P 247 Times Downtown.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CITY OF NEW YORK,

Board of Estimate and Apportionment.

Public notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, held November 11, 1910, the following petition was received:

TO THE BOARD OF ESTIMATE AND APPORTIONMENT:

The petition of the Union Railway Company of New York City respectfully shows:

That it is a street surface railroad company organized July 5, 1892, operating a street surface railroad by electricity, in the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx. It desires to obtain and hereby applies to your Honorable Body for grants of franchises or rights to construct and operate by overhead electricity three double track extensions or branches of its railroad as follows:

FIRST. From the present terminus of its road on the 155th Street Viaduct at or near Eighth Avenue, thence westerly in or upon the Viaduct and 155th Street with double tracks to Broadway, thence northerly, in or upon Broadway to 157th street, with a double track, thence easterly in or upon 157th Street, with a single track, to Amsterdam Avenue, thence southerly in or upon Amsterdam Avenue with a single track to 155th Street, connecting there with the tracks on said street proposed to be laid.

SECOND. From the terminus of the Company's double track road on Boscobel Avenue at or near Aqueduct Avenue to and across the Washington Bridge and the North and South Viaducts leading thereto, and also in or upon 181st Street from such southerly Viaduct to Broadway.

THIRD. From the terminus of the Company's double track road on Broadway at or near 230th Street, thence southerly in or upon Broadway to a point at or near 225th Street.

That each of said extensions will facilitate public travel between the Borough of Manhattan to the Borough of the Bronx.

Your petitioner prays that notice of such application be given and that grants of franchises or rights be made in accordance with the provisions of Section 74 of the New York Charter and of the Railroad Law applicable to such proceedings.

Dated New York, October 27th, 1910.

UNION RAILWAY COMPANY OF NEW YORK CITY,
By (Signed) F. W. WHITRIDGE, Receiver.
(Signed) EDWARD A. MAHER, President.
Attest:
(Seal) REUNE MARTIN, Secretary.

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

Edward A. Maher, being duly sworn, deposes and says:

That he is the President of the Union Railway Company of New York City; that he has read the foregoing petition and knows the contents thereof; that the same is true of his own knowledge, except as to the matters therein stated to be alleged upon information and belief, and that as to those matters he believes it to be true.

(Signed) E. A. MAHER.

Sworn to before me this 29th day of October, 1910.
JAMES F. FEELY,
Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

And the following resolutions were thereupon adopted:

Whereas, the foregoing petition from the Union Railway Company of New York City, dated October 27, 1910, was presented to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment at a meeting held November 11, 1910;

Resolved, that in pursuance of law this Board sets Friday, the 9th day of December, 1910, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, and Room 16 in the City Hall, Borough of Manhattan, as the time and place when and where said petition shall be first considered, and a public hearing be had thereon, at which citizens shall be entitled to appear and be heard; and be it further

Resolved, that the Secretary is directed to cause such petition and these resolutions to be published for at least fourteen (14) days in two daily newspapers in the City of New York, to be designated by the Mayor, and for at least ten (10) days in the "City Record" immediately prior to such date of public hearing. The expense of such publication to be borne by the petitioner.

Times and The World designated.

JOSEPH HAAG, Secretary.

New York, November 11, 1910.

THE NEW YORK HARBOR LINE BOARD will give a public hearing at 10 A. M., Nov. 29, 1910, in Room 809, Army Building, 39 Whitehall St., N. Y., to consider the locations to be recommended for the establishment of U. S. Harbor Lines for Jamaica and Sheepshead Bays. Interested parties are invited to attend. WM. T. ROSSELL, Col. Engrs., Senior Member of Board.

THE ELECTION CLAIMS OF INSPECTORS, poll clerks, ballot clerks, and landlords for the late general election will be paid at the Tax Office, Stewart Building, 35 Reade Street, Borough of Manhattan, commencing Saturday, November 26, 1910, from 10 A. M. to 9 P. M., Sunday excepted.

WM. A. PRENDERGAST, Comptroller.

LEGAL NOTICES.

To ALINE DEMETRIA O'MALLEY, late of 21 Morningside Avenue, New York City, New York:

You will take notice that as Master appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia County, Pennsylvania (to March Term, 1910, No. 1939) to take testimony in the suit of your husband, AUSTIN O'MALLEY, against you for divorce from the bonds of matrimony on the ground of desertion, I will hold a meeting for the purposes of my appointment at my office, 708 Land Title Building, Broad and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on Friday, the 9th day of December, 1910, at 3 P. M.

BERNARD J. O'CONNELL, Master.

U. P. CONTRACT LABOR.

Greeks Under Arrest Here Charged with Having Supplied Aliens.

Stavros Karambas, proprietor of a restaurant at 7 Albany Street, and Sophocles Vocos, who has an office at 9 Battery Place, were arrested last evening by United States Marshal Henkel and held under $1,000 bail by Commissioner Shields on the charge of having violated Section 4 of the act to regulate the immigration of aliens into the United States. They were indicted by the Federal Grand Jury at Omaha, Neb., on Nov. 2 on charges that they, with others not yet arrested, conspired to violate the laws of the United States by assisting and encouraging the importation of a batch of Greek contract laborers for construction work on the Union Pacific Railroad. Failing to obtain bail the prisoners were committed to the Tombs.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Importers Are Partly Successful In Controversy Over Cotton Schedule.

The cotton cloth schedule of the Dingley tariff act of 1897 came up yesterday for determination when a protest filed by N. de Grandmont of New York was up for settlement. The merchandise in question consisted of bleached cotton cloth. It was returned by the Appraiser as exceeding 200 threads and not exceeding 300 threads to the square inch, and valued at over 15 cents per square yard.

Duty was assessed by the Collector at the rate of 40 per cent. ad valorem under the provisions of Paragraph 308 of the act. The importer contended that the merchandise does

JERSEY VIGILANTES GET JAIL SENTENCES

Judge Denounces Men Who Tarred and Feathered Frank Sichort at McKee City.

TOO ATTENTIVE TO A WOMAN

Court Condemns Offense as Most Outrageous Other Than Homicide—Deliberate Purpose to Injure Shown.

Special to The New York Times.

MAYS LANDING, N. J., Nov. 25.—Judge E. A. Higbee to-day sentenced the three young men who pleaded guilty to coating Frank Sichort of McKee City with tar and feathers because his attentions to Lena Schrull displeased them. Charles Quinn and Joseph Vaughn were sentenced to terms of three months each in the county jail and $300 fine each. James Sears, the youngest of the three was fined $300.

Mrs. Schrull had an interview with Judge Higbee this morning, giving him the details of the affair. Mrs. Schrull says she hired Sichort to work on her farm and to take vegetables to market. Sichort did not appear. In passing sentence Judge Higbee said:

"Your offense is the most outrageous that ever happened in this county other than homicides and deserves condign punishment. You deliberately left your homes to look for Sichort, waited for him several hours, then forcibly took him two miles, where you stripped him of his clothing and covered him with tar and feathers. Such conduct deserves the maximum sentence, but owing to the fact that you have families dependent upon you for support, that you probably did not realize the enormity of your offense, coupled with the importunities of friends for leniency, I am inclined to extend mercy. No man or set of men has a right to take the law into their own hands in the manner which you have done. You organized a band two years ago, I understand, to compel members of your neighborhood to do as you thought fit. The courts are instituted for the purpose of remedying evils and punishing evildoers, and your act was a crime."

SAY POLICEMAN SHOT HER.

Welsh Locked Up for Causing Chabanet Woman's Death.

After stripping him of his shield and baton, Inspector Russell yesterday afternoon ordered Patrolman James T. Welsh of the West Forty-seventh Street Station under arrest on a charge of homicide, for shooting Lucy Chabanet of 139 West Twenty-eighth Street on the stoop in front of her home on Monday night.

Several witnesses, who were in the Inspector's office when Welsh appeared there yesterday afternoon, identified him as the man who had fired a revolver just before the woman fell. One witness said the policeman, who was in civilian dress, was accompanied by a young woman, who complained that an Italian had insulted her. The Policeman, according to the witness, slapped the Italian's face. The Italian ran into a cellar, returned with a club, and struck the policeman on the head. Then, according to the witness, the policeman fired, the shot passing by the Italian and killing the Chabanet woman on the opposite side of the street.

Welsh, on advice of his counsel, refused to make any statement or answer questions.

POSTAL BOYS STAY AT WORK.

Company Tells Labor Leader Their Messengers Are Satisfied.

Demands on behalf of the Postal messengers were submitted yesterday afternoon by a man who has taken up the cause of the striking boys to Supt. Leonard of the Postal Telegraph Company and Manager Hennessey of the Postal's messenger department. The district messenger strikers, who established new headquarters at 314 West Street, waited for a body of striking Postal messenger boys to come there, but waited in vain. Nathan Hoffman, the strike leader, said though that the Postal boys would strike to-day.

Manager Hennessey of the Postal messenger service said after the demands were submitted that he had not the slightest idea that his boys would strike. They were perfectly satisfied, he declared.

"The demands were submitted by a labor leader," he said, "and he seemed surprised when Mr. Leonard told him that the Postal boys were getting the same wages as those the District messenger boys were striking for. Mr. Leonard explained the conditions under which our boys work, which are perfectly satisfactory to them, and the man seemed still more surprised. I am certain there will be no strike of Postal boys."

PULLED-IN

Victim and Wife, When Assaulted, Called a Policeman.

Samuel Friedman of 230 Montgomery Street and his wife started to take a walk Thursday night. They were walking through Division Street, when the window display of a cloak and suit store at No. 118 attracted Mrs. Friedman's attention.

The couple stopped and looked. Immediately, according to the Friedmans, a man ran out and pulled Mrs. Friedman into the store. A cloak was tried on her, and Samuel Krimsky of 44 Henry Street insisted that Friedman pay $10 for the garment.

"Ten dollars!" cried Mrs. Friedman. "It's not worth $5."

She slipped it off and threw it on the floor. Then, the Friedmans assert, the entire sales force attacked them. Krimsky slapped Mrs. Friedman. She called a policeman, and the puller-in was arrested.

In the Yorkville Court Magistrate Steinert said that the Friedmans deserved a medal, it being decidedly risky to walk through Division Street. Then he fined Krimsky $5.

WOMEN WIN IN COURT.

Justice Bischoff Sets Aside Law Compelling Physical Examination.

That part of the Page law for the inferior criminal courts which provides for the physical examination of women was declared unconstitutional by Supreme Court Justice Bischoff yesterday in an opinion handed down in habeas corpus proceedings brought to release a woman named Barone from the workhouse. The law went into effect on Sept. 1, and already proceedings have been brought in the Supreme Court to test its constitutionality. In one of these, Justice Guy denied a writ. A taxpayer's suit is still pending.

Justice Bischoff granted the present writ on the ground that the statute directs the detention of the accused without due process of law, in that the sentence is made to depend upon the report of a physical examination without the opportunity for a hearing upon the facts entering into the report. The statute provides that women on conviction may be held for any time short of a year, within the discretion of the Magistrate.

Isertha Rembaugh argued the case for the relator and Assistant District Attorney Dickinson appeared for Mr. Whitman. Justice Bischoff ordered the discharge of the woman.

DYING, MADE TWO WILLS.

Second Document, Drawn Four Hours After the First, Cut Off Husband.

Mrs. Jennie L. Ramsay, who died in J. Hood Wright Hospital on July 13, made two wills on July 4, one in the afternoon and another four hours later. The first will left all her property, which consisted of real estate at Hempstead, L. I., to her husband, who offered the will for probate, unaware of any later document. Mrs. Susan Elliott of 2,236 Fifth Avenue, sister of the dead woman, filed a formal protest, and the case was heard before Surrogate Thomas yesterday.

Mr. Ramsay's witnesses had no sooner established by their testimony the fact that Mrs. Ramsay was of sound mind and otherwise in full testimentary capacity on July 4, than Mrs. Elliott produced the second will, and offered it for probate. It left the property to her and her brother, Robert Stinson of 11 West Nineteenth Street, and cut off the husband entirely.

Bronx Citizens Head Off Trolley Line.

Permission was refused by the Appellate Division yesterday to the New York City Interborough Railway Company to build a double track overhead trolley line through East 156th Street, between St. Ann's Avenue and Prospect and Leggett Avenues in the Bronx. Residents and property owners opposed the building of the line because the street is narrow and there is a steep grade near Cauldwell Avenue. To get rid of a trolley in their street the objectors suggested 149th Street to the Southern Boulevard. No action has been taken on that route.

Quick Time in Criminal Courts.

One of the shortest trials ever held in the Criminal Court Building took place yesterday. Ira Payne, a Peekskill negro, was put on trial before Judge Malone in General Sessions for carrying a concealed weapon and acquitted in eighteen minutes. Meantime a jury was obtained, evidence taken, both sides summed up, the Judge charged the jury, and the jury found a verdict. Payne was arrested on election night for carrying a slung shot.

Mrs. Palma Arrives from Cuba.

Mrs. T. Estrada Palma and her daughter were passengers on the Ward liner Merida, which arrived yesterday from Havana. There were also on board fifty postal clerks and their families, returning from an excursion to Mexico.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

A. M.	Loss.
12:18—3,780 3d Av.; Harry Cohen	$25
1:00—321 East 157th St.; unknown	$10
1:00—159 West 55th St.; unknown	$50
3:45—744 East 229th St.; Henry Miller	$100
5:00—182 William St.; Staats-Zeitung	None
5:45—Broadway and Dey St.; New York City Railway Co.	Trifling
9:05—235-237 East 120th St.; R. Galghmen.	Trifling
10:15—1,937 1st Av.; Esther Meril	Trifling
11:40—179 Clinton St.; A. Finchdroe	$25
11:45—681 Wales Av.; J. Stenile	Trifling
11:55—165 Monroe St.; J. Rosenblum	$10
P. M.	
2:00—26 Carmine St.; Celeste Turnis	$15
2:10—248 Rivington St.; W. Spatz	$10
2:45—200 E. 27th St.; M. Human	Trifling
4:10—779 Washington St.; G. McDonald	None
4:45—275 Avenue B; Isaac Lownham.	Trifling
5:00—439 6th Av.; unknown	$200
5:25—366 Washington St.; J. R. Smith	$5
6:20—Clermont Av., opposite 124th St.; unknown	Trifling
6:45—1,150 2d Av.; Albert Harris	Trifling
7:00—40 W. 21st St.; H. J. Sacks	$10
7:15—380 Prospect Av.; J. Meyers	Trifling
8:00—84 3d Av.; Charles Lentz	Trifling
8:55—36 E. 20th St.; A. Rabinowitz	$5,000
9:00—349 E. 103d St.; E. Greenbaum	$200
9:05—86 Lincoln Av.; Louisiana Washboard Company	$150
9:45—1,500 Avenue A; John Priska	$10

NEW LIBRARY NEARLY DONE.

Contractors Now Expect to Complete Their Work by May 1.

The new Public Library, it was said yesterday at the office of Carrere & Hastings, the architects who designed it and are directing its construction, will be ready for occupancy by next May unless something should happen to further delay it. All the contracts call for the completion of the building by May 1, and the progress of the work in the last few months had been satisfactory, it was declared.

The work of equipping the interior has already begun. Many of the books are already in place, as are most of the mechanical fixtures.

STORM HITS KOENIG ALBERT

Incoming Liner Driven from Course by Hurricane and High Seas.

The North German Lloyd liner König Albert, Capt. Feyes, which arrived yesterday from the Mediterranean, met a heavy storm on Wednesday when 600 miles from Sandy Hook. She ran into a hurricane blowing seventy-five miles an hour, and from 6 o'clock that evening until midnight she was running through a wind-lashed sea of almost mountainous proportions.

Among the passengers on the König Albert was Prof. W. Max Müller, archaeologist in the University of Pennsylvania. Prof. Müller has been doing research work in Egypt for the Carnegie Institute.

Kennedy
12 Cortlandt St.

A Men's Department Store.

Hats Direct to You from the Factory

Great Savings!

$1.90 for Smart Derbys sold Elsewhere at $2.50.

Flexible Derbys $1.90.

Easy as a soft hat.

Every fashionable shape. A rich black felt that stays black.

"Scotchy" Cloth Alpines $1.90

Fuzzy Tyrolean Soft Hats $1.90

63 different kinds of Underwear: Cotton, Mercerized, Merino and Wool.

Also 2 Bargains

"A cancelled order" at Half price.

$1.00 Gray Merino at 55c

$1.50 white ribbed balbriggan at 79c.

TRADE E.&W. MARK

"Making Good!"
Always.
Ask your Dealer not only on Collars, Shirts but On everything bearing our E. & W. mark.

EARL & WILSON.

THE OLD GUARD CELEBRATES.

Raises the Battery Flag and Returns to the Famous Punch.

The Old Guard, with colors waving and trumpets blaring, marched from City Hall in their glittering gold laced uniforms, topped by bearskin shakos, yesterday afternoon to the Battery to observe the anniversary of the evacuation of the British forces from New York on Nov. 25, 1783. At the Battery the Old Guard, at the command of Major S. Ellis Briggs, stood at attention, while Capts. Homans and Winn raised the flag. Two platoons from the Third Battery, under command of Lieuts. Julian B. Stokes and Albert S. Hamilton, fired a salute of twenty-one guns.

Despite the rain and overcast skies, the ranks of the Old Guard were full—four companies of them. After the exercises they returned to their armory, where the famous Old Guard punch was served.

THE NEW THEATRE Cent. Pk. W. & 62d-63d Sts. 'Phone 8300 Col.
Matinee To-day at 2.
PINERO'S POWERFUL DRAMA
THE THUNDERBOLT
This Evening at 8:30,
SHAKESPEARE'S ROLLICKING COMEDY
THE MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR
NEXT WEEK: Mon. & Fri. Evgs. & Sat. Mat., Sister Beatrice and Don (Double Bill); Tues., Wed. & Thurs. Evg. & Wed. Mat., The Merry Wives of Windsor; Sat. Eve., The Thunderbolt.

MAJESTIC B'way & 59th St. Evgs. 8:30. Reg. Mats. Wed., Thurs., 3; To-day, 2:15.
Maurice Maeterlinck's THE BLUE BIRD
"The Blue Bird For Happiness."
New Theatre's Management. Original Cast.

Tickets for Shubert Theatres, in this group, Not Sold through Tyson's or McBride's.

HIPPODROME
Entire Block, 6th Av., 43-44th Sts. Evs. at 8. Daily Matinees at 2. Best Seats $1.00.
The International Cup | Ballet of Niagara | The Earthquake | 12 New Circus Acts

Lew Fields' HERALD SQ. B'way & 35th St. Evs. 8:15. Matinee To-day, 2:15.
LULU GLASER in The Girl and the Kaiser. with Harry Conor.

BROADWAY B'way and 41st St. Evs. 8:15. Matinee To-day, 2:15.
LAST TWO WEEKS.
MARIE CAHILL In a new musical comedy, JUDY FORGOT.

DALY'S B'way and 30th St. Evs. 8:30. Matinee To-day, 2:30.
"Best Farce in ten years."—Eve. Mail. BABY MINE

CASINO B'way and 39th. Evenings, 8:15 Matinee To-day, 2:15.
Sam Bernard in He Came from Milwaukee.

Maxine Elliott's Thea., 39th, bet. B'y & 6th. Evs. 8:30. Matinee To-day, 2:30.
Charles Klein's New Play THE GAMBLERS with George Nash.

Comedy 41st, E. of B'way. Evgs., 8:30 Matinee To-day, 2:30.
Last Week Here. Next Week, Circle Theatre
DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS in THE CUB

WILLIAM COLLIER'S COMEDY THEATRE
Same Location as Comedy Theatre.
NEXT MON. WILLIAM COLLIER Seats Now.
In "I'LL BE HANGED IF I DO."

Nazimova's 39th St. Thea., 39th, nr. B'y. Evs., 8:30. Matinee To-day, 2:15.
LAST WEEK WEEDON GROSSMITH in MR. PREEDY AND THE COUNTESS.
MON., NOV. 28. MME. TROUBADOUR with MARIETTA OLLY | Will Move Here From the Lyric Theatre.

HACKETT 42d, West of B'way. Evs., 8:20. Matinee To-day, 2:15.
LAST 2 WEEKS. MOTHER "It captivates you."—Eve. Sun.

LYRIC 42d St., West of B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Matinee To-day & Wed., 2:15.
LAST WEEK AT THIS THEATRE.
Next Monday at Nazimova's 39th St. Theatre.
MME. TROUBADOUR with MARIETTA OLLY
Van Rensselaer Wheeler
TUES., NOV. 29. Seats Now. MRS. LESLIE CARTER IN TWO WOMEN By Rupert Hughes.

CIRCLE B'way & 60th St. Eve. 8:15. Matinee To-day, 2:15.
Thos. A. Wise: "A Gentleman from Mississippi."
Next week Douglas Fairbanks in "The Cub."

WEST END 125th, W. of 8th Av. Evs. 8:15. Matinee To-day, 2:15.
H. B. Warner in Alias Jimmy Valentine.
Next week—Marie Dressler in "Tillie's Nightmare."

MANHATTAN OPERA. West 34th St. Last Mat. To-day, 2:15. PRICES 25c. to $2.
LAST TIME TO-NIGHT HANS
TO-MORROW (SUNDAY), Matinee & Night, 2d BIG VAUDEVILLE CONCERT.
NEXT MONDAY INAUGURATION VAUDEVILLE Acts
Evs., 25-35-50-1.00. Daily Mat., 25-50. Seats Now

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
TO-NIGHT At 8:30 at Popular Prices.
GRAND SUNDAY CONCERT.
Mmes. Gluck, Flahaut; MM. Burrian, Solaretti, Gilly, de Segurola. Entire Metr. Opera Orch. Cond., Pasternack.
To-morrow Evg., LOHENGRIN. Mmes. Morena, Homer; MM. Jadlowker, Soomer, Hinckley, Hinshaw. Conductor, Hertz.
Tues. Evg., Special Perf'ce, at 8:15. LA TRAVIATA. Mmes. Melba, Maubourg, Mattfeld; MM. McCormack, Galeffi (debut), Rossi, Reschiglian. Cond., Podesti.
Wed. Evg., ARMIDE. Mmes. Fremstad, Homer, Gluck, Rappold, Sparkes, Manbourg; MM. Caruso, Amato, Gilly, de Segurola, Bada. Cond., Toscanini.
Thurs. Evg., IL TROVATORE. Mmes. Rappold, Homer; MM. Slezak, Amato, Rossi. Cond., Podesti.
Fri. Evg., MADAME BUTTERFLY. Mmes. Farrar, Fornia; MM. Martin, Scotti. Cond., Toscanini.
Sat. Aft., Double Bill, CAV. RUSTICANA and PAGLIACCI. Mmes. Destinn, Gluck, Wickham, Mattfeld; MM. Caruso, Martin, Amato, Gilly, Bada. Cond., Podesti.
Next Week:—Mon. Evg. AIDA. Mmes. Destinn, Homer. MM. Caruso, Amato, Didur, Rossi. Cond., Toscanini.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Sat. Evg., Dec. 3 at 8. TANNHAEUSER. Mmes. Morena, Fremstad, Sparkes; MM. Burrian, Hinckley, Goutz, Reiss, Bayer, Hinshaw, Gunther. Cond. Herts.
WEBER PIANO USED.

MENDELSSOHN HALL To-Night at 8:15
2D SONG RECITAL
Heinemann
The Eminent German Liedersaenger.
JOHN MANDELBROD AT THE PIANO.
Prices, 75c. to $2. On Sale at Box Office.
Management R. E. JOHNSTON.

KLAW & ERLANGER Announce
The First American Appearance of
The Imperial Russian Court BALALAIKA ORCHESTRA
(Direction W. W. ANDREEFF,)
Assisted by Eminent Operatic Artists,
Carnegie Hall, Mon. & Sat. Nights, Nov. 28, Dec. 3, New Amsterdam Theatre, Tues., Thurs., and Fri. Afts., Nov. 29, Dec. 1 and 2; Lyceum Theatre, Wed. Aft., Nov. 30. Prices, $1.50, $1.00, 75c., 50c. Seats selling at Box Offices for all concerts.

SYMPHONY CONCERTS
FOR YOUNG PEOPLE.
WALTER DAMROSCH.....Conductor
First Concert This Afternoon at 2:30
AT CARNEGIE HALL.
CLASSIC GERMAN
Works by Mozart, Haendel, Gluck.
Symphony No. 1 in C.....Beethoven
Soloist: Mr. DALTON-BAKER.
Tickets at Office, 1 W. 34th St. & Box Office

THE NEW THEATRE
SYMPHONY
Society of New York.
WALTER DAMROSCH, Conductor.
To-morrow (Sunday) Afternoon at 3.
Symphony No. 3, HADLEY, conducted by the composer (first time); the Obstinate Note, MOSZKOWSKI; the Loreley, LISZT; Miss Hulda Lashanska, Symphonic Waltz, F. STOCK (first time).
Tickets 50c. to $2, at box office & 1 W. 34th St.

PHILHARMONIC
—SOCIETY OF NEW YORK—
GUSTAV MAHLER, Conductor.
Carnegie Hall, To-morrow Aft. at 3.
Soloist, XAVER SCHARWENKA
PLAYING HIS OWN 4TH CONCERTO
RIMSKY-KORSAKOW—CHABRIER.
50c. to $1.50. Management Loudon Charlton.

Carnegie Hall. Tues. Aft., Dec. 6th, at 3.
Recital of Folk Songs by MME. SEMBRICH
Frank La Forge at the Piano (Baldwin).
$1 to $2.50. Management Loudon Charlton.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE To-day Mat., 2:15, Freytag's Comedy, "Die Journalisten." Every Eve., 8:15, The Great Success, "DAS MUSIKANTENMAEDEL." Operetta by Jarno.

Keith & Proctor's 5TH AVE. 28th St., B'way. MACLYN ARBUCKLE, Chip & Marble, Nonette, Chas. Ahearn Troupe, Barry & Wolford, Patsy Doyle, oth. Daily Mat. 25&50c.

HAMMERSTEIN'S Evs. 25-50-75-1.00. Daily Mat. 25-50. Della Fox, Odiva, Rooney & Bent, Flo Irwin & Co., "Motoring" and 10 others

COLUMBIA B'way & 47th BURLESQUE. To-day, 2:15. To-night, 8:15, 25c. to $1. Smoking

Wallach Bros.

Third Ave., Cor. 122d St. (Open Evenings.) | 1195 Broadway, Just below 29th St. | 246-248 W. 125th St. (Open Evenings.)

Hart, Schaffner & Marx

Winter Overcoats
$20 and $22.50

THIS is *not* a reduction nor a sale of any kind,—we simply want to draw your attention to these splendid garments for which others would ask $25 and $30.

WASHBURN-CROSBY'S
GOLD MEDAL FLOUR
Brings
The Bloom On The Loaf

TO PROTEST DREXEL RECORD.

Wrights Say Altitude Flight Was Not Seen by the Judges.

J. Armstrong Drexel's world's altitude record will probably be attacked by the Wright brothers. Drexel's barograph recorded 9,970 feet in his aeroplane flight at Point Breeze Park, Philadelphia, on Wednesday, and the Wright protest, it is reported, is to be based on the fact that Mr. Drexel's flight was not made in sight of the proper officials of the Aero Club of America.

Clifford B. Harmon, Chairman of the National Council of the Aero Club of America, and James King Duffy of this city, Secretary of the Council, who were present at Philadelphia when Mr. Drexel made his ascension from Point Breeze Park, declared yesterday that the record was officially established and will be accepted as official.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

EMPIRE B'way & 40 St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Wed. 2:15.
JOHN DREW in his great- est success. Smith
MONDAY, DEC. 5, SEAT SALE NEXT THURS.
CHARLES FROHMAN Presents
WILLIAM GILLETTE
HIS FAREWELL APPEARANCE IN HIS FAMOUS SUCCESSES
FIRST WEEK ONLY.
SHERLOCK HOLMES

LYCEUM 45th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. To-day & Thurs. 2:20.
THE IMPORTANCE OF BEING EARNEST with A. E. MATTHEWS. By OSCAR WILDE.

GARRICK 35th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. To-day & Wed. 2:20.
THE SPECKLED BAND
AN ADVENTURE OF SHERLOCK HOLMES by A. CONAN DOYLE.

KNICKERBOCKER. B'way & 38th St. Ev. 8 sharp. Mats. To-day & Wed. 2.
JULIA NEILSON FRED TERRY
LAST 2 TIMES. THE SCARLET PIMPERNEL
NEXT MON., 3 Weeks Only. Seats Now.
MISS NEILSON and MR. TERRY in HENRY OF NAVARRE.

HUDSON 44th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. To-day & Wed. 2:20.
DAVID BELASCO PRESENTS
Blanche Bates in NOBODY'S WIDOW.

CRITERION B'way, 44th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. To-day & Wed. 2:15.
119TH TIME
THE COMMUTERS By JAMES FORBES

BIJOU B'way & 30th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. To-day & Wed.
THE CRITICS CONCEDE IT A GENUINE HIT.
ZELDA SEARS IN THE NEST EGG

The rose is red
The violet blue,
I'm takin' in sewin'
At the BIJOU,
And if you happen to
Be 'round handy
Drop in for a laugh
with HETTY GANDY.

NEW AMSTERDAM W. 42 St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Wed.
Lina Abarbanell with Ralph Herz.
MADAME SHERRY!

NEW YORK B'way & 45th St. Evs. 8:15 Mats. To-day & Wed. 2:15.
MLLE. EMMA TRENTINI in NAUGHTY MARIETTA
With ORVILLE HARROLD.

GAIETY B'WAY & 46TH ST. EVES. 8:15 MATS. WED. & SAT. 2:15.
COHAN'S BIGGEST HIT GET-RICH-QUICK WALLINGFORD

LIBERTY West 42d St. Ev. 8:15. Mats. To-day and Wed. 2:15.
Best Comedy in Town
THE COUNTRY BOY By Edgar Selwyn.

JOE WEBER'S B'y 29th St. Mats. To-day & Wed. | KITTY GORDON in ALMA WHERE DO YOU LIVE? with JOHN McCLOSKEY.

GRAND 23d St., 8th Av. THE ARCADIANS
Next Week—ARSENE LUPIN.

CHARLES DILLINGHAM'S GLOBE Broadway 46th St. Evs. 8:20. Matinee To-day, 2:15.
Adeline Genee in THE BACHELOR BELLES

ELMENDORF CARNEGIE HALL, 57th St.
SUNDAY EVE. at 8:30. VIENNA
MONDAY MAT. at 3:30.
Tickets $1.50, $1.00, 75c., 50c. Now Selling

Mendelssohn Hall, Monday Aft., Nov. 28, at 3.
2nd Pianoforte Recital. Ernest HUTCHESON
50c. to $1.50. Management of Loudon Charlton.

Carnegie Hall, Sat. Aft., Dec. 3, 2:30 P. M.
Piano Recital
JOSEF HOFMANN
Seats $2 to 75c. At Box Office, November 23.
Mgt. Quinlan Musical Agency. Steinway Piano.

CITY THEATRE. E. 14th St. Evs. at 8:15. Mats. To-day & Wednesday at 2:15.
BESSIE McCOY in The Echo
EXTRA BEST SHOW EVER OFFERED. ALL STARS. READ THE NAMES.
TO-MORROW (SUNDAY)
MATINEE & NIGHT
2—GRAND CONCERTS—2
Amelia Bingham & Co., Cliff Gordon, Josephine Sable, Maude Hall, Macy & Co., 8 others
PRICES: 15-25-30 & 50c.

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th. Evs. 8:15. | Mats. To-day & Wed. 2:15.
MAY IRWIN ALWAYS A SUCCESS!
In the Best Vehicle She Ever Had GETTING A POLISH

ASTOR B'way, 45th St. & Wed. 2:20. Evs. 8:30. Mats. To-day Wed. Mat., 50c.-$1.50.
THE GIRL in the TAXI with CARTER DE HAVEN.

COLONIAL Daily Mat. 25c. | CHRISTY MATHEWSON & CHIEF MEYERS, Roland West & Co., M. P. Wilder.

ALHAMBRA Daily Mat. 25c. | BALDINA & KOSLOFF, THE GOVERNOR'S SON, FRANK FOGERTY, others

BRONX 149th St. 3d Ave. Daily Mat. 25c. | JULIUS STEGER & CO. MASON, KEELER & CO. MORTON & MOORE, oths.

CARNEGIE LYCEUM 57th St. & 7th Av. | The Follett Lectures on "Forest Life"
ILLUSTRATED IN MOTION PICTURES.
"Wild Life in Action."
Saturday, Nov. 26, 2:30 P. M.
Seats 75c. & $1, now on sale at Box Office.

BELASCO 44th St., nr. B'way. Ev. 8:30. Mats. To-day & Thursday, 2:30.
THE NEW COMEDY "THE CONCERT"

REPUBLIC W. 42d St. Ev. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Wednesday, 2:15.
REBECCA OF SUNNYBROOK FARM

AMERICAN Curtain rises at 1:45 & 7:30 P.M. Sharp.
42d St., nr. B'way. Daily Mat., 25.
22 ALL STAR ACTS
Not only quantity, but quality. Arnold Daly, Star Bout, Rice & Cohen, Geo. Primrose, oths.

Mendelssohn Hall, Wed. Eve., Nov. 30, at 8:15.
Program of Joyous Songs by
MYRTA FRENCH KUERSTEINER
50 cts. to $1.50. Management Loudon Charlton.

MADISON SQ. GARDEN. Next Monday Night
"BIG 6" CHARITY BALL
Tickets $1 in aid of Hospital Fund

MERLE ST. CROIX WRIGHT announces The Plaza Annual Lectures, "THE PHILOSOPHY OF LIFE," ten Thursdays at 11, January 19 to March 23. Course ticket $10. Treas., Mrs. Morris Mangee, 72 E. 79th St., N.Y.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 10, 20 & 30c. SIBERIA
Next Mon.—Shenandoah. Sun., 2 Concerts.

ICE SKATING ST. NICHOLAS RINK. 66th St., Col. Av. Adm. 50c. | Skates Free.

Pull!!

Whether the referee calls "dead" or "l-o-s-t" depends largely on one thing, that is the gun which is being used.

Even the crack shot would miss a lot of targets if he used an ill-fitting gun or one intended for brush shooting when at the traps.

It is our business to sell the kind of gun best suited for the work it is to do.

For years we have been supplying guns—imported and domestic—to men who know; we will gladly serve you.

Von Lengerke & Detmold
Fifth Ave. and B'way Bet. 23d & 24th Sts.

The Telephone—

Everybody uses it. The world depends on it. Have you telephones enough?

New York Telephone Co.

Unsold copies of the New York Times not being returnable in Greater New York, newsdealers do not carry a surplus stock. It is advisable, therefore, to order The Times delivered at your home Daily and Sunday. 11 cents a week.

BROKAW BROTHERS
ASTOR PLACE AND FOURTH AVENUE

Sound common sense.

That's what directs many men to our store for their Clothes—men who know they will have the choice of hundreds of different patterns in Suits and Overcoats.

In addition to this advantage, our values are a real attraction.

Sack Suits.....$18 to $50
Overcoats.....$16 to $75

ESTAB OVER HALF A CENTURY

The Diary of a Well-Dressed Man

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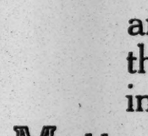

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Is the English Army a Joke?

One of its officers says it is, and a German expert backs him up.

The Public and the Police

Judge John W. Goff of the Supreme Court of New York State tells why guardians of peace are viewed with suspicion.

England's Crisis

The Veteran Diplomat discusses King George's action in summoning the Privy Council, a proceeding so rare that it is significant.

Humor of Parliament

"Toby, M. P.," of Punch has written a delightful article on when one of the soberest institutions in the world unbends.

Mottoes of Successful Men

E. J. Edwards tells of terse rules of life that have guided prominent persons.

Togo's Latest Mystery

He solves the secret of Sarah Bernhardt's youth.

The Pictorial Section

will contain fine half tone reproductions of the following:

The Yale-Harvard Football Game
Governor-elect Dix at His Adirondack Camp
Society at Home and Abroad
Two New Stage Successes

and the reproduction of a spirited painting

"The Revolt in Madrid,"
May 2, 1808, by Maurice Orange.

Be Sure To Order Early To-morrow's Sunday Times

The New York Times
Saturday Review of Books
LITERARY SECTION OF THE NEW YORK TIMES

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1910 16 PAGES

JOURNEY'S END

By LOUISE MORGAN SILL

WHAT made life fair, O Love, before you came,
Its labor, laughter, tears?
That which was full seems now an empty name
Of random years.

What I strove for, or shunned, to what aspired,
Had value once, I knew—
Poor little round of little things desired,
An empty show.

But it was all I knew, and patiently
I smiled, and trudged along—
Until you came, and all the soul of me
Burst into song.

Sang like a lark that flings its being high
To the sun's burning kiss,
Till its too swiftly beating heart is nigh
To break with bliss.

So must it be when unto Paradise
At last our spirits roam,
Wondering what earthly road could e'er entice,
When we are home.

Harper's Magazine

TOPICS OF THE WEEK

Mme. Modjeska's Memory

IN one of the innumerable anecdotes that enliven her "Memories and Impressions," the late Mme. Helena Modjeska tells how she once became a reporter for the newspaper of which her husband, Count Bozenta (Mr. Chalapowski, as she calls him), was the editor. It was forty-one years ago this Winter that Charles Liebelt went to Cracow to deliver a scientific lectura. There was no stenographer to be had at the moment, and the brilliant actress, just for the fun of the thing, attended the lecture (which was on a subject of which she knew nothing whatever), and, without taking a single note, was able afterward to write it out in full—Latin words, technical phrases and all. This was a remarkable feat in any case, though the less so in Mme. Modjeska's, as she had strengthened her memory by learning in the previous season 113 parts, long and short. Her reminiscences show that she could remember things as well as words. Most of the book is written soberly enough; but now and again she breaks into a characteristic rhapsody, such as this, written on the way to America in 1876:

> Heavens! What color! what a maze of emeralds, sapphires, and topazes! The sea is one immense treasury of gems! And the air! the air! What a delicious cool, fresh breath! I feel so light that I imagine, lifting myself on my toes, I might start upward and fly! Is there no regret for my country left in me? Or is it that the ocean, with its immortal beauty, has filled my soul to the very brim, leaving no room for anything else? I do not care to analyze the present state of my mind; I only know it is made of happiness and peace.

Pearson's Magazine and the Mormons

A PARAGRAPH in last week's REVIEW credits the Missionary Review of the World and Everybody's Magazine with having brought to public attention recent violations by the Mormons of the promises which they made upon the admission of Utah to the Union. It was Pearson's Magazine, however, that first turned the light on these same violations, when, last September, it began a series of articles explaining the political, moral and economic influence exerted by the Mormon Church upon the whole country. Mr. Richard Barry wrote the articles, the last of which appeared in November. The Missionary Review and Everybody's published their stories after the Pearson stories had been completed. During the publication of the Pearson articles two members of the Mormon Church were excommunicated for polygamy—the first, we believe, to be excommunicated for no other reason than polygamy. The President of the Mormon Church preached a special sermon, urging his followers to cease the practice of polygamy (this in the face of Mormon denials of polygamy) and referred to the articles appearing in Pearson's. At the church conference there was a debate as to whether or not another anti-polygamy manifesto should be issued.

"Discovering" an Unpopular Author

IN HIS London letter, last week, Mr. Milne told of the "discovery" of Mr. F. W. Bain, whose first book, "A Digit of the Moon," professing to be translated from the Sanskrit, had caused the author to be classified as an Oriental, in the British Museum, when first he made his appearance as an author. Mr. Methuen, the publisher, has just "taken over" Mr. Bain's eight books, in a uniform edition, though apparently without any expectation of their becoming popular. The author seems, however, to have found prompter appreciation in this country than at home; for Messrs. G. P. Putnam's Sons have issued his works here for some years past, in a form more attractive than that of the English edition. Mr. George Haven Putnam, in fact, is an old friend of Mr. Bain's, having known him since his student days at All Souls' College, and having had something to do with discovering the literary quality of his work. Of the refinement of this quality there can be no question; but that it is a little overrefined readers of a robust taste will be apt to feel. The preciosity of the style is, indeed, reflected in such far-fetched titles as "A Digit of the Moon," "A Heifer of the Dawn," "A Draught of the Blue," "An Incarnation of the Snow," etc.

A Tribute to Pasteur

IT SEEMS, according to a letter written to a London paper by Dr. Louis Waldstein of New York—pathologist, physician and author—that "L'Historie d'un Esprit," the late Mr. Duclaux's tribute to his master, Pasteur, goes begging for a translation in London, and two years after its publication in French could boast barely a hundred buyers. Dr. Waldstein calls the work "an exact and remarkable study of the logical sequence of thought and selection in one of the master minds of our times," and says that the student who reads it will learn from it, better than from any book that he knows, the principles of "method." Dr. Waldstein has a reputation, not only in this country and in London, but in Vienna, Paris and Zurich; Heidelberg gave him his M. D., and after sixteen years of active practice he has for some thirteen years been devoted to original research. He is a qualified and disinterested judge of the sort of book that would be likely to appeal to American readers.

More About Sir Harry Frankland

SIR ARTHUR T. QUILLER COUCH, possessed of a name long enough to be regarded respectfully even in England, and being also a Cornishman, refuses to be cast down by the letter of Mr. (or Sir) Ralph Frankland-Payne-Gallwey in regard to his "Lady Good-for-Nothing." It is news to him, he says, that the marriage of Agnes Surriage took place before the Lisbon earthquake, and also that Sir Harry was British Consul at that time, and he cites the American "History and Traditions of Marblehead," published in 1880, and the English book, "The House of Cromwell," as witnesses on his side. Sir Harry was generally called Sir Charles while Collector of the Port of Boston, in Gov. Shirley's time. He was evidently not exactly poor at that period, for he gave fifty pounds to the building fund of King's Chapel. He undoubtedly had an estate at Hopkinton, and Dr. Holmes writes of its marble-pillared walls in his ballad; but it may be that the popular tradition imparted to it some of the splendor of Frankland's Boston house at the corner of Garden Court and Prince Street. This dwelling was built by William Clark, to rival Hutchinson's, and was called the handsomest in the city. Frankland bequeathed it to his wife, and she lived in it for a while. Cooper "used" it in "Lionel Lincoln," but placed it in Tremont Street, as "Mrs. Lechmere's." It was a three-storied brick structure, with wonderful woodwork in wainscoting and floors and panels and pilasters.

BOOKS ABOUT THE SOUL

Studies and Experiments in Spiritism by Skilled Investigators—President Hall Deals with Mrs. Piper

By H. ADDINGTON BRUCE

AMONG a group of recently published books on matters psychical there is one of especial importance. This is Dr. Amy E. Tanner's "Studies in Spiritism,"* which details the results of a careful investigation by Dr. Tanner, as assistant to Dr. G. Stanley Hall, President of Clark University, of the mediumship of the celebrated Mrs. Piper, whose "spirit messages" have been so widely heralded as affording proof that the dead can and do communicate with the living. In fact, a good part of the book is written by President Hall himself, and it includes his personal notes of the séances which he and Dr. Tanner held with Mrs. Piper. Both in the manner in which they were conducted, and the light they throw on the problems involved, these séances were unusual.

For some time a number of those interested in psychical investigation—including the present writer—have felt that in order to probe to the bottom of mediumistic communications, it is necessary to inquire closely into the exact condition of the medium while entranced. Pierre Janet long ago pointed out resemblances between certain phases of mediumship and the actions of hysterical patients when hypnotized; and more recently Profs. Lombroso and Morselli, after separate clinical examinations, definitely pronounced the Italian medium, Eusapia Palladino, a true hysterical. It seemed a legitimate inference that quite possibly all mediums, when falling into the trance state, pass into a condition of hysterical dissociation involving the extreme suggestibility, hyperaesthesia of the senses and other stigmata characteristic of hysteria. If this were so, the fact could readily be ascertained by the application of a few diagnostic tests, and a new vantage point would be gained for the study of the phenomena manifested during the trance.

This is precisely what President Hall and Dr. Tanner have done in the case of Mrs. Piper. With her consent, they made her the subject of a number of experiments, utilizing the ingenious resources of modern psychopathology to explore her trance condition. As a result they have been able to make some interesting and helpful discoveries. By means of the so-called "association reaction method of mental diagnosis" they have shown that, even while entranced, and supposedly completely "controlled" by some "spirit," Mrs. Piper, like Janet's hysterical patients, retains a sub-conscious recollection of events and incidents connected with her normal, waking life; thus disproving the contention that there is an absolute cleavage between the "spirit control" and the medium. They have, indeed, by applying other tests, conclusively demonstrated the substantial identity of the "controls" with Mrs. Piper herself, and have shown that the former are nothing more than "secondary selves" created in the process of dissociation, and taking form in obedience to "suggestions" originating partly with Mrs. Piper and partly with the "sitters" who attend her séances.

More than this, by way of a crucial experiment, President Hall and Dr. Tanner themselves "suggested" to the entranced Mrs. Piper several bogus "spirits," and had the satisfaction of receiving through her numerous communications from these non-existent dwellers in the shadow world. Even her chief "control"—the "spirit" of Richard Hodgson—was so deceived by them that he behaved in a way the living Hodgson would never have done. Thus President Hall records:

> As to the identity of Hodgson, the so-called control, he surely was not all there, and what was present of him, if anything, was not only

(Continued on page 668)

*STUDIES IN SPIRITISM. By Amy E. Tanner. Introduction by G. Stanley Hall. D. Appleton & Co. $2.50.

*THE MARVELS BEYOND SCIENCE. By Joseph Grasset. Preface by Emile Faguet. Authorized translation by Rene Jacques Tubeuf. Funk & Wagnalls Co. $1.75.

*PSYCHIC SCIENCE SERIES. By Edward B. Warman. 8 vols. A. C. McClurg & Co. 50 cents per vol.

*A PSYCHIC AUTOBIOGRAPHY. By Amanda T. Jones. Introduction by James H. Hyslop. New York: Greaves Publishing Co.

*LIVE TRANSFIGURED. By Lilian Whiting. Little, Brown & Co. $1.25.

THE EMPRESS DOWAGER

An Authoritative Life of the Woman Who Ruled the Chinese Empire for Half a Century

By SIDNEY G. P. CORYN

THE Empress Dowager of China died on November 15, 1908, and that so substantial a volume of biography* should already be available is evidence of the commendable activity of its authors, Mr. J. O. P. Bland and Mr. E. Backhouse. That the work is authoritative is indicated by the fact that it was compiled from state papers and from the private diary of the Controller of the Empress's household, while even a cursory glance through its 525 pages shows its excellence of tone and temper, the precision of its historical narrative, and its general value in the biographical library. Probably no such collection of Chinese documents has ever before been given to the world, or one that better reflects the realities of Chinese official life.

But in spite of the authenticity and the careful workmanship, we still find it no easy matter to summarize the character of the extraordinary woman who for over half a century was the despotic ruler of China's swarming millions. Perhaps no human character can be summarized, but in this instance we have the added difficulties of a code of ethics widely different from our own. The Empress was doubtless sincere when she passionately deplored the greed, the lack of virtue, and the filial impiety of Europe, but to assassinate rival after rival and ruthlessly to destroy every obstacle to her progress troubled her conscience not at all. Nor did it trouble the consciences of her advisers, although those same advisers were ready enough to commit suicide as a protest against a royal breach of etiquette or of state propriety. If we are to judge the Empress at all, it must be by the code acknowledged by herself and her people, and so far as we can understand that code we must recognize her general fidelity to it. Even by our own standards we may admire a personal benevolence that surrounded her deathbed with sincerely mourning attendants, an unswerving faithfulnes to friends, a temperament that was naturally gentle and affectionate, and an unusual power of fascination that was due less to diplomacy than to inborn graces of heart and head.

Whatever disagreement there may be as to the virtues of the Empress, there can be none as to her intelligence and capacity for statecraft. Only the gulf between east and west can prevent the recognition that Tzu Hsi was the greatest woman that ever occupied a throne, Napoleonic in her conceptions, Machiavellian in the subtle strategy with which she accomplished her ends. She was already supreme in China when she was twenty-two years of age and a concubine of the lower grade. Hers was the moral force that overthrew the Taiping rebels; and when the Emperor died, she was able easily to vanquish the regents, to defy the precedents forbidding the Empress Dowager to govern, and to seize the reins of absolute power that she was to hold for fifty years. And yet almost her last words were an exhortation to her people never again to allow a woman ruler to sit on the throne at Peking!

The supreme mistake of Tzu Hsi's life was her encouragement of the Boxer movement. She was almost entirely ignorant of the world lying beyond her own frontiers, and although she had abandoned her earlier conviction that invading armies could be routed by a text from Confucius, she still believed that no human combination could resist the aroused valor of China. But even when she was forced to fly from Peking, and had reason to believe that the whole fabric of her domination was crumbling before her eyes, her indomitable courage never forsook her. Her orders were as stern as ever, her diplomacy as resourceful, and her mien as tranquil; and when at last the need for an outward penitence became peremptory, she took the humiliating step with a completeness, a suavity and a skill that were irresistible. So great was now her professed consternation at the deeds of the Boxers, whom she had of course incited with all the furious energy of her nature, that she and the Emperor had decided upon suicide; "but at the critical moment of dire lamentation and confusion we were seized by our own princes and ministers and forcibly led away from that place where bullets fell like rain and where the enemies' guns gathered thick as forest trees." And by such documents is Chinese history made.

Though the authors of this biography never swerve from the judicial attitude that they adopt from the beginning, it is easy to see that their admiration for the Empress is profound. She was a "genius in statecraft," and she never failed to produce upon her own sex among the foreigners "an impression of womanly grace and gentleness of disposition." They quote from Ching Shan, whom they describe as just and sympathetic, and who says: "The nature of the Empress is peace-loving: she has seen many springs and autumns. I myself know well her refined and gentle tastes, her love of painting, poetry and the theatre. When in a good mood she is the most amiable and tractable of women, but at times her rage is awful to witness." And what a letter-writer she was, alternately persuasive and cyclonic, subtle and direct. With a full measure of the vanity and fickleness of her sex, she never allowed herself to be moved by flattery nor failed to reprove it. A certain student who had won favor from the examiners by describing the Empress as "a female embodiment of Yao and Shun," found himself the subject of a special decree removing him from the top to the bottom of his class and administering a stinging rebuke to the examiners. She feared no human being and doubtless intended to rule in heaven as she had ruled upon earth; but the best evidence of her greatness is the fact that to the great masses of her people "she stood for the embodiment of courage, liberality and kindness of heart."

*CHINA UNDER THE EMPRESS DOWAGER. Being the History of the Life and Times of Tzu Hsi. By J. O. P. Bland and E. Backhouse. Illustrated. J. B. Lippincott Co. $5.

EARLY MARYLAND

THE latest volume in the series of Original Narratives of Early American History, under the editorial supervision of Prof. Jameson of the Carnegie Institution, Washington, is devoted to seventeenth-century Maryland. This series was planned eight years ago by the American Historical Association, and is published under its auspices. Its "raison-d'être" was the growing scarcity not only of the original pamphlets, but also of the collections in which they had been reprinted, and the consequent difficulty experienced by colleges and schools in procuring these sources for their students. A number of teachers have already testified to its usefulness for pedagogic purposes, and in so far the series probably subserves a useful purpose. It is doubtful, however, if the general reader of history, for whom the volumes were also intended, has been much attracted by them. They may be on his shelves, but with the exception of Winthrop's Journal and Bradford's History, they are probably rarely disturbed. In addition, the constructive and producing historian will find virtually nothing in the series that has not always been easily accessible, and may grumble at what he considers a waste of energy and money when so much valuable material remains still unprinted.

The material included in "Narratives of Early Maryland: 1663-84," edited by Clayton C. Hall (Scribner, $3), consists of a number of well-known pamphlets and documents, some of which had already been reprinted within recent years. In the aggregate they are not very illuminating, and the entire volume could be read most carefully by a student without his gaining a clear idea of Maryland's early development. The material is largely antiquarian in interest; it has been of considerable use to historians, but chiefly in connection with other sources. Recent writers on early Maryland—Osgood, Mereness, and Steiner—have relied mainly on the journals of the council and assembly, and on the English colonial documents.

MISS AGNES MURPHY, Mme. Melba's personal representative, has presented her biography of the famous singer to King George of England, who has graciously accepted it.

"PAN'S MOUNTAIN," BY AMELIE RIVES

The Princess Troubetzkoy Writes a Romance Whose Heroine Believes in the Old Pagan Deities

"PAN'S MOUNTAIN," by Amélie Rives,* is the strange and tragic story of a young girl of mingled Italian and Slavic blood, whose father has so steeped her in the old mythologies that she thinks of the pagan deities, not as myths, but as real beings banished from their thrones by the "pale Galilean" and wandering unseen in their old haunts. The Sasso di Ferro near her home she christens "Pan's Mountain," and here she pours a libation of wine and makes an offering of cream and honey to the great dethroned god, praying, "Bring home my mate to me from among all other men, and grant that our sons be strong and wise." How her prayer was answered, this story of passion tells. Those who know the work of the Princess Troubetzkoy will be prepared for a wealth of imagery and of vocabulary, as well as a strain of the mystical in whatever she writes. Her figures are sometimes more odd than obvious, as "The moon span high like a golden quoit asleep with speed"; the scenes and phrases which came to a young poet "were like a swarm of locusts feeding on the field of his identity." More often, however, they are both apt and illuminating, and through the story are scattered many striking observations. "Never be afraid of having a smattering of things," said Dione's wise father to her. "To have even pin-holes to look through is better than being shut behind a blank wall." The untraveled girl remarks to her poet-lover: "It is what moves in our minds, not the moving about of our bodies, I think, that makes us remarkable or not remarkable. I have traveled many leagues in my mind."

Since the author is herself a poet, peculiarly interesting is her description of the fine frenzy of creation: "At half past nine he was in the thick of the enchanted jungle of poetry, slashing away creepers of simile too clogging, snatching at strange word-orchids, swimming bright, dangerous rivers of invention, tracking the painted beasts of fancy to their breeding-places—alive, out of the flesh, playing with language like a child with a sword of flame—unenvious of any god in the awareness of his own godhead." Then the reaction, the "soggy and darkling mood," the gulf of despondency; and again the approval of the work done, the calmer joy of revision, the "jotting down of thick-swarming thoughts," each phase well known to the elect who create.

The story can hardly be measured by any realistic standards, the heroine being almost as far removed from the normal as Hawthorne's Donatello. Yet one perceives in her a want of consistency, her final attitude, her fatal act, being hardly consonant with her passionate insistence upon self-surrender. As is the case with so many novels, the close is hardly justified by the unfolding of character and plot. The author has traveled far from the Christian faith and the innocent naïveté of "The Quick, or the Dead?" and its little-known and pathetically autobiographical sequel, "Barbara Dering." Compared with these, "Pan's Mountain" is a tropical flower of almost poisonous odor beside the clean fragrance of a Northern rose. It presses painfully upon its readers, alleviated only by the noble Italian lover, and the delightful old nurse. It shows how the sense of outraged motherhood can slay in a moment the passion of sex, and rob the brain of sanity; but there is a lack of logic in the situation which lessens its force. The author, however, writes nothing that is not vivified by the touch of genius. The dramatic intensity of "Pan's Mountain" sweeps the reader along with it, and the impression made is not soon to be forgotten.

*"PAN'S MOUNTAIN." By Amelie Rives. Harper & Bros. $1.50.

SIR W. R. NICOLL expresses in the British Weekly his surprise at the appearance of a bulky biography of W. H. Ainsworth.

READY NOVEMBER 26th

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By EDGAR ALLEN FORBES

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GENERAL LEE'S GREAT VICTORY

The Chancellorsville Campaign Admirably Described by a Retired Army Officer, Major John Bigelow, Jr.

By CYRUS TOWNSEND BRADY

THAT a volume* of perhaps 300,000 words, with forty maps and plans, to say nothing of a number of topographical sketches, should be devoted to a short campaign culminating in a single battle, may at first suggest that the means is out of proportion to the end; but the author's preliminary statement is conclusive:

> In the Summer of 1894 I was assigned by the Government to serve as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. In the discharge of this duty I selected the campaign of Chancellorsville as the theme for a course of lectures to my classes. I made this selection because that campaign presented a greater variety of military problems and experiences than any other in which an army of the United States had taken part. In no other was there so rapid a succession of critical situations. Moreover, no other one, approaching it in importance, has been so imperfectly apprehended and described. Its richness in military lessons warranted, in my judgment, a certain minuteness of detail in describing it. * * * By its variety of problems and solutions this single campaign affords the instruction of several campaigns, without requiring the reader to learn the organization, names of commanders, etc., of more than two opposing armies, or to familiarize himself with more than one theatre of operations.

In the Spring of 1863 two armies confronted each other in Virginia. One lay at Falmouth on the north side of the Rappahannock River; the other (the Confederate) was intrenched on the south side of the stream, on the heights of Fredericksburg. It is claimed that Wellington's famous intrenchments at Torres Vedras were not so scientifically constructed or so formidable as these defenses. One of the most terrific, courageous and sustained frontal attacks in military history had been launched upon these works long before they had reached the degree of perfection they finally attained. These assaults had been repulsed with comparative ease, and with frightful and appalling slaughter of the assailants. Gen. Robert E. Lee, with Lieut. Gen. Thomas L. Jackson as his second, held the lines of Fredericksburg, with 60,000 men.

Major-Gen. Joseph Hooker commanded 130,000 men at Falmouth. The problem before him involved crossing the river and forcing Gen. Lee to come out of his intrenchments and give battle, or else the making of another assault upon his works such as that which Burnside had so disastrously undertaken. Auxiliary to Gen. Hooker's problem was the defense of Washington, a short distance to the northward. In his turn Gen. Lee was required at all hazards to protect Richmond to the southeast. The Rappahannock was fordable at a number of places above Fredericksburg. It was easily bridged anywhere. The country on both sides was rough, hilly, mountainous, and in the main heavily wooded, the woods abounding in thick undergrowth. There were a few good turnpikes, planked, and a number of roads which were not much more than rough trails through the woods and over the hills. Lee's left flank was further protected by a tributary of the Rappahannock called the Rapidan; this, also, was fordable.

The great Confederate Captain had commanded the Army of Northern Virginia almost from the beginning. Complete confidence in, and warmest affection for, its great leader pervaded that army. Gen. Hooker was new to the Army of the Potomac. In equipment and material, things that go to make an army efficient, the federal troops as greatly surpassed their opponents as they preponderated in numbers. In morale, in fighting ability, in simplicity and handiness of organization, in familiarity with the country and with one another, the officers and men of the South in this instance enjoyed a vast advantage. Some compensation for the disparity in numbers was found in the fact that the Confederates were on the defensive and occupied ground of their own selection.

The character of Gen. Lee is too well known to be dilated upon here. Gen. Hooker was inclined to the boastfulness which speaks an over-confidence fatal to success. The remark he made on his first interview with President Lincoln is characteristic.

> "Mr. President, I am not 'Captain Hooker,' but was once Lieutenant-Colonel Hooker of the regular army. I was lately a farmer in California, but since the Rebellion broke out I have been here trying to get into the service, and I find that I am not wanted. I am about to return home, but before going I was anxious to pay my respects to you, and to express my wishes for your personal welfare and success in quelling this Rebellion. And I want to say one word more," seeing that the President was about to speak, "I was at Bull Run the other day, Mr. President, and it is no vanity in me to say that I am a d—d sight better general than any you had on that field."

That the claim was obviously true does not render its statement less offensive. Gen. Hooker is alleged to have made a remark later in the campaign to the effect that God himself could not deliver the Rebels out of his hand! I am inclined to doubt that he ever said this. It must not be conceived for a moment that Gen. Hooker was devoid of military ability; on the contrary few generals have ever shown more capacity, up to a certain point, than he.

In secondary leadership there were a number of men in both armies of exceptional ability and brilliancy. On Hooker's side, Couch, Hancock and Meade and others destined to achieve fame later in the war. None of them, perhaps not all of them together, equaled in ability and reputation Stonewall Jackson on the other side. Of the cavalry commanders of the opposing armies, the Confederate Stuart much outclassed Stoneman. Thus Major Bigelow states the problem, the master players, and the pieces in the great war game.

It is not in my province to describe in detail the campaign to which the author has devoted extraordinary labor and minute care. Suffice it to say that by a series of brilliant military manoeuvres ably carried out by most proficient corps commanders, Gen. Hooker succeeded in getting his immense army across both the Rapidan and the Rappahannock and planted in Lee's rear, threatening his communications at the hamlet of Chancellorsville. At the same time that he did this with two-thirds of his troops he succeeded in crossing the Rappahannock, below the town, where it was wide and deep, with a force under Sedgwick that compelled the detachment of a part of Lee's force to hold the works while he and Jackson with the main body of their army turned to attack the overwhelming multitudes at Chancellorsville.

Having established himself in these splendid positions—and it was when he had done so that he is alleged to have made the blasphemous remark quoted above—Gen. Hooker allowed himself thereafter to be shamefully beaten, and beaten largely because he abandoned the aggressive and did not bring the fighting to the enemy. Now this is the more remarkable because he was naturally a fighter. This is not said because his nickname was "Fighting Joe," but because he was really a brave, pugnacious man. Yet he was so obsessed with his own brilliant plans that it did not seem to occur to him that Gen. Lee might have other plans perhaps quite as brilliant, to meet which Hooker's dispositions could not be effective. At this juncture he was persuaded, according to one of his published orders, that, "The enemy must either ingloriously fly, or come out from behind his intrenchments and give us battle on our own ground, where certain destruction awaits him." At the time when the consummation of his manoeuvring demanded a determined and vigorous offense, Hooker abandoned the advantage of the initiative to the other side, to every one's great surprise.

The subsequent manoeuvres have perhaps redounded more to the glory of Stonewall Jackson than to the reputation and fame of Gen. Lee. Without detracting in the least from the fame of the former, I think the credit belongs equally to the latter. Lee was responsible for the whole army, and the way he handled his smaller force was superb. The latest European critic, Capt. Battine of the English Army, writes: "In all history there is not recorded a campaign which exemplifies more fully the preponderance of skilful direction over superior numbers than this week's fighting in the forest of Virginia." Longstreet's comment was: "Chancellorsville is usually accepted as Gen. Lee's most brilliant achievement, and, considered as an independent affair, it was certainly grand."

Lee was certainly outgeneraled by Hooker in the preliminary moves, by which the Union forces seized Chancellorsville; but Hooker was outgeneraled by Lee in the conduct of the campaign from the moment the armies were in contact. The brilliant manoeuvres of the one were offset by the brilliant manoeuvres of the other, and the campaign was a standoff until Stonewall Jackson's flank movement was thrown into the balance. That movement was at once brilliant and simple. The march of the Confederate left wing is easy to follow. Battles are very confusing affairs for students and much more confusing for the fighters, but a child could comprehend Jackson's manoeuvres and fighting. It was so dramatic, spectacular, thrilling, that words are lacking to describe it.

The long march throughout the day, plainly observed from the Union lines (where Hooker confidently waited Lee's attack) and believed to be the beginning of the inglorious retreat predicted; the idle Union soldiers—except for the command of hard-fighting Sickles, whose attack if properly supported might have ruined Lee; the stealthy and yet energetic approach of the Confederates on the left of Howard's line; the terrific onset of great masses of men upon the flank in the air; the driving of the Eleventh Corps through the woods, as leaves were blown before the autumn gale; the panic that ran along the Union lines; the desperate attempts made to stay it; the wounding of Stonewall Jackson—that great Captain, grim, saturnine, titanic—in the very flush of success, by the bullets of his own men; the paralysis that fell upon the attacking forces; the cessation of the battle; the hurrying up of reinforcements; the terrific struggle of the next day when the veterans of Jackson and Lee—the former led by that "beau sabreur" Stuart—were hurled upon the shattered Union lines unmindful of the fact that Sedgwick was carrying the heights of Fredericksburg, or was in possession of the town; the driving back toward the river of the Union troops, a large proportion of whom were not engaged; Lee's abandonment of the attack and his quick turn to the southward and his hammer-like beating back of advancing Sedgwick; the wounding of Gen. Hooker by the solid shot which struck the pillar of the porch against which he leaned, the concussion of which so affected his judgment that he was unable during the day of desperate fighting properly to conduct the command which he still retained; the fire that caught in the undergrowth and consumed the wounded; the appalling loss of life on both sides; and finally the withdrawal of the Union troops to their old cantonment at Falmouth—all are set forth with admirable lucidity and interest.

For this book is no dry, technical treatise. It abounds in anecdotes and illustration. The author has evidently studied everything that has been published on the subject. He gives us pen-pictures of men in a few strokes, delineates character, places the armies before us, tells what they wore, how they acted, how they played, where they marched, what was their temper, how they fought. The book is one of the most fascinating I have ever read. It bids fair to be the last word on that great campaign—not the last discussion of it, but the completest presentation of the facts. Men will never cease to study the strategy of Hooker, the manoeuvres of Lee, the tactics of Jackson. If we must have war, this is certainly the most instructive of American campaigns, and one of the most instructive in history.

Not the least interesting feature of the book is the author's illuminating and decisive comments upon the reasons for failure. In this battle, be it noted, the loss of the Confederates in killed, wounded, and missing was 22 per cent. of the forces engaged, while the vast Northern army, though defeated, only lost 13 per cent. The number of killed or wounded Union generals was one in fourteen; of the Confederates, one in six! What kind of a story does that tell! I am the son of a Union soldier, my people fought under Hooker in this very battle; yet, as a fair-minded man, I must admit that the Confederates did the hardest fighting, and their generals were the more intrepid leaders.

The make-up of the book could hardly have been better. The maps are comprehensible and adequate: On page 136, a blunder in proof-reading allows Longstreet's first corps to appear in the Army of the Potomac, but I have noted no other. The book is published in an edition limited to 1,000 copies, printed from type. So valuable a contribution to military history, so brilliant a study in the art of war, should be available for all officers and students. It should be published in two smaller volumes, with perhaps a third volume of maps; and it should be made accessible to every army officer in the country. I believe it to be the most valuable military work that has appeared since Capt. Mahan's epoch-making volumes.

*THE CAMPAIGN OF CHANCELLORSVILLE. A Strategic and Tactical Study. By Major John Bigelow, Jr., U. S. A., Ret. New Haven: Yale University Press. $10.

DR. W. E. B. DU BOIS, the well-known negro man of letters, has resigned the Chair of Sociology at Atlanta University and come to New York as Director of Research and Publicity for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Dr. Du Bois's "Souls of Black Folk" has just gone into a twelfth edition.

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The Author is Assistant Editor of the *Gardeners' Magazine*, a member of the Royal Horticultural Society's Orchid Committee, and was formerly in charge of the fine national collection of Orchids at the Royal Gardens, Kew.

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IN The North American Review Mr. Howells calls Will Harben the best of the National American localists—and praise from Mr. Howells is praise from Sir Hubert Stanley. In "Dixie Hart" (Harper & Brothers, $1.50) Mr. Harben justifies this opinion of the dean of American letters. It is a story of homely Georgian life, pathetic, human, amusing. Its hero, a young storekeeper, has married a supposed widow whom he has always loved. Near them lives Dixie Hart, running her farm and doing a man's work to support her blind mother and invalid aunt. To be relieved of her burdens she is anxious to marry, and enters into correspondence with a man she has never seen. The storekeeper has his own troubles, for his wife does not cease to mourn her former husband, and she insists upon supporting his parents. Henley and Dixie are friends through all their perplexities, and the usual thing happens; but to these simple souls there is no thought of breaking any bonds. On the contrary, they stand in their lot and do their duty, making their mutual love an ennobling, not a degrading, influence in their lives. How the complications are straightened, the story tells with much incident, humorous dialogue and portraying of racy characters, notably old Wrinkle. There is a very amusing episode in the wrestling of hero and heroine with that poser of the school-going world, that arch-dragon of fractions, here expressed: "Sixty is two-thirds of what number?" The author must have had dire experience with the blind spot of the youthful mind on this point. The book is thoroughly wholesome and entertaining.

Mr. Richard Dehan says modestly in the course of his novel, "One Braver Thing." (Duffield & Co., $1.40), "Great writers lay down plans, formulate elaborate synopses. Not so I, who out of all wreaths that Fame holds yet in her lap to give away, shall never call one laurel mine." The "elaborate synopses" may be doubted; but, however that may be, to write a book of 610 closely printed pages which does not once relax its hold upon the reader's interest, and to create a Mother Superior as human as she is religious, a warm and vital personality, are notable achievements. The book was inspired by the Boer War, but it is much larger in its scope, dealing with the ever recurring tragedy of the ruin wrought by passion, and, in the end, with the retrieval that comes from unselfish love. The dominant note of pain is almost too insistent. The wreckage of the noble physician's life and character because of a false accusation and a falser woman would, we think, be hardly possible to such a man. It is a little difficult to exalt into a hero one so sodden with drink that he is known as the "Dop Doctor"; and the author does not succeed in making us believe his degradation consonant with his fine and brave qualities. The style is sometimes rather flamboyant: greater austerity would have added to its strength. It is almost needless to say that absurdly wilful misunderstandings complicate the romance, for such are the usual expedients of writers of fiction. The story has certain unsavory elements; and its marital situation is both weak and unpleasant. There are no privacies in the novels of to-day. They fulfil the prophecy: "There is nothing covered that shall not be revealed; and hid that shall not be known." The author has, however, painted upon a large canvas a picture full of variety and movement, and his book stands the test of more than a single reading.

The Guillotine Club, by Dr. S. Weir Mitchell (Century Co., $1.50), consists of four skilfully told stories of mystery. The first, which gives the book its title, tells of a very pretty complication whereby one man not only becomes two, but two enemies in honour bound to fight each other. Dr. Mitchell gets the poor fellow into this difficulty, and extricates him from it with much adroitness. In "The Fourteenth Guest" and "The House Beyond Prettymarsh," the mystery is left hanging in mid air—artistic, and true to the mysteries we have known, but provoking to the tantalized reader. "The Mind-Reader" is altogether satisfactory, both as a romance and as a detective story. Dr. Mitchell's masterly touch is evident throughout the volume. Each tale is a pleasure, for the manner of its telling no less than for the interest of its ingenious construction.

The scene of "The Impostor," by John Reed Scott (J. B. Lippincott Co., $1.50), is laid in the Annapolis of 1768, the costumes of the period well portrayed by Clarence Underwood's illustrations in color. The dialogue is good, the atmosphere of the time and place carefully reproduced. There are color and dramatic movement in the story, which, by furnishing two impostors, more than fulfils the promise of its title. The book possesses the popular ingredients of mystery, romance, and adventure, all blended with skill.

In "Helen with the High Hand" (George H. Doran Co., $1.20) Mr. Arnold Bennett again shows his mastery of the light-comedy touch, and this atones, in great measure, for what is preposterous in his plot. The story begins reasonably enough with the influence won by a "step great-niece" of brains and ambitious over a "case-hardened" old miser with a kind heart. How she gains point after point, ruling and over-ruling the old man with a high hand indeed, is most amusingly told. Mr. Bennett carries his extravaganza too far, however. A story loses its hold when the reader begins to exclaim "Impossible!" as one does when Helen launches her step great-uncle upon a style of magnificent living, and when both become involved in absurd love-affairs, which have the air of being dragged in by the heels. Still, it is always entertaining, full of little surprises and of happy turns of expression. The author is invariably clever in his way of putting things. The book is one of diversion pure and simple, and, as such, has no mean mission.

Mrs. Ruth McEnery Stuart has done some things better than any one else. Never did a story so completely contain the spirit of the negro as "The Second Wooing of Salmy Sue," showing as it does those differing racial planes which can never meet. "Little Mary Ellen" is the testing gem which we apply to many a short story; while as for "Sonny"—Sonny the unapproachable—shall we ever forget him, and the extraordinary methods, justified by results, of his doting parents? In the new volume, "Sonny's Father" (Century Co., $1), the dear old man with the child's heart again indulges in amiable monologue, from which, we may be sure, Sonny is not omitted. He touches, however, upon many other things—inappropriate gifts, modern customs, New York, Atlantic City, his and Mary Elizabeth's disappointment in the play they had "picked out" as Biblical ("Salome!"), wealth, and riches, the new woman, children adopted and to the manner born, and many other phases of life. Always the old man's tenderness and gentle judgments, his mellow humor and deep reverence are evident; always is he sympathetic with the young life around him, tolerant of the new order, seeing good in everything. We confess we prefer him in the earlier volume, when he was just the father of Sonny, and not so comprehensive an observer of the passing show; but those who learned to love him when he first took his boy upon unaccustomed knees will not love him less through these genial confidences of an ideal old age.

Tales, like tails, may or may not be prehensile; and "The Girl from Dixie," by Mary Rodney (Cochrane Publishing Co., $1), simply refuses to take hold. It is a dull little narrative of very dull people. The young readers, for whom it is intended, are likely to drop Nell Hamilton long before she embarks on her voyage. Why any one clever enough to write a book should not be clever enough not to write it, is a mystery.

The highly desirable lover who woos and wins under the guise of a chauffeur is not new in fiction, as readers of the Williamsons can attest, but none has yet approached in rank and charm "Cynthia's Chauffeur," the hero of a new novel by Louis Tracy. (Edward J. Clode, $1.50.) The son of an earl undertakes to replace a broken hired motor-car with his own magnificent machine, and to "chauffe" (there ought to be such a verb) an American girl (millionairess, of course) and her English chaperon until the damaged car, which has been hired for three months, can be repaired. A gullible pair of ladies they are to accept his lame explanations of his sumptuous belongings, his familiarity with things and people of an exalted sphere, and the presence of a costly luncheon with rare wines, the napkins, plate, etc., stamped with his family crest. But they swallow it all as readily as they do the delicate lunches, and the expedition continues, bringing many adventures, including a duel, and ending just as it should. It is a story which one who has herself very much on her hands may read with a mild pleasure, a little jolted out of serene acquiescence in its improbabilities by the observation that "a cherry-stone lodged in the vermiform appendix of an emperor has more than once played strange pranks with the map of Europe." The book will be endeared to all girl readers by its dozen illustrations pervaded by the familiar Christy young man.

"The Chariot of Fire," by Elizabeth Stuart Phelps (Harper & Bros., 50 cts.), gives contrasting pictures of the automobile as a destroying and a ministering angel, it is a pretty and a tender tale—but it has what Mrs. Phelps-Ward's stories too seldom lack—the morbid spot. Why the owners of a motor-car should feel in the least responsible for the injury wrought during the stolen ride of a reckless chauffeur is quite incomprehensible; yet it becomes "stuff o' the conscience" to them, which they feel bound to confess. Imagine the owner of an ax feeling guilty because it was stolen from his woodpile to break open a house? Barring this bit of strained sentiment, the little story puts well the case for and against "The Chariot of Fire," and shows its author's sympathy with all suffering and her high Christian ideal.

"The Blue Arch," by Alice Duer Miller (Charles Scribner's Sons, $1.20), is the story of an astronomical maid and man—or man—and of how a certain pair of large blue eyes proved as alluring as the blue vault overhead. We have several times observed that the Rochester-St. Elmo lover is again coming to the front, and always in books written by women. Why do they admire the man who, as the old parody has it, "exclaims 'Darling, I adore you!' throwing his boots at her head"? Mrs. Miller's hero, a great astronomer, is of just this type. There are times when we almost dodge the boots as we read. The heroine of the myosotis eyes is a college-bred woman of equal erudition and innocence, wholly void of respect for convention and of a sense of humor. There is a fascinating and frivolous sister, an ineffectual mother, a meddlesome bachelor cousin, out of sympathy with high aims, but finally a captive of the eyes; and another famous astronomer, who has a wicked way with woman and manages to compromise the too trustful Nina and to stir up a pretty kettle of fish, until Vester the terrible, at last an ideal lover, appears upon the scene, and saves the situation. Out of these rather unpromising materials Mrs. Miller has woven a brilliant novel, marked by the distinction and charm that are unfailingly hers. We may be out of sympathy with her characters, her point of view may not be ours; but we read with delight, and the chances are that when the end is reached, we turn back and read many pages over again from pleasure in the author's artistry. Penetrated as it is with the academic atmosphere, the book wears its cap and gown with simple grace, utterly without that self-consciousness which so often mars a story moving among things of the brain as well as of the heart. The human element is never subordinated to the scientific. Even the casual reader will not find his footsteps clogged, for the novel has a carrying quality, bearing its readers with it from the first page to the last.

We open a story of the Wild West with some anticipatory weariness, so old and stale are the ingredients of which such stories are wont to be composed. But before we have read many pages of "Bucky O'Connor," by William McLeod Raine (G. W. Dillingham Co., $1.50), we come under a spell which does not release us until the last word is reached. True, we doubt its verisimilitude and we demur at a certain unconscious idealization of men who are really just thieves and murderers; but the book holds us, so fulfilling the chief end of a tale of adventure and daring. Moreover, if an outlaw does make too great an appeal, it is the Sheriff and the ranger who are the heroes. Best of all, the story is clean and wholesome, in no wise over-sexed, as is the manner of novels. It holds a double romance and a double object of courageous quest. Without much trouble, the plots might be disentangled and two stories made of the one—again an agreeable departure from the too frequent "words, words, words," which are wont to cover a poverty of invention. The racy dialogue is full of wit. We have a train robbery and the search for the robbers, a Mexican revolution (more or less timely at the present moment), the kidnapping of a maiden, a murder or two, perils without number, men who know not fear and women worthy to be their mates; and all is told with swing and fire.

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EDWARD SHELDON'S "THE NIGGER"

Last Year's American Play at the New Theatre Now Available in Book Form

IT is a matter for congratulation that at least one publishing house is turning its attention to the issuing in book form of native plays of merit. The drama is a very vital branch of literature, and while it is true that until very recent years we have had little that is worthy of the name, events of the past few seasons demonstrate that an indigenous drama of no small promise is developing. We still lag behind France and Germany in technique and in dignity of treatment, but it should be remembered that French and German dramatists have this signal advantage—their plays are published and are read as freely as novels. In consequence, the public is prepared to judge a drama seriously, to consider its merits quite apart from the factitious value given it by the admired personality of a player. The dramatic critic, in his first and necessarily hastily written review, is not compelled to rely entirely upon such information as he may glean from the press agent's preliminary "puff," and upon the impressions of the first performance. (There is, of course, the custom of the répétition générale to be considered in this connection.)

There is also this advantage in the publication of plays, that they receive consideration purely on their literary merits. Now, the "literary quality" in a drama—as Prof. Brander Matthews somewhere remarks—is not a thing which is added extraneously, as the farmer aspired to add "architecture" to his four-square house. It is inherent in the conception and in the execution of the dramatist's idea. This quality does reside in one of the New Theatre's offerings, Mr. Edward Sheldon's play, "The Nigger."* Nor does it lack dramatic intensity and the large significance of a vital human problem. That the problem should be of prime importance to America alone does not detract from either its significance or its vitality.

The scene of the play is in the South; the time is the present. A young Southerner, Phillip Morrow, occupying a high social position, and serving as Sheriff of his county, is approached by his cousin in regard to his nomination for the Governorship of the State. This cousin, Noyes, is the head of a large distillery, and as such is anxious to bring forward an anti-Prohibition candidate.

Morrow accepts, and tells of his success to the girl he loves—Georgiana Byrd. Their peace and happiness are suddenly interrupted by the news that a negro laborer is being sought by an infuriated mob—he has committed "the usual crime," and his pursuers are headed by the father of his victim. Morrow is urged to give up the negro, but refuses, though his nomination is at stake. In the event, the negro is captured and lynched, despite Morrow's efforts to land him in jail and permit the law to take its course. The attitude of the young man is made plain—a negro is scarcely more to him than his slave-owning ancestors; he distrusts attempts at educating and raising the black man.

The second act finds him, some time later, as Governor, confronting a race-riot in the capital city. He has, as a result of his new responsibilities and experiences, decided to sign a drastic Prohibition bill; his attitude toward the negro has not perceptibly changed, but he realizes that the inferior people must be saved from themselves. Noyes, in frantic anger at this turn, attempts to force Morrow to veto the bill by revealing the easily-proven fact that the young Governor is himself of negro descent. The terrible blow of this discovery shakes the man to his soul, but does not deter him from signing the bill. He confesses to his betrothed, and she, of course, repulses him. The scene that follows is, in the reading, more natural and less sensational than it appears in the actual playing.

The third act is less intense than the one just described, though it contains a scene of moving pathos, in which the girl returns to him and is gently sent away. He takes up his life as best he can, determined to devote himself to his race, and as the curtain falls, he is standing on the balcony prepared to state his position to the assembled crowd. It is an ending which grips one with the sense of suffering and humiliation nobly accepted and borne.

One may at times disagree with the author's ideas, yet it should be admitted that the playwright is usually less personal than the novelist, and is primarily concerned with plot rather than with propaganda. The play is absorbing, and the action flows so naturally through the detailed stage directions that even the unaccustomed reader of plays will have no difficulty in following it. The dialogue is crisp and the characterization is incisive. It seems a fault that Mr. Sheldon should have seen fit to make use of such an excessively Southern dialect; realism here might very well have given way to a suggestion of the soft slurring of consonants and the Southern idioms. A commendable feature of the book is the inclusion of the cast of the first performance as presented at the New Theatre last Winter.

*THE NIGGER. A Play in Three Acts. By Edward Sheldon. The Macmillan Co. $1.25.

FOREIGN MISSION WORK

AN interesting account of the organization of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, in the year 1810, and an excellent survey of its operations in the hundred years it has been in existence, are given by Editorial Secretary William E. Strong in "The Story of the American Board." (Pilgrim Press, $1.75.) This story of enterprise, sagacity, courage, and persistency is highly creditable to America, and in its summing up of results makes an impressive showing. It contains many narratives of the experiences of pioneer missionaries that arouse admiration for the heroic and indomitable men and women who carried the Gospel's message to savage and inhospitable people, daring everything and fearing nothing.

THE "TOMBS" PRISON

The Rev. John Josiah Munro, who for a number of years was a chaplain in the Tombs, has put into a book which he calls "The New York Tombs, Inside and Out," some interesting reminiscences of his prison days. Some of the things he remembers are not at all to the credit of those responsible for the conduct of the prison at the time. He tells startling stories of immorality, corruption, cruelty, and general mismanagement, for all of which he holds Tammany responsible. He seems to think conditions have greatly improved recently in all the New York prisons. (J. J. Munro, Brooklyn, N. Y., $1.)

THE FLOWER GARDENS

Neltje Blanchan Tells What They May Become Here in America

EXCELLENT illustrations and a wealth of practical ideas make Neltje Blanchan's volume on "The American Flower-Garden" (Doubleday, Page & Co.) an entertaining and instructive work. With the increasing interest in and demand for country life, it is natural and fitting that the garden should attain a position of importance in this country similar to that which it has enjoyed for generations in England and other foreign lands.

The profession of the landscape gardener is now regarded as of equal rank in its particular field with that of the architect. It seems strange to recall the fact that the growth of the public park system in America is the result of barely half a century. "What does New York want of so large a space as Central Park for a breathing ground?" was asked by scores of worthy citizens in 1852, when it was proposed to purchase that necessary land for a park. From a few hundred acres, New York's park reservations have increased to thousands. In other cities park developments have been conducted on a large scale, and the influence of this movement has been seen in the broader and more scientific treatment of the private garden.

Like all creative workers, says the author, the gardener of the first rank must be endowed with a great imagination that can see clearly the ideal, which at first exists only in his brain; and she says truly that there is a small but increasing number of critics who count Frederick Law Olmsted, to whose genius we are indebted for Central and other magnificent parks, the greatest artist America has yet produced.

A well-known architect, we are told, who is also an expert in landscape-gardening, stipulates before taking a contract that at least one-tenth of the cost of a suburban or country house shall be expended upon its proper setting. The style of the house also demands a certain harmony in the garden surrounding it. The Colonial house would lose its dignity if surrounded by woods and a wild garden, like a log camp; and the unpretentious little seaside holiday cottage be made ridiculous by an Italian garden on a terrace. A Spanish house needs palms, yuccas and other tropical or sub-tropical accessories.

Suggestions on these and many other points that will prove helpful to those building their first homes in the country are given in a most practical manner. Separate chapters are devoted to trees, shrubs, bulbs, annuals and perennials, explaining briefly the proper methods of cultivation and the more desirable varieties to plant in different climates; nor is the subject of garden furniture and architectural effects overlooked.

MISS KATHARINE HOLLAND BROWN, in "White Roses," gives some of the results of her studies of the racial problems existing along the Mexican and Texas border, which are of special interest in view of the present outbreak in our sister republic.

Books make the Best Gifts
New Books for This Christmas

The Life of Tolstoy By AYLMER MAUDE
This is the first consecutive, detailed and authoritative account of Tolstoy's life. It is written by an intimate friend, with the permission and coöperation of Count Tolstoy and his family, and *appears in English before it is published in Russian.*
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No Man's Land By LOUIS JOSEPH VANCE
In this striking and picturesque romance, the author of the popular novel, "The Brass Bowl," has equalled his best work.
Illustrated in color.

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HARPERS BOOKS

Lord Chatham
By Lord Rosebery
A great book, suddenly flashing into view, is rare indeed. Lord Rosebery has wrought the miracle a second time in his new book "Lord Chatham"—just published. It was holiday time nearly ten years ago when Rosebery dazzled the reading world with his "Napoleon: the Last Phase," and although unillustrated, it was the chosen Christmas book of thousands of discriminating givers. "Lord Chatham" is quite as brilliant a performance. It is the sort of book no man could write unless inspired by his subject—and the reader is carried away as completely as was Rosebery in the writing of it. Here is that "strange cockatrice brood of the Pitts" and the great Chatham growing into the fullness of his powers. Jeannette L. Gilder declares: "If comparisons had not been condemned as odious I would proclaim Rosebery the Macaulay of his day and generation."

Edison: His Life and Inventions
The authors are Frank Lewis Dyer and Thomas Commerford Martin. Mr. Dyer is general counsel for the Edison interests and practically shares his daily life: Mr. Martin was formerly president of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers. The entire MS. has been read and revised by Edison himself. This is in fact the real Edison. In this book one may hear and see Edison—from his birth in Ohio, his boyhood in Michigan, his experience as telegraph operator, winning his way upward. Edison's invention of the phonograph and his removal to Menlo Park lead to one of the most absorbing stories—the invention of the incandescent lamp. This is told for the first time. From first to last we see the days and nights he spent in the magical realm of discovery.

Imaginary Interviews
By William Dean Howells
Mr. Howells's philosophy in these Easy Chair essays is distinctly of the inclusive order, and the wide range of subjects treated is indicated by the following titles from the thirty-odd that make up the volume: "The Practices and Precepts of Vaudeville," "The Superiority of Inferiors," "Unimportance of Women in Republics," "The Quality of Boston and the Quality of New York." Surely Mr. Howells has taken the earth for his possession; but has he not gone up and down in it for seventy-odd years? It is his right to speak and our privilege to listen.

Through Five Administrations
By Col. William H. Crook
The author's material has been adequately and sympathetically edited by Margarita Spalding Gerry, author of that striking Lincoln story, "The Toy-Shop". Colonel Crook was Lincoln's bodyguard before and at the time of his assassination. When Crook was drafted for army service Lincoln kept him, saying: "I can't spare him."

HARPERS MAGAZINE HARPERS BAZAR HARPERS WEEKLY

BOOKS ABOUT THE SOUL

(Continued from page 661)

fragmentary but incredibly stupid, oblivious and changed. Although I never met him in the flesh, yet in these sessions he always addressed me in the most familiar manner, had many totally false memories of former interviews with me and of discussions which never took place, and in a word seemed to feel just as intimate with me as Mrs. Piper in her normal state thought he used to. He recollected also everything that I pretended had passed between us.

Doubtless in some quarters this policy of deception will be vigorously condemned. But I, for one, believe that it was wholly justified as a means of determining whether the "controls" were themselves deceivers. Apart from this, however, the results of the psychopathological tests, it seems to me, effectually dispose of the spiritistic hypothesis so far as Mrs. Piper is concerned, and point the way to future investigations, with her and with other mediums, which should be productive of important accessions to our knowledge of the conscious and sub-conscious workings of the human mind.

It is still a question how mediums—I mean honest mediums, such as President Hall and Dr. Tanner concede Mrs. Piper to be—obtain the trance information which has converted so many psychical researchers to spiritism. That point certainly is not satisfactorily cleared up in Dr. Tanner's book, and her efforts to clear it—together with President Hall's injudicious attempts at humor and his unfriendly allusions to Prof. Hyslop and the late Prof. James—constitute the most noticeable defect of a work that is certain to command wide attention.

No doubt, as Dr. Tanner contends, latent memories, hyperaesthesia and lucky guesses may account for much, but they cannot be made to account for all of the utterances of the trance state; and the attempt, for instance, to utilize them to explain in their entirety the "cross-correspondences" of Mrs. Piper, Mrs. Verrall and Mrs. Holland exposes her book to serious criticism, not alone from spiritists.

The same defect is evident in Dr. Grasset's "The Marvels Beyond Science,"* a work in which much the same position is taken as that adopted by President Hall and Dr. Tanner. It differs from the "Studies in Spiritism," however, in surveying a considerably wider range of phenomena, from the familiar happenings of the cabinet-equipped séance room to the weird "psychical radiations" so frequently reported by investigators in France, but little heard of in this country. And Dr. Grasset's book has this handicap, from the standpoint of the lay reader, that it employs a complicated terminology which the translator has been at little pains to simplify. The definition, for example, of the hypnotic state as "an extraphysiological condition of hyperpolygonal disaggregation," is paralleled by many other phrases, and whole passages, likely to cause at least a feeling of impatience.

Nevertheless, the book will in many respects repay the pains necessary to its perusal. It is illuminating in its exposition of the rôle the sub-conscious plays in many mediumistic phenomena, the psychological evolution of mediums, and the progress thus far made in what the late Frank Podmore so happily termed "the naturalization of the supernatural." Dr. Grasset is quite evidently not one of those scientists who contemptuously regard the psychical as a field unworthy of exploration. On the other hand, he is not at all in accord with Sir Oliver Lodge, Prof. Hyslop, and their colleagues who see in its phenomena proof of life beyond the grave. He does not even accept telepathy as an established fact, but on the contrary classifies it among "cases whose demonstration, if possible, appears very far away." Yet, oddly enough, he seems to look upon clairvoyance and sundry of the "physical" phenomena of spiritism as likely to be brought ere long within the realm of ascertained science. In this he has probably been unconsciously influenced by the greater attention paid to such phenomena by the French psychical researchers, with whose work he is best acquainted. Otherwise he would surely recognize that the evidence for telepathy is far stronger than that for clairvoyance (which depends ultimately on telepathy for its explanation) or for any "physical" phenomena whatsoever.

Very different from either of the foregoing is Mr. Edward B. Warman's "Psychic Science Series"*—eight little volumes in which Mr. Warman endeavors to sum up the present state of knowledge regarding suggestion, hypnotism, telepathy and kindred subjects. I have in these columns already noticed his volume on hypnotism, and, with some reservations, the favorable opinion then expressed applies to the series as a whole. There is evident, at times, a rather distressing illogicality, particularly in the opening volume; and in the matter of "suggestion" Mr. Warman unquestionably lays undue stress on its therapeutic virtues. But in the main his series is both really informative and calculated to infuse all who read it with something of his obvious energy and lofty idealism. Here is a typical passage, indicative at once of the simplicity of his style, the general sanity of his thought, and the sincerity of his purpose:

> I am a firm believer in thought-vibration, and know by experience that the psychological power thus exercised has a most potent influence, whether it is used in drawing things unto one's self, or in projecting a spirit of helpfulness and success to others. Reason, however, steps in and says, "Thus far and no farther." It is true, "All things come to him who will but wait"—if he hustles while he waits.
>
> There are those who say that you can "sit in the silence" and attract anything you desire—horses, carriages, flowers, friends, etc. I believe it—if you sit long enough in the silence; but I also believe that when they come you will still be in the silence, and the horses, carriages, flowers and friends will be those that come to your funeral. You may sit with folded arms, and, Micawberlike, expect something to turn up, but you will find that it will expedite matters very much if you go out and turn them up.

As to spiritistic phenomena, Mr. Warman's view is almost identically that formerly advocated by Thomson Jay Hudson, one of the earliest exponents of the telepathic hypothesis. This being so, it will find favor neither with scientists like President Hall, Dr. Tanner and Dr. Grasset, nor with spiritists of the type of Miss Amanda T. Jones, whose recently published "A Psychic Autobiography"* abounds in denunciation of Dr. Hudson and all his works. Miss Jones—favorably known for some volumes of verse—is herself a medium, and now, at the advanced age of seventy-five, has written a book of more than 450 closely printed pages detailing the story of a life rich in "marvels beyond science." There can be no question of the sincerity of her belief in the supernatural character of the strange happenings she describes, nor can it be doubted that her contribution to the already abundant literature of spiritism will be enthusiastically received by those of a like faith. It may even appeal with force to some who have enjoyed a scientific training, as witness the introduction it boasts from the pen of Prof. Hyslop. But most people, after reading the first few pages, are likely to dismiss it as "impossible."

Yet many will probably continue reading it for the sheer human interest of its narrative, to say nothing of satisfying that curiosity about the "uncanny" which seems to be innate in most of us. Assuredly, many of Miss Jones's experiences in the psychical, as she describes them, are uncanny enough. She has had, it appears, innumerable premonitions and previsions, has engaged in "astral" excursions, has possessed a strange facility for predicting deaths and other tragic occurrences, has been both a "speaking" and a "writing" medium, has been gifted with clairvoyant powers, and has seen several "spirits," including that of President John Adams, who frequently communicated through her. As may be imagined, all this had an adverse effect on her health, and she has had more than her share of sickness and suffering. Withal she has led a busy and useful life, perfecting valuable inventions, and engaging in works of charity, more especially in the relief of unhappy Magdalenes. However "impossible" one may deem her psychical adventures, it is equally impossible to conclude the reading of her autobiography without a feeling of warm sympathy with the author.

Finally, to complete this group, we have a little book by Miss Lilian Whiting, with the alluring title of "Life Transfigured."* When I say that it is written in Miss Whiting's usual happy vein, I have perhaps sufficiently characterized it. To Miss Whiting there is not the slightest doubt that the survival of human personality after the death of the body has been scientifically proved, and she also makes evident her belief that the habitation of the discarnate self has been localized by Sir Oliver Lodge's researches in the "ether of space." But if she has much to say about the future life, she also says much that is well worth saying about life here on earth. The keynote of her present book, in fact, is the conviction that "the recognition of the Divine influence in the events of every day invests life with the intense interest of a spiritual romance, and transfigures its entire conditions." The book is sure to have a large and appreciative audience.

* THE MARVELS BEYOND SCIENCE. By Dr. Joseph Grasset. Translated by Sidney Waterlow. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 320. New York: Moffat, Yard & Co. $1.50 net.

* PSYCHIC SCIENCE SERIES. By Edward B. Warman. Eight volumes. 12mo. Chicago: Psychic Research Co. $1 each.

* A PSYCHIC AUTOBIOGRAPHY. By Amanda T. Jones. 12mo, pp. 450. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50 net.

* LIFE TRANSFIGURED. By Lilian Whiting. 12mo, pp. 320. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.50 net.

"UNCONSCIOUS MEMORY"

The Instinct That Causes Men and Other Animals to Ape Their Ancestors

THE nineteenth century was about the most self-conscious period of time within the memory of man, and its spirit was reflected in the lives of those who were unfortunate enough to be born in the early days of its then radiant existence, and to end their lives in the gray and doubtful days of its decline. One is sure that the early Christians did not publish a periodical entitled The First Century; but there can be no doubt that the later Christians of Great Britain did publish a periodical called The Nineteenth Century. And the men of the nineteenth century prided themselves on their great discoveries and established on a materialistic throne their new infallible pontiff—Science. But pride goeth before a fall in these days as well as in the days of old, and that great mass of frigid materialism that was the cumbrous plaything of the fin de siècle philosopher has melted away before the genial warmth of the idealistic philosophy of our time.

Now be it said to the everlasting credit of Samuel Butler that he saw his way through all the materialistic rubbish of his time, and that he was untainted by the spirit of his age. That is what makes his work valuable to-day; and it is significant that the position he took thirty years ago in this volume is practically the same as that which the scientists of to-day are taking. This is well shown in Francis Darwin's eulogy of Butler in his Presidential address before the British Association in 1908.

Here we have the son running in direct opposition to the father. For Charles Darwin's theory of explaining the origin of species made Natural Selection the principal factor. That is, organisms that are disadvantageous to the species are got rid of, while those that are of value in the struggle for existence are preserved. Francis Darwin, in praising Butler, laid stress on his theory that natural selection is of less value in the evolutionary process than purposiveness in the organism; which means that if a pelican has a long beak, it is simply because it found, probably unconsciously, that a long beak was useful to it in the struggle for life. Thus does Lamarck again take precedence over Darwin in scientific eyes. An evolution that is teleological from within is the theory that at present holds the scientific field.

This theory has many and far-reaching consequences. It means that the teleological scientists are in agreement with Haeckel for the first time in his claim of a psychical life for not only cells, but also for atoms and molecules. But it carries them beyond Haeckel, for it makes way for the creed of the modern man of science, the manifestation of spirit through matter.

The "unconscious memory" of which Butler speaks in this book is in reality the instinct that causes all beasts to copy the manners and customs of their forebears. In other words, no one is an original being, for the cells of the developing children contain in them the deciding instincts of the parents. Thus, heredity is merely memory.

In reading this book the reader must be careful not to put too implicit trust in Butler's exposition of biological details, for he was lamentably careless in his research. Prof. Hartog corrects many of Butler's mistakes in an interesting preface, in which he does justice to Butler's sterling literary qualities. Indeed, he goes so far as to agree with Bernard Shaw, who said that Butler was, in his department, one of the greatest writers of the last century. (London: A. C. Fyfield.)

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"POPULAR LAW-MAKING"

Prof. Stimson of Harvard on the History and Present Tendencies of Law-Making by Statute

By W. A. PURRINGTON

IN commencing those Vinerian lectures that became his famous commentaries, Mr. Blackstone deploring the ignorance of "the gentlemen of England" in the knowledge of their country's law and constitution, so important to those likely to be called on to act as jurors and magistrates, to care for property, and to sit in Parliament—remarked, nevertheless, that every man of superior fortune thought himself born a legislator, and, recalling Coke's complaint of "the confusion introduced by ill-judging and unlearned legislators," suggested that if this inconvenience were heavily felt in Elizabeth's time, it must have been increased by the tenfold greater bulk of legislation in the lecturer's own day.

All this applies even more to a people whose national congress and State legislatures spawn volumes of statutes at every session. It is no longer the man of superior fortune only who feels born to legislate. Every class, whether differentiated by wealth, education, employment, religion, or sex, clamors for legislative representation. Constantly increasing elements of our population, reared under legal traditions totally different from those under which the framers of our Government were bred, strive assiduously to impress their views upon the law. Liberty is not distinguished from license. The drift to paternalism and socialism augments.

It would be a public benefit if Prof. Stimson's book* were generally read by those who make and those who must obey the laws. His study of the origin, history, and present tendencies of law-making by statute will illuminate the minds of those who, appreciating little the meaning of the term, sneer at "judge-made law," failing to understand that courts do not make new law, but only interpret written constitutions and statutes and enunciate those principles of common law which, under our system, still obtain. While the work is so untechnical as to be understood easily by laymen—its style, which is that of the lecture room, holding attention that would wander from a more ponderous text—lawyers, too, especially such as one who said lately to his opponent, "You seem to lay great stress upon Anglo-Saxon ideas," may read it with pleasure and profit. The lecturer discusses—one might almost say chats upon—such topics as early English legislation, Magna Charta, the English idea of law, early labor legislation and laws against restraint of trade, regulation of rates and prices, trusts, monopolies, corporations, labor law, military and mob law, personal and racial rights, marriage and divorce (with a word upon the once avoided topic of eugenics), political rights, touching upon the initiative, referendum and recall, &c.

The treatment of these topics, all of them increasingly dealt with by legislatures, is not, of course, exhaustive. There are inaccuracies of statement not affecting general principles, that will be corrected in other editions, which it is hoped may follow. To define slander as "the imputation of crime to a person by speech"—to say that old English statutes are not in force in New York, where, in fact, they obtain so far as they formed part of the common law applicable to our conditions prior to 1775 (19 N. Y. 73), thus affording ground for Chief Judge Parker's contention (supported by Prof. Stimson's text) that the common law affords adequate means to control trusts and monopolies—and to transfer Dogberry from "Much Ado About Nothing" to "Twelfth Night," are blemishes due to haste or carelessness, but do not materially detract from the merit of the work.

*POPULAR LAW-MAKING. A Study of the Origin, History, and Present Tendencies of Law-making by Statute. By Frederic Jesup Stimson, Professor of Comparative Legislation, Harvard University. Pp. 308, with Index. Charles Scribner's Sons. Price, $2.00.

A REBELLIOUS WIFE

WHAT seems to be a genuine life story is told briefly, but with remarkable effectiveness, in "The Confessions of a Rebellious Wife" (Small, Maynard & Co., 50 cts.), an anonymous little book of sixty-odd large-print pages. It purports to be the marital autobiography of a wife, told with a simple but searching analysis of the conditions which led to her state of secret rebellion. Whether or not it is the faithfully told story of one woman's inner life, there are doubtless thousands of women who will find in it a revelation of their own hearts. The narrative is of a union that began with what seemed to the wife to be perfect love and happiness, and complete mutual trust and dependence. But its course leads her after many years to such a state of feeling toward her husband that she bends all her energies to make their son as little like his father, as opposed to him in character, principles, temperament, as possible. And she confesses that it "smites her to the heart" when the child, by a look or a gesture, betrays a likeness to his father.

She and her husband are prosperous, successful, of consequence in their community, and universally supposed to be a happy and loving couple. But she envies even the wife of the organ-grinder beneath her window. It is a platitude that all times are times of transition, but now and then the world happens upon a section of time whose transitional qualities are more highly marked than usual. And it seems to be such a time through which some portions of the race are passing now with regard to the relations between men and women. During the last fifty years woman has changed, in character, capacities, interests, ambitions, far more than man, and the change, for which she is less responsible than is some power outside herself, has set her askew in her attitude toward some of the hitherto accepted relations of life. This little book is a faithful mirror of the changing state of her feelings about them. Fifty years ago almost any American woman would have been happy, proud and contented in this woman's position. Nowadays, almost any American woman would be just as unhappy as this one has been.

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TOLSTOY

BETWEEN Count Tolstoy and any English-speaking student of letters who would apprehend the genius of the man and its true limitations, hang a series of veils, no one of which can be completely penetrated, and the combined effect of which is very confusing. First there is the alien language, and no other European tongue is alien in so varied and baffling a fashion as the Russian. An American officer who had served in the Russian army and formed intimate friendship with a number of cultivated Russians, relates that he asked one of them to criticize a letter of invitation, meant to be cordially courteous, and was assured that it was a literal rendering of the corresponding English phrases, and—"very offensive." Turgénieff, who is reported by Daudet to have understood French better than most educated Frenchmen, complained that no one, not even himself, could translate his works adequately. Obviously a Russian writer, particularly one of a mystical and emotional temperament, is liable to be misunderstood in the essential shadings and refinements of his expression.

Then there is the alien blood. This, in Tolstoy, is aggravated by the fact that he was of German descent, and the German tendency to abstraction must have worked curious complications with the Russian tendency to dreaminess on the one hand, to naïveté, sweeping logic and gusts of emotion on the other. Count Melchior de Vogüé, in one of his admirable studies of things Russian, compares the character of the people with one of the vast Russian rivers which may flow apparently with a straight and strong current, and, in a night, may abruptly change its course from causes that science studies in vain to discover. Of this trait the mental history of Count Lyof Tolstoy affords a series of examples exceedingly puzzling to the foreign observer, and not all intelligible by even his countrymen: witness the violent polemic to which his writing gave rise in literary circles in Russia, and the alternating sympathy and antipathy awakened by him in the mind of his gifted contemporary, Turgénieff.

Nor must it be forgotten that his life covered periods of immense agitation and unrest in his nation. The Crimean War, which changed the position of Russia in the family of European powers; the emancipation of the serfs, which shook and almost shattered the foundations of the social structure; the war with Turkey in 1878, followed by the humiliation of the Congress of Berlin; the strange awakening of Russian industry, the great migration and expansion which carried Russian civilization across Northern Asia until it came into disastrous collision with the "mighty youth" of Japan and, turned back upon itself, gave rise to the political revolution and the Duma—all these processes and events sprang from, or produced, a ferment such as no other race, save the Japanese, has experienced in our generation. No wonder that a mind at once so sensitive and so dynamic as that of Tolstoy was greatly excited and at times tormented thereby.

Finally, we have to take cognizance of the abnormal nature of the author, of his almost complete lack of education or training, and of the shifting and confusing conditions under which, as a writer, he labored from the outset to the close of his career. Only in a tentative and passing fashion did he consider himself as a man of letters. He never nursed the ambition—save for a few of his earlier years—to win literary honors. He wrote for other purposes, and though this did not necessarily warp or obscure his great power as a writer, the purposes and the point of view were so constantly changing that undoubtedly the impression made by that power was confused.

With these changes we are not called on to deal. The humane impulse and the sincerity of the man, as he passed from one mood to another, from one engrossing theory to another, may be conceded. But it can hardly be denied that time, and a good deal of time, will be required to clear the general judgment of his writing from the passionate advocacy and opposition aroused by the various forms of social panacea he was impelled from time to time to launch. The judgment of the literary society of his own country and of that of France is fairly uniform that his fame in the long run will rest on his "War and Peace" and "Anna Karénina." One was a vivid picture, on a large and crowded canvas, of the Russia of the Napoleonic invasion; the other, a smaller and more compact portrayal of the conditions in the upper ranks of society in modern Russia. Neither of them shows mastery of construction or coördination. But both are marvels of acute observation of individual character, and even in translation are fascinating in their fervor and depth of feeling. That they exerted a great influence on contemporaneous thought is certain, and that they will endure is probable. But in his old age, in his strange absorption in theories as to the nature and conduct of life, he condemned them, and would have burned them, had it been possible.

"THE BOY'S NAPOLEON"

A SPIRITED, well-constructed and no doubt historically accurate account of the life of Napoleon I, is given by Harold F. B. Wheeler in "The Boy's Napoleon." (T. Y. Crowell & Co., $1.50.) The author has endeavored to write a story quite within the comprehension of youthful readers and seems to have succeeded fairly well. From his book any clear-headed, thoughtful youth should be able to obtain a good conception of the Man of Destiny, and a proper understanding of his career as a soldier and an emperor.

LITERARY NOTES FROM LONDON

How the Book Trade in England Is Usually Influenced by a General Election

LONDON, Nov. 16.—This morning I have been talking to a well-known London publisher—perhaps the ablest publisher in London—about the autumn book season and the General Election which now impends. We agreed that, so far as the number of books is concerned, the season is sure to be a record. We agreed also as to the extreme prevalence of biography and historical memoirs, as to the average good quality of the winter's literary output, and as to the notable absence of books of distinction. Further, there was agreement as to the vigor, the full business of the selling season, thus far; and so we came to the General Election. It brought my friend to a full stop, and after a minute or two he sadly quoted me the opening verse of Gray's "Elegy in a Country Churchyard":

The curfew tolls the knell of parting day,
The lowing herd winds slowly o'er the lea,
The ploughman homeward plods his weary way
And leaves the world to darkness and to me.

Yes, Big Ben had just rung out an hour from the tower of the House of Commons and the sound fell on the ear of my publisher like a curfew ringing out the autumn book season and in the General Election. "Is it so bad as that?" I said, but he only repeated: "The lowing herd winds slowly o'er the lea * * * And leaves the world to darkness and to me." The point of all this, need I say, lies in the consequence of a political election coming smash into the busiest book time of the year. Our book trade has suffered much in recent times from the turmoil of politics, but you hear it said, as you go about, that the present happening is the unkindest cut of all.

Well, that is the attitude of the London publisher, bookseller and perhaps of the author with a new book out, toward the political struggle which is on foot. It is a quite natural view, and just in its general sense, from the standpoint of the book market. But is it the whole view? and by that I mean two things: first, do people really stop buying books when an election is on; secondly, if, in a measure they do, don't they make up for it when the storm has blown over, and so does the trade in books really suffer? To get anything like an answer to those questions you must look around your public and see of what it consists.

The Scotch are the keenest politicians in the British Isles and the best informed. They are the best informed because, by instinct, they are great book readers. Book buying, in however small a way, is part of the household administration of a Scottish home. Perhaps the Scotch, while the political battle is joined, may lessen their book buying a bit, but they are not, at the end of the day, going to overlook books which they want. Then take the Irish and the Welsh, who are enthusiastic politicians when the fit is on, and not at any time great buyers of books. Certainly the Welsh buy and read Welsh books, but in the English market they scarcely make themselves felt. Outside the big cities, like Dublin, Belfast and Cork, Ireland also has little to say to new books from London. In those two further respects, therefore, the collision of a general election with the autumn book season has no especial terrors.

It is when we come to England herself—England as distinguished from the rest of the United Kingdom—that we find the vital point of contact as between literature and a hurly-burly of politics; or rather, one would say the point of repulsion. The English are a systematic, methodical, rather unimaginative people, whose strength lies in character. They do things in established ways, and with them the winter is traditionally the book-buying season. I am not speaking of the small English book public, the constant English book public of say ten thousand people, who buy books all the year round. This, I should think, is the finest circle of book-men and book-women in the world; cultured, scholarly, refined, in all things modest and worthy. No; I am speaking of a larger public, that merely well-informed, well-to-do public which exists between the small, chosen people of whom I have spoken and the "wild mob's million feet," as Tennyson once, in a flight of unfaith in democracy, described the masses.

Now this middle public buys books very extensively, not exactly out of a literary craving for them, but because—well, because one must read and possess books. Come an election and this middle public is especially embroiled in it, with the result that book-buying is rather "off," and the publishers and booksellers promptly experience the effect of that action. Even so, I am pretty confident that whenever peace comes a good deal of the lost book-way is made up. It is the casual book-buyer who, being once lost, is not recovered again, and he may make the difference between a good and a bad book season. For the rest, anyhow, the comforting philosophy should be that while you may have a General Election about once a year, you cannot have it all the year, and that the book trade, like other trades, is to be estimated not by the winter or the summer season, but by the overturn of twelve months. The persistence of elections with us, at this period of our national evolution, may have one unexpected influence, namely, to spread the book trade more evenly over the whole year, and assuredly that would be a good thing.

JAMES MILNE.

AMONG THE AUTHORS

MISS CLARE BENEDICT, a great-grandniece of James Fenimore Cooper, has, in commemoration of the latter's entrance into the Hall of Fame, erected a stone wall around the famous writer's historic old house at Cooperstown, N. Y. This wall is an exact reproduction of Cooper's famous gabled fence, which for so many years shielded Otsego Hall from the gaze of the curious. Miss Benedict, whose volume of short stories, "A Resemblance," was among the last books read by George Meredith, has ready for the press a small monograph entitled "Our Lady of Understanding."

DR. PAGET TOYNBEE hopes to have ready for publication next year the edition of Madame du Deffand's letters to Horace Walpole upon which the late Mrs. Paget Toynbee had long been engaged.

MR. ROBERT W. SERVICE, author of "The Spell of the Yukon," etc., has just returned from Alaska, where he has lived for the last twelve years. Mr. Service went to the Yukon when the gold fever was at its height there, and brings back with him a novel, which will be published in the Spring, dealing with the great stampede of miners to the Alaskan gold fields.

MRS. CHARLES F. LUMMIS has translated into English Señor Ibañez's story of bull-fighting, "Sangre y Arena," which will be published in this country under the title "Blood of the Arena." Mr. and Mrs. Kinney, the New York artists, will spend the winter in Spain, partly for pleasure and recreation, partly to study, and partly to make a series of paintings in illustration of this work.

MR. ISAAC F. MARCOSSON, who has been for the past four years financial editor and a leading staff contributor to the Saturday Evening Post, will hereafter write exclusively for Munsey's Magazine. Before going with the Post Mr. Marcosson was associate editor of the World's Work; and it was he who persuaded Mr. John D. Archbold to write his defence of the Standard Oil Co., and broke the silence of men like Mr. Ryan and Mr. Hawley. Among his books are "How to Invest Your Savings" and "The Autobiography of a Clown."

MR. JOSEPH PENNELL, in the second edition of his critical work on the black-and-white art, speaks of Mr. Hugh Thomson, illustrator of a new edition of "The Merry Wives of Windsor," as having long since surpassed the work of his reputed art-master, Mr. Randolph Caldecott. Mr. Thomson believes Mr. Abbey to be the greatest modern exponent of black-and-white art in England and America, although he says that Charles Dana Gibson has made some of the finest drawings in that medium.

PROF. ROBERT C. BROOKS, author of "Corruption in American Politics and Life," was, in 1896, called to New York City by the Reform Club to undertake the editorship of Municipal Affairs. While thus engaged he lived at the University Settlement and studied political organizations and methods on the east side. His graduate study was done at Cornell University, from which he received the President White traveling fellowship for 1898-9, spending the year at the Universities of Halle and Berlin.

HAMLIN GARLAND, whose "Other Main Traveled Roads" was published last month, is now in the East, delivering a series of lectures on forest conservation. While living in "the high country" preparatory to writing his novel, "Cavanagh, Forest Ranger," which was published last Spring, he secured lantern slides which he used for the first time in addressing the Yale Forestry School at New Haven.

MR. WALTER LIPPMAN, who graduated from Harvard last June, is one of the youngest members of Everybody's staff. As an undergraduate he is said to have insisted, effectually, that the question of clubs be discussed openly, with the mention of real names instead of polite evasions.

THE TEUTONIC MENACE

Capt. Mahan Sees Danger to America as Well as to Europe in the Kaiser's Growing Strength

By CHARLES WILLIS THOMPSON

SINCE Nationalism overcame the rule of the local chieftain and created modern Europe, there has been a long struggle for stability. When there was no France, but only Burgundians and Armagnacs, there was chaos. When the chieftains began to sink and the nations to rise, there was an approach toward stability, but it was hampered by the ambition of each nation to make itself great at the expense of the others. The ideal of the Roman Empire is the ideal of human nature when human nature expresses itself in Government.

First one country and then another succeeded in establishing the domination to which it aspired. Now it was Spain and again France. The history of the Europe which was built on the wreck of the barons' rule is that of a struggle on the part of the lesser states to save themselves from destruction at the hands of the great state which aimed at continental sway, this state not being the same from century to century. If they succeeded in thwarting the ambition of Spain, France succeeded her. There was no balance of power, nothing to check or counterweight the strength of the dominant state, except a forced and discordant alliance of the threatened nations. This answered its immediate purpose; it dragged down Louis XIV, for instance, from that eminence from which he had seen France as the suzerain of Europe; but it never availed to prevent the hydra from putting forth a new head, and it never insured peace. The history of the eighteenth century is one of bloody wars over disputes, many of which nowadays would be settled peacefully by the concert of Europe. In those days there was virtually no way of settling a dispute except by a fight, because power was not balanced and self-interest had not created a concert.

This condition of things has given way to an even balancing of interests which, if it does not effectively guarantee peace, at least insures a much greater opportunity for nations to attend to business and develop themselves than ever was possible before. The preponderance of one power, its acquisition of strength enough to play for itself the rôle played by France under Louis XIV, would restore the uncertainties and miseries of the eighteenth century.

That such a condition is rapidly coming about, and that Germany is the power, is evidently the belief of Capt. Mahan, and he has written this book to set forth his view of what America's attitude should be; for that America would be vitally affected by German hegemony is obvious.

Though Great Britain succeeded to the predominance which Louis XIV lost, her lead was that of a determinative factor, resembling a third party in politics; a makeweight, which casts the balance from one side to the other. She never had the military strength to make her successfully aggressive against a continent determined on resistance. But with Germany the case is different. Her prototype is the Roman Empire. Her characteristic note is the subordination of the individual to the nation, and the result is a peculiar efficiency for that domination to which her preponderant military strength is bringing her.

The downfall of Great Britain is an ever-present possibility. Capt. Mahan points out that the terror of invasion in Napoleon's time was not unjustified, and that the physical difficulties then in the way are now greatly reduced by steam, which makes the necessary ferriage of troops wholly independent of wind and weather, and extremely rapid. Hence the concentration of the British navy.

Austria-Hungary now stands with Germany, and this makes coöperation against Germany difficult. The British navy is left the sole military force in the world superior to anything Germany can bring into action.

The other nations, Capt. Mahan says, have to regard two facts—rivalry between the two powers in Asia, Africa, and South America, and a German navy soon to be superior to any other except the British. If the British naval predominance is removed, no check to Germany remains, for her army is superior to any other, and the condition and strength of Great Britain are therefore a matter of national interest to every other community.

The condition of things in which peace between two powers is partly insured by the weight of other States—that condition which succeeded to the anarchy referred to above—would be unlikely to continue in the case of a struggle between Great Britain and Germany, because of Austria's attitude. If France, for instance, should wish to intervene in Britain's behalf, she must look to see her land frontier threatened not only by Germany but by Austria. It is equally true that if we should become embroiled with Germany over the Monroe Doctrine, any European power which might wish to be friendly to us would have to take Austria into consideration. These considerations emphasize the seriousness of Germany's growing supremacy.

Capt. Mahan argues that there are only two naval states which can afford to help Great Britain with naval force, because they alone have no land frontiers which march with those of Germany. These are Japan and the United States. "In looking to the future," he says, "it becomes for them a question whether it will be to their interest, whether they can afford to exchange the naval supremacy of Great Britain for that of Germany; for this alternative may arise. • • • A German navy, supreme by the fall of Great Britain, with a supreme German army able to spare readily a large expeditionary force for oversea operations, is one of the possibilities of the future. • • • The future ability of Germany thus to act is emphasized to the point of probability by the budgetary difficulties of Great Britain, by the general disorganization of Russia, and by the arrest of population in France."

He declares, on what he says is excellent authority, that Great Britain, when invited to intervene in Spain's behalf in 1898, replied that she would not only not intervene, but would resist intervention; and he holds that Great Britain would have found it very difficult to take this attitude if Germany had then possessed the navy for which her programme now calls. This programme is fastening the British navy to British waters.

Capt. Mahan does not rest any of his argument on sentimental considerations. He puts it on the practical ground that Great Britain cannot injure us, Canada's vulnerability being a hostage, and that Germany can. He asks for no alliance; in fact, he expressly repudiates the idea as both contrary to our policy and wholly unnecessary.

In the Far East our Open Door policy may at any time be menaced. The tension between Great Britain and Germany prevents either, at present, from diverting much power to the Pacific; but a violation of that policy, by undertaking to secure undue advantages for any power, might easily cause a conflict. Capt. Mahan sees in Japan and the United States, the two chief Pacific nations, the balance of power in the East. This balance of power, if maintained as he would have it, is a guaranty of peace; but he holds the recent attitude of Russia and Japan to be suspicious.

Two chapters of the book are devoted to this Open Door question, but the larger share of it deals with our interest in the Anglo-German situation. The author's language is a model of restraint; but the impression with which one arises from his book* is that he plainly sees in Germany's approaching supremacy a great danger to the welfare of the world. He traces a likeness between the German Empire and that of Rome; but if her ambitions are not Roman, they are at least Napoleonic. The retrogression of the nations from their present comparative stability to that anarchic condition in which they warred over an epigram or, as Carlyle says, to enable "the great Fritz to wrench Silesia from the great Theresa and a Pompadour to satisfy herself that she could not be an Agnes Sorel," may seem like an impossibility. But the world's history has not been one of uninterrupted progress; it has taken century-long steps backward as well as century-long steps in advance. His view of the side on which America's interests lie, supported by his calm and resistless reasoning, seems to us unanswerably stated. The book is written, as usual with him, in a clear and fascinating style.

*THE INTEREST OF AMERICA IN INTERNATIONAL CONDITIONS. By A. T. Mahan, Captain U. S. N. Little, Brown & Co. $1.60.

THE COLLEGE FRESHMAN

WHAT a college president of the old school used always punctiliously to call the "college young gentleman" is, in his first year, a person who has much to learn. And it is not going too far to say that his fellow-students—including the upper-classmen—can teach him at least as much as his professors or tutors. They do, and must. Yet "The College Freshman's Don't Book" (San Francisco, Paul Elder, 75 cts,) seems to suggest that the sophomore has, if possible, even more to learn. This little book, which flatters itself that it is humorous and even a bit wise, reads like the work of a very sophomorical and self-conscious sophomore, though the author, who otherwise shrouds himself in the mystery of initials, is very careful to write "A. B." after the other letters "G. F. E.," which are presumably more personal to himself. Perhaps the unseasoned Bachelor of Arts is, after all, more sophomorical than the sophomore. In any case the quality of humor and the plane of wisdom displayed in this volume by "G. F. E.. A. B." are distinctly and severally below those of the average college annual—certainly not an unreasonable standard to apply to a performance of this sort. In short, the most obvious comment on "The College Freshman's Don't Book" is that only a very clever sophomore ought to be allowed to write such a thing. And he not until he has a son old enough to be a sophomore.

MRS. GRACE MACGOWAN COOKE dedicates "To Helen" her new novel. "The Power and the Glory." It is understood that the dedicatee is the author's daughter, who is about the age of the novel's heroine Consadine, and several have supposed that the description of the latter's physical appearance is drawn from that of the former.

MR. SEITZ ABROAD AGAIN

THOSE who enjoyed Don C. Seitz's little volume of "Discoveries in Everyday Europe," a few years ago, will pass an entertaining hour with his "Elba and Elsewhere" (Harper & Brothers, $1.25), wherein he gives a new series of impressions of travel. There is perhaps a little less of the humorous, although there are not many pages without their incentive for a smile. There is a good deal about Elba followed by almost as much about Monaco, in the beginning of the book, but the rest of it hops about "elsewhere," by pages or paragraphs, over Italy, France, Germany, Austria and England. But wherever his random notes are made, and however brief they may be, Mr. Seitz's keen observation, practical mind, genial temper, and sense of humor invest them with freshness and interest. He decides that Vesuvius, Aetna, Stromboli, and Tenerife must all be "under the management of the same syndicate"; observes that "in Germany the father is the head of the house, in France the mother, in England the eldest son, and in America the daughter"; pities the French mule because its hind legs are too massive for kicking; registers his conviction that "most Englishwomen should be prevented by law from wearing evening dress"; argues that France has no need to worry about her stationary population, since her people are much better off than they would be if there were more of them; and, philosophizing over the reason for the English reverence for royalty, decides that "a King who tried to rule in Britain would seriously injure his health."

ADVICE TO GIRLS

YOUNG girls, and some older women, too, will find excellent suggestions and outright advice in Mrs. Burton Chance's "Mother and Daughter." (Century Company, $1.) While it is addressed especially to girls in their teens, their mothers, aunts, and teachers, and those older women friends that girls nearly always have, will find in it so much understanding of girl nature and of all the quirks and twirls, it cannot help making in those important years, that study of its pages will help them in their service of mothering and of friendship. It discusses in pleasant, friendly style and with much wisdom the relations between mother and daughter, the dawn of womanhood, how to secure health of both body and mind and strengthen and upbuild character, friendship, religion and self-control and the problems that confront the school-girl, the working-girl and the unmarried woman. The mother who feels that it is time for her little daughter to begin to know something about her physical development will find in Edith B. Lowry's "Confidences" (Chicago: Forbes & Co., 50 cts.) a booklet that combines medical knowledge, simplicity and the utmost delicacy of presentation. It is suitable either to read aloud to the girl who is approaching her teens or to be given to her for her own perusal.

A GREAT WORK MADE PRACTICALLY NEW BY THOROUGH REVISION

The American Commonwealth

By **JAMES BRYCE,** *British Ambassador to the United States*

Entirely reset, with new chapters and extensive additions

First Edition, 1888.

Second Edition, 1889.

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Mr. BRYCE'S great work has been appreciated from the time of its original issue in 1888 as the best account of the government and social institutions of the United States ever written. Since then he has had unusual opportunities for following the course of new legislation, the history of the political parties, the tendencies of recent political experiments, the growth of great corporations, the spread of higher education, and other social developments in America. That he should after twenty years carefully reconsider his entire work, add four entirely new chapters, and enrich every other from the carefully-weighed observations of these fruitful years, is a literary event of which the importance can scarcely be too highly rated.

THE ONLY COMPLETE, AUTHORIZED EDITION, WITH MR. BRYCE'S REVISION OF THE CURRENT YEAR, IS PUBLISHED THIS WEEK BY

THE MACMILLAN COMPANY

LITERARY NOTES FROM PARIS

M. Paul Adam Writes a Novel

Apropos of the American Fondness for "False Messiahs"

PARIS, Nov. 10.—M. Paul Adam, author of "Le Trust," to which THE SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS called attention last Spring, has published another novel of American life—"Le Rail du Sauveur." M. Adam, whose curiosity is nothing if not universal, has long been deeply interested in the bizarre cults with which America is particularly afflicted—or blessed, according to the point of view. Several years before he paid his first visit to the United States, he wrote short stories based upon the extraordinary careers of certain of the numerous "Messiahs" of our Middle West. In "Vues d'Amérique," (1906), he directed the attention of his countrymen to our freak religions and to the periodical outbreaks of pietistic hysteria which characterize our civilization. In "Le Trust," he went very much out of his way to depict a community, in the Pennsylvania mountains, to which he gave the name of Sakavanah, whose inhabitants, at once mystical and materialistic, believe that "the Divine Will has set apart the Northern races, by an evident selection, to guide humanity, earth's essence toward the redemption promised the peoples on Golgotha, and, in the meantime, here below, toward the highest standard of living, as a preliminary to eternal blessedness." The Sakavanahites constantly seek—and receive—direct revelations from on high, for the better conduct of unscrupulous money-making enterprises.

The scene of "Le Rail du Sauveur" is laid in a similar community, Jerry by name, in which religious exaltation, carnal appetite, covetousness and chauvanism are monstrously blended. The Jerry pastor, the Rev. Joe Galveston, is an advocate of the theory that the descendants of Esau, the Edomites, migrated to America. On an outlying mountain known as Jerry Hill, he discovers an "erratic" stone, inscribed with Hebrew characters, which not only confirms this theory but announces that Jerry Hill is to be the seat of the Last Judgment. This discovery arouses the ire of "Downie-Elijah, the false prophet of Sion City," and Downie and the Rev. Joe Galveston indulge in mutual recriminations and fulminations the echoes of which penetrate to the remotest corners of the Union. The Jerryites, who always have an eye out for the main chance, determine to coin dollars out of their pastor's national notoriety by founding a counter enterprise to Sion City. So they present the Valley of the Last Judgment to the discoverer of the holy tablet, and set about transforming it into a resort for piously disposed excursionists. Just as this get-rich-quick scheme is being successfully launched, the Rev. Mr. Galveston inconsiderately dies, and, for a moment, all seems lost. But the wily promoters save the situation by discerning in their late pastor's oldest daughter, Arabella (a young woman of imposing presence), an incarnation of the Destroying Angel of the Scriptures, and by persuading her to take up her abode in the picturesque Valley of the Last Judgment.

Arabella herself—a graduate of Columbia University, capable of studying German exegesis in the original, and delighting to read Nietzsche, Pascal, Emerson and Poe, as well as the Bible—is not more than half convinced of the genuineness of her new vocation, in spite of the mystic strain she has inherited. Nevertheless, she dresses and acts patiently and persistently the Destroying Angel part (wears flowing robes with long folds, deepens her voice, adopts scriptural language and practices poses of sublimity and fatality); and after she has performed several faith cures, been adored by pilgrims of all sorts and conditions from all parts of the country, been visited by a delegation of Harvard students and professors and been made the subject of lectures by the professors of psychology at Oxford, she ends by concluding that she must be possessed of some sort of extraordinary power, even if she is not precisely what her interested flatterers tell her she is.

While this transformation is going on in Arabella, the Jerry capitalists proceed to boom Jerry Hill, as they would boom a copper or gold mine, in the most up-to-date American fashion. Through the agency of the Associated Press, they print, not only in all the papers of the United States and Canada, but in those of London, Berlin, and Australia, illustrated articles with the following sensational black-face headlines:

> The Destroying Angel in the Valley of the Last Judgment.—Is It a Sign from on High?—Influence of the Paternal Thinking Upon the Physique of the Child.—Miss Arabella Galveston Is the Daughter of Pastor Galveston, Who Discovered the Veritable Site of the Divine Tribunal.—What an Angel Eats and Drinks at Two Thousand Three Hundred and Twenty-eight Yards Above the Level of the Sea.—America Chosen by God as the Most Upright Land in the World.—Opinions of Theologians.—An Interview with the Reverend Lawson, a Laureate of the Universities.—Forgotten Pages of Pastor Galveston.—Reply of the Celebrated Downie, Third Incarnation of the Prophet Elijah.—The Challenge of Downie Accepted by Miss Arabella Galveston.—She Incarnates the Truth that Glorified Her Father.

These eminently practical enthusiasts also display photographs and chromos of the Destroying Angel in the shop windows and flaming posters on the billboards and fences of thousands of towns and cities and sow picture-postals broadcast. They hire the blind wall of a twenty-seven-story skyscraper in process of construction near the New York Battery and paint the image of the Destroying Angel thereon, in full view of incoming vessels and the ferry boats of the harbor. They invite the leading theologians of America and England to preach on Jerry Hill, organize Pullman excursions thereto from Boston and Baltimore, and build hotels for the accommodation of the excursionists. Above all, they issue $10,000,000 of stock for an electric railroad between Jerry Town and Jerry Hill, which shall ultimately connect with the big trunk lines to the north and south and thus open up the most direct route between Louisiana and Asia.

The engineer to whom the construction of this road is intrusted (a Jerryite by the name of Charley Corner) aspires to the hand of the Destroying Angel, for the sake of the financial power he fancies such a marriage will give him, and the Destroying Angel secretly favors his suit. But the Rev. Mr. Lawson, successor of the Rev. Mr. Galveston in the Jerry pastorship, who also aspires to the Angel's hand, for the sake of the prestige it will confer upon him in the ecclesiastical world, instigates a fresh group of Jerry capitalists to build a competing steam railroad with a more circuitous but much easier route, to erect a colossal temple and establish a college. A long and fierce conflict ensues between the rival enterprises, in the course of which Charley Corner is obliged to marry a rich widow in order to "win out." The result is (Arabella being more woman than angel) that the real Destroying Angel visits Jerry Hill.

Month succeeds month and season season. The strident and smoking locomotives of Lawson; the clean, mute, electric locomotives of Corner pierce the strata little by little, clear the precipices, plunge into the forests, emerge from the tunnels, climb the slopes. Miss Arabella Galveston ceases to interest herself in a struggle in which the only person whom she desires to see victorious has proved a recreant. His image provokes an atrocious Gehenna in her brain.

The spring rains justify Arabella in her reluctance to leave her pitch-pine parlor. While she reads and writes, suffering consumes the infinite days. She who has assuaged so many sorrows, who has defeated so many deaths, she the angel and the miracle-worker, cannot heal her own wounded soul. For Charley Corner has been contemptible. The daughter of Parson Galveston has adored an ignoble man. What matters his genius and what matters it that his railroad, financed by his wife, outdoes, in spite of everything, the railroad of the Rev. Mr. Lawson?

And when summer illumines the golden crests of the flags with which the two stations at the two ends of the valley are decorated, the pilgrims who leave the two trains and who march, a chanting throng, toward the retreat of the Destroying Angel, find only her body stretched in the midst of heather bloom, upon a bed of death in the pitch-pine temple.

Unlike "Le Trust," "Le Rail du Sauveur" is not tedious; partly because it is not one-tenth as long, and partly because the action, being limited to a single locality and to a reasonable number of characters, is not constantly lost sight of. Consciously or unconsciously—and the solemn and musical language in which the greater part of the narrative is couched indicates truthful intention—M. Adam has produced in "Le Rail du Sauveur" a masterful caricature of the unique religious atmosphere of the great Republic of the New World.

Like Arabella Galveston, Raymonde Valrieux, the heroine of Henry Bordeaux's latest novel, "La Robe de Laine," pines away and dies from one of those maladies for which science has neither a name nor a cure. Reared by humble parents on the borders of a Savoyard forest, to which she is passionately attached, Raymonde is totally unable to stand the brusque translation from country to city, from spontaneity to artifice, from simplicity to luxury, which is imposed upon her by her marriage with a society-loving millionaire. The husband, repenting his cruelty too late, buries her in the simple woolen dress she wore at the moment of her betrothal. Persons familiar with Tennyson will be struck by the resemblance of "La Robe de Laine" to the ballad of the "Lord of Burleigh." Indeed, the author confesses frankly that his novel is essentially a prose paraphrase of that poem.

Other recent stories portraying sympathetically the simple life of the provinces are "Par Aventure," an altogether winning romance of Provence, by Léon Lafage; "L'Aîné de Gorbio," by Dominique Durandy, a volume of Provençal stories written with sure knowledge, but without any special charm of style; "None," by Gaston Rouquel, a painful but faithful portrayal of the peasant life of Burgundy, and "Le Pasteur Pauvre," a posthumous work by Edouard Rod, which resembles at so many points M. Rod's earlier writing that one is disconcerted by the announcement of the publishers that it was his last work.

Of the fifty or more volumes of fiction which have appeared during the fortnight that has elapsed since the Fall publishing season (later here than in America) began in earnest, attention may be called to the following: "La Bachelière," by Gabrielle Réval, a sprightly presentation of the adventures and disillusions of a provincial girl who counts upon her college diploma to provide her with bread and butter in Paris; "L'Eveil," by Magdeleine Chaumont, an account of the efforts of another provincial girl to make a name for herself in Parisian journalism; "La Chaine des Dames," in which Maurice Montégut undeceives the persons who were naïve enough to fancy that his last year's eminently wholesome "Mère Patrie" prefigured his entry into the ranks of the "unobjectionable" writers; "Malencontre," by Guy de Chantepleure, a grewsome tale of murder, the scene of which is laid in a mysterious château of the Cantal; "Le Roman d'un Révolté," by Albert Postel du Mas, in which not a little literary talent is wasted in a vain attempt to make a moral monstrosity sympathetic; "La Fausse Coupable," by Maxime Formont, whose heroine, a Norman châtelaine, accuses herself falsely of being the mistress of a man whom she is resolved to save from prison; "Au Vent de la Vie," an exciting tale of the sea, by J. d'Or Sinclair; "Monsieur l'Agrégé," by Dr. Lucien Nass, a study of the conditions under which the contemporaneous physician practices his profession, and "Jardins de Paris," by Marius-Ary Leblond, a continuation of "En France," which was awarded the Goncourt Academy prize a year ago.

Notwithstanding the fact that the name of Judith Gautier had often been mentioned in connection with the Goncourt Academy chair left vacant by the death of Jules Renard, her actual election to membership in that body was a surprise which attained the proportions of a sensation. This surprise was due mainly, of course, to Mme. Gautier's sex, but it was also due in some measure to her recalcitrance to the "naturalism"—has she not written fascinating books about China, a country she has never seen with other eyes than those of imagination?—which it is popularly supposed that Edmond de Goncourt had set his heart upon perpetuating. The truth of the matter is that the Goncourt Academy was not founded for the propagation of any particular literary dogma. On the contrary, it was instituted "to repair the injustices of oblivion at an epoch when independent and clairvoyant criticism is becoming rare, to support personal as against official aesthetics, to defend the bold idea even though it be rash, the picturesque style even though it be eccentric, the strange invention even though it verge on dementia." When it is borne in mind that Judith Gautier, while unquestionably a literary artist of real originality and force, is scarcely known to the general public, has earned little money by her writing and has never been honored officially, not even with the ribbon of the Legion of Honor, because, forsooth, she was too diffident—or too proud—to advertise herself or ask for favors, the consistency of the Goncourt Academy in opening its doors to her becomes immediately apparent. Membership in the Goncourt Academy confers substantial material advantages. It will be a source of real joy to the many admirers of Théophile Gautier to be assured that his brilliant daughter, whom he died too poor to render independent, can grow old unharassed by financial anxieties.

The other literary sensation of the past month was a savage attack upon Jean Racine by René Fauchois, a playwright of much youth and some talent. The veterans of letters and of the stage dismiss the whole affair with a shrug. For them, the demolition of Racine is an old story. Where the demigod Hugo failed, a Fauchois can hardly achieve any other tangible result than a brief Parisian notoriety. Indeed, Racine, at last accounts, was none the worse for his drubbing.

The announcement that a monument is to be erected in the gardens of the Tuileries to the memory of Charles Perrault has revealed the fact that it is to the intervention of Perrault with Louis XIV that the children of Paris owe the privilege of playing in the Tuileries. The monument will represent "Puss in Boots" leading a children's dance about a column surmounted by a bust of the dear old story-teller.

ALVAN F. SANBORN.

FRANCISCO FERRER

THE Francisco Ferrer Association of this city has made the first anniversary of Ferrer's death the occasion for the publication of a volume memorial of his life, work and "martyrdom." The book contains a good story of Ferrer's career, an account of his trial and death, tributes to his genius, patriotism and courage, and some views of Spanish conditions with which he was concerned. This matter comes from a large number of writers and publicists. By way of foreword we have this striking appreciation of Ferrer: "The man we celebrate was a pioneer and idealist. His vision pierced so far that only a few understood. The others killed him on false charges. But in his death he has become more powerful than during his life. He transcends all national boundaries. His name is a new symbol of martyrdom. He takes his place with Socrates, Christ, Savonarola, Huss, Giordano Bruno." This is "ex parte" testimony, of course. See Mr. William Archer's papers in McClure's for a more detached estimate of the man and his work. (Francisco Ferrer Association, 25 cents.)

Apropos of Harriet Beecher Stowe's recent entrance into the Hall of Fame at the head of a list of celebrities, it is privately announced that her son and grandson, Charles Edward Stowe and Lyman Beecher Stowe, are preparing an extensive biography of the author of "Uncle Tom's Cabin." The book's appearance, next Summer, will signalize her centenary.

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VIEWS OF READERS

John Burroughs's "Waiting"

New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

A poem recently inquired about in your "Queries and Answers" is John Burroughs's famous "Waiting." This poem is one of the very few specific poems of the nineteenth century that grasps an idea of supreme importance, and gives it a supreme setting and expression. It has long ago gone into various anthologies, and is as sure of immortality as any piece of work in the century to which it belongs.

It has had, however, one misfortune—that of being "improved" by a meddlesome interference that should be put in the list of legal torts. Some squeamish person has elided the following stanza, and set the lyric afloat in a mangled form:

Yon flowret, nodding in the wind,
Is ready plighted to the bee;
And, maiden, why that look unkind,
For, lo, thy lover seeketh thee?

Why a symbolic reference to the most enormous element and force in nature should require this self-assumed fissiparous performance would trouble a Philadelphia lawyer to tell. The result of it is that we frequently find this poem "collected" and repeated in its bereaved form.

The grannified impulse that does this mean surgery is not uncommon; and even Longfellow's "Excelsior" has been subjected to it. The verse omitted from that by false prudery (I won't use Charles Reade's adjective, although some would) is the following, if I may quote again from memory:

"O, stay," the maiden cried, "and rest
Thy weary head upon this breast."
A tear stood in his bright blue eye,
But still he answered with a sigh,
"Excelsior!"

I have written a magazine article to make these things known, and the indictment is one that cannot be too widely circulated

JOEL BENTON.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Nov. 20.

"The Reason Is, Because"

New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

As I was about to "take my pen in hand" to criticise a book-review in another publication, I found one of your reviewers saying, "Perhaps the real reason is * * * because," etc. So my prelude shall be a protest against this very feminine but very bad form of speech. It belongs to elementary grammar that the conjunction "because" does not properly introduce substantive clauses. I am old-fashioned enough to believe that good style is worth cultivating, and I suppose our young writers will hardly achieve good style in the higher sense if they despise mere correctness. No spirituality without good morals.

But I was going to say: I read in one of our great weeklies, in a notice of somebody's translation from Homer's Iliad, that the story is "done into the hexameter verse of the original—as a type of which Longfellow's 'Evangeline' is best known to English readers." I wonder if any scholar has ever tried to render so much as one book of the Iliad or of the Odyssey into "the hexameter verse of the original"! To write hexameters in the familiar three-eighths movement of Longfellow is easy enough; but the two-fourths marching time of the classic hexameter is a widely different thing. Sidney Lanier, in his fascinating book on "The Science of English Verse," long ago made this clear for the "general reader."

Statements like the one I have quoted will do to go with that of a well-known scholar in one of the best-selling Latin grammars. He says that English poetry is based upon accent! Versification, and verse, and poetry may be all the same to Mary Ann—but to a college professor?

JAMES P. KELLEY.

New York, Nov. 15.

M. Guyot's "Socialistic Fallacies"

New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

"It is a common charge that Socialists twist facts to make them fit their theories. How sad a sight, then, to see an ardent anti-Socialist doing so to the extent of turning truth into falsehood! M. Yves Guyot has done this in his latest book, "Socialistic Fallacies." It would take several pages merely to list the fallacies, unwarranted assumptions, distortions of fact, and erroneous conclusions of that book; nor would it be of much use. It would not affect those prejudiced in its favor, and it is unnecessary for those who already see its faults.

The book in question undoubtedly can be said to be vigorously written, and unrelenting; it is also thorough, so far as Socialism in France is concerned, for it takes up the practices of the Socialist parties, as well as their theories. But it is marred by continual appeals to the instincts and interests of the middle and upper classes, as such. With the ethics of the proletariat neither acquaintance nor sympathy is shown. In describing strikes of all sorts, this is carried so far that anything that might in any way be construed as excusing the strikers or palliating adverse judgment is omitted.

But Socialism will go on in spite of Yves Guyot and his comrades, Father Boarman and Prof. Le Rossignol. For, so long as economic determinism, industrial evolution, exploitation, and the class struggle remain facts, Socialism, the climax of the class struggle, will exist. And it is noteworthy that none of the Socialist fighters have yet overthrown any of these four facts. They are as invincible as the facts of astronomy, physics, botany, or any other science.

New York, Nov. 6. S. G. RICH.

"The Bitter End"

New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

Over a year ago I challenged the use of the words "bitter end," as meaning an end which is "bitter," insisting that the nautical meaning—the "bitter end" of a cable being the end which goes around the bitts—was the true meaning; which contention was disputed, De Foe and others being cited against it. The distinction is important, as one means a sad and dire end; the other, the last extremity, the most important end. Subsequently, Mr. H. M. Lydenberg, Reference Librarian New York Public Library, sent me the following from "Purchas His Pilgrimes," Vol. III: "The Bitter end is that end of the Cable within board, at the Bitts"; from Capt. Smith's "Seaman's Grammar," 1627, Vol. VII, p. 30: "The Bitters end is that part of the Cable doth stay within board"; from Smythe's "Sailor's Word-Book": "When a chain or rope is paid out to the bitter end, no more remains to be let go." So I cannot but hold that in "Miles Wallingford" Cooper blundered when he made the old seaman, Moses Marble, on his deathbed, say to another seaman: "I have veered out by cable to the better end."

WILLIAM WADE.

Oakmont, Penn., Nov. 17.

THE CARE OF BOOKS

Even the Owners of Valuable Libraries Are Usually Ignorant as to Their Treatment

By JANET C. LEWIS

It is surprising how few of the many owners of books are aware of the simple means required to preserve them in a useful condition; and what astonishment is felt when a book removed from the shelf leaves one side behind, or dangling by the hinge.

Heat, gas, light and, by no means least, electricity, are the chief disintegrating influences upon leather bindings. Books bound previous to 1850 have the advantage over more modern ones, as most, if not all, of the tanners of that earlier time, used tan bark. Since that date the use of sulphuric and oxalic acid has been almost universal, and so insidious are their effects that they can hardly be realized until the damage is done.

Old books brought from other countries are apt to succumb very quickly to the altered climatic conditions. Lack of moisture in the air, together with our modern system of heating, as well as gas light, "central" heat and electricity, have a very injurious effect upon them in a few years. The use of a lubricant, or food, is almost essential to offset this. A large importer has expressed a wish that every imported book of value might be so treated at once, to fortify it in its new environment. Even under the most favorable conditions the need of some such treatment is becoming recognized, for the Vatican and other noted libraries are being treated to prevent dry-rot—the leather's greatest enemy. Years of drying out of the natural oil in the skin, and the total absorption of such oil where the tanning is done with acids, have brought the conviction that some means must be resorted to by which the life of the leather can be restored.

Very few think of placing leather-bound books on the lower shelves, to avoid the greater heat above; of preventing sunlight from striking them, for, like electricity, it burns and fades the leather if concentrated upon it for any length of time; of giving them light and air, with plenty of circulation. Bindings suffer far more from being shut behind glass doors than from the accumulation of dust, or even from careless handling by ignorant servants. The dusting of books is something which should be trusted to careful or expert hands only, for the hinges can easily be broken by dropping, or the corners knocked off, particularly if the leather be dry. The vacuum-cleaner, of course, does away with such disasters in the electrically equipped house.

Overcrowding the shelves is another cause of damage. It not only rubs the sides, but prevents the proper circulation of air. Storing of books is a serious menace even under favorable conditions. Wrapping them in paper and packing in virtually air-tight boxes is almost as harmful as excessive heat. Better the open, slatted boxes, lined with paper having holes for circulation, and even the accumulation of dust. It is not unusual to have nails driven through the bindings by incapable packers. In one fine library several rare bindings attest the criminal carelessness with a hammer of an "expert" packer for a large safe-deposit company. Again the need of a lubricant after storing is apparent. Vaseline answers very well as a cleanser, and does not injure the most delicate binding, but it does not serve as a food or lubricant, and does not overcome dry-rot. In no case should it be applied by other than expert hands, as pages might be hopelessly soiled by careless application. A good lubricant applied once is likely to give renewed life for many years; but care should be taken in the choice of it, as much harm can be done by a material that is not readily absorbed in the leather, and remains on the surface to collect dust. A librarian having pursued this policy in a law library, where dry-rot in sheep and calf is the most devastating, claims to have almost done away with the necessity of rebinding, and to have reduced considerably the cost of maintenance, as the lubricating process is less expensive, even at the hands of experts, than the cost of binding in canvas.

It has been stated that "more books have been destroyed by insects than by fire, water, rats, and mice combined"—a rather sweeping statement, for this country. The incunabula, and bindings of a later period, bear ample testimony to the ravages of bookworms, but there is little to fear in our superheated rooms, acid-tanned bindings, and pulp paper, and with the vacuum-cleaner to remove the dust which holds the larvae of the insect before it is hatched. In some instances books which have long been packed or unmolested, have been seriously damaged by these little pests, the books looking as if they had been used as a shotgun target. When the cost of caring for books by an expert (for books of any real value should have such care) is compared to the pecuniary loss of some rare volume, either by worms or through lack of care, the difference would go far toward maintaining careful supervision and treatment.

At a sale of a valuable library last Winter, the auctioneer estimated at thirty per cent. the loss through lack of care and the generally bad condition of the bindings. Profiting by the example, the owner of a fine library, after having his books lubricated, also had them stamped in the back, as an indication of their preserved condition, believing that in future books so treated would bring a higher price if sold. Experts in their work have also adopted the restoring of color to the leather by dyes, where it has been marred or rubbed.

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WHEN wintry blasts rattle the window pane and whistle dismally—or cheerfully, as you prefer—around the corners of the house, draw your easy chair up to the wood fire, fill and light your favorite pipe, and reach over for that book on the table. As likely as not it is Capt. Charles Gilson's adventure story, "The Refugee." (Century Co., $1.25) Brave men, fair women, and robbers bold crowd its pages, and the ring of steel upon steel, the biff of fist upon jaw, and the popping of guns mingle with fiendish cruelty, base plottings, and various other dark doings. The action takes place—and it is taking place most of the time—on the east coast of England at the time of the French Revolution. A refugee, the Vicomte des Ormeaux, is the most accomplished scamp in the book, which, considering some of the others, is high praise. He is a polished villain, and considers himself worthy to seek the hand of—well, there you have the gist of the matter. There are a number of things doing before he finds out, once and for all, that he can't have Cicely.

It won't take you long to get through that book. You may find more excitement, along similar lines, in "My Brother the King," by Edward H. Cooper. (John Lane Co., $1.50.) It is even less probable, though, but you are not so sophisticated as you used to be, and this consideration does not worry you. What if a boy does go cruising in his father's steam yacht up somewhere around the Arctic circle and bombard a Russian military post? Suppose the officers do surrender to him, and the natives of the place finally make him King. It is all very entertaining, and there is plenty of sparkling interest.

Clothed in a "catchy" colored paper cover on which a festive-looking Japanese maiden is seated in the branches of a blossoming cherry-tree, "The Shogun's Daughter" (A. C. McClurg & Co., $1.35), makes a good first impression. There are some scenes of Japan about the time of Commodore Perry's "open port" expedition of half a century ago, and the details of the conquest of the Shogun's daughter by a young American. He has numerous escapes from death for his conduct which, according to the prevailing Japanese ideas, is unseemly. We are reminded of a certain comic opera when he is condemned to be boiled in oil. Even less appetizing is the "ceremony" of hara-kiri as performed by his friend Yorotomo. It would have been better for the author to sacrifice this bit of realism.

Next to adventure, mystery is dearest to the heart of the novel reader, and when, as in "The Great God Gold," by William Le Queux (Gorham Press, $1.50), the two are combined, the result is pretty certain to be attractive. The charred remains of a paper that is the key to the hidden treasures of King Solomon's temple set the story's machinery going. The owner asks for assistance and arouses the cupidity of the man with whom he shares the secret. He, in turn, seeks information from another who, in like manner, plans to trace the treasure for himself. Matters get to be very much involved before long, and when they are brought to a focus the narrative is as lively as any one could wish. Hardly more so, however, than Maurice Le Blanc's new story, "The Hollow Needle" (Doubleday, Page & Co., $1.20), at almost any point in the book. Ordinarily, writers of detective stories are contented to build a plot on one great crime—such as the murder in Earle Ashley Walcott's "The Open Door," (Dodd, Mead & Co., $1.25), but M. Le Blanc solves the first mystery within the first few chapters and then has new ones crop up by the bushel, apparently for the fun of unraveling them. His former hero Arsène Lupin, the almost superhuman evildoer, and Holmlock Shears, a detective in whose naming the author displays execrable taste, are again figures of melodrama. Beautrelet, the boy detective, is as wooden as the hero of a dime novel, but his sapience serves to keep the story going, and he could not well be spared. Mr. Walcott's characters in "The Open Door" are far more lifelike, but the interest of his story is maintained by nothing more subtle than pure suspense.

But we have been very much interested, and as that is the end we were seeking, what else matters?

SWINBURNE IN TWO VOLUMES

READERS and students of Swinburne have long been aware of the difficulty of finding anything like a complete edition of the poet's writings at a reasonable price. In England, for reasons connected with the author's own publishing methods, the poems are found in many volumes, and in this country the only collective edition is an expensive one. This genuine need has been in large part supplied by a Philadelphia publisher, David McKay having just brought out a two-volume edition, at a moderate price, of Swinburne's poems and dramas. There is thus provided in compact form, for library use, practically everything of importance which Swinburne wrote. The edition lays no claim to absolute completeness, international copyright obstacles preventing the inclusion of "Rosamund," "Balen," and a few minor poems, but the books will be sufficient for the needs of the average reader. The poems fill a volume of more than 600 pages, printed on good paper from clear type. And the tragedies fill a book nearly as large. The books can be had either separately or together.

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MR. BERNARD SHAW'S new volume of plays, containing "The Doctor's Dilemma," "Getting Married" and "The Shelving Up of Blanco Posnet," is at last passing through the press and will be published before Christmas. The long delay was caused by the prefaces, which deal with the Medical Profession, with Marriage and with the English Censorship. These prefaces, which are exhaustive reports on their subjects, almost comparable to Royal Commission Reports, involve great labor and long waiting for the issue of official reports containing important evidence. The volume will be issued in London and in New York in the same form and at the same price as the former volumes of plays, though this time the length of the prefaces will increase the bulk of the book considerably.

This will leave the author still behindhand to the extent of one big play, "Misalliance," which will form part of a later volume, and will have a preface dealing with children and parents and with education. Mr. Shaw persuaded the American artist-photographer, Alvin Langdon Coburn, to visit Ireland this year; and it is probable that the result will be a volume of photogravures by him on Irish subjects, with an introduction by Mr. Shaw himself, similar to Mr. Coburn's volume on London, with its remarkable preface by Mr. Hilaire Belloc.

"G. B. S." has long had in contemplation the formulation of his religious and political views in two books, to be entitled respectively "Shavianism: a Religion" and "The Simple Truth About Socialism." Both of these are already partly written, and their appearance is only a question of time, if the author lives to complete them.

A new play by Mr. Shaw entitled "The Dark Lady of the Sonnets" has been announced for performance by the National Shakespeare Memorial Theatre Committee. It is, however, hardly a play. It is an interlude, lasting half an hour, in which four characters appear, Queen Elizabeth, Mary Fitton, (the "dark lady"), Shakespeare, and a benefactor. The theory that the dark lady was Mistress Fitton, first put forward by the late Thomas Tyler (a learned translator of Ecclesiastes) and lately popularized by Mr. Frank Harris, has been adopted in the interlude; and the playwright has taken the opportunity to explode the notion that "the man Shakespeare," as the Baconians call him, was an illiterate proletarian—a mistake which took in even so shrewd a genius as Mark Twain. Shakespeare was the son of a merchant who considered himself a gentleman and married a woman of good family who considered herself a lady; and this was at a time when the conception of a middle class did not exist. To class him with stablemen and casual laborers, and to build up on that absurdity a theory that he could not have written "Love's Labor's Lost," is almost as sensible as to class George Washington as a negro, and infer that the President of that name cannot have been really George Washington but George III.

Mrs. Shaw is making a collection of the most pregnant and interesting passages in her husband's works, and intends to publish them soon in a form suitable for use as a gift-book. The promised volume containing three plays by Brieux, translated by Mrs. Shaw, the late St. John Hawkin and Mr. John Pollock, with a long and important preface by "G. B. S.," has been delayed by the dissatisfaction of M. Brieux with the original version of "Maternité." He has rewritten the play; but as there is a considerable difference of opinion as to the merits of the two versions, it has been decided to print both. The second version will be translated by Mr. Pollock, whose engagements do not allow of his setting to work before December. Hence the delay.

One of the three plays in the Brieux volume is "Les Trois Filles de Monsieur Dupont," which created a good deal of discussion lately on the occasion of its performance in several American cities by Mr. Lawrence Irving and Miss Mabel Hackney. The translator, St. John Hawkin, had a quaint habit of defending and professing snobbery, which probably accounts for the fact that the hero of Bernard Shaw's "Getting Married," who also claims to be a conscientious and impenitent snob, is called St. John Hotchkiss. Hawkin was a playwright of great promise. He was a master of comedy, and it is an open secret that his startling suicide was not the result of melancholy, but of the fear that his failing health would make him a useless burden to his wife, to whom he was greatly attached. It was really an act of pure gallantry, oddly conceived, like all his acts and writings.

Mr. John Pollock, the third translator of Brieux, is a son of the eminent jurist, Sir Frederick Pollock, and began his literary career in the departments of law and history. The performance of a play of his by the London Stage Society seems to have turned him to the stage. His mother, Lady Pollock, is not likely to discourage him, as her work on Macready is in every theatrical library, and her interest in the theatre is well known.

SIENA THE UNCHANGING

FOR the leisurely traveler, or reader, Italy offers inducements hardly to be duplicated in any other country of the world to-day. For the modern, saturated with theories of hygiene and sanitation yet bitten with the desire "strange countries for to see," she has the new Rome and the new Florence, clean, sanitary, steam-heated and electric-lighted in her big new hotels, splendid with the gorgeousness of the present day. For these blessings the prudent and the invalid are thankful, even though, as Mr. Hutton gloomily asserts in his "Siena and Southern Tuscany" (The Macmillan Co., $2), "the modern spirit—a mean utilitarianism—has stolen away the universal beauty of Rome, is even now overthrowing Venice, and has rebuilt and ruined Florence." In Siena, he finds those mediaeval charms which are fast being replaced elsewhere by the unromantic comforts and conveniences of modern life. In search of the past, the author takes his way by slow stages through the little towns of Southern Tuscany, stopping to look at churches and pictures, to enjoy people and landscape with the easy gait of one who knows there is no hurry for any one in Italy. Bits of history, stories of the saints, and old scandals of dead-and-gone sinners, find a place in his hospitable pages. There is space and opportunity even for his most disheartening view of our form of government, history continually showing him "the spectacle of decadence marching hand in hand with a growing democracy"; and he adds: "We have no single example to the contrary. It might seem that the development of democracy is itself decadence, or at least a perfect symptom of it." In spite of this depressing assumption, considerately given in a note, the book is pleasant reading for those who like history well larded with anecdote and art criticism free from technicalities and disputation.

The colored illustrations, if sometimes a bit hectic, still present to view buildings and scenes so alien to our own as to prove attractive, quite apart from their inherent beauty or picturesqueness.

WHITTIER ON JOHN BRIGHT.

THE following interesting letter is understood by Mr. Samuel T. Pickard, Mr. Whittier's literary executor, to be hitherto unpublished. The original is in the possession of Mr. P. F. Madigan of this city. A Life of John Bright is about to be written by Mr. George Macaulay Trevelyan, the brilliant young historical writer who has Sir George Otto Trevelyan for father, T. B. Macaulay for grand-uncle and Mrs. Humphry Ward for mother-in-law. As noted in these columns the other day, the late Lord Chief Justice Coleridge found himself oftener in agreement with Bright than with any other political leader, though one of that publicist's statements was that a hereditary legislative chamber (such as the House of Lords) could not exist permanently in a free state.

Newburyport, 2 Mo. 19, 1892.

W. Walker Jubb.

MY DEAR FRIEND:—No one can have a higher estimate than myself of the character, and public services of John Bright. As an orator he had no equal among the public men of his time.

The beauty, strength, and adaptability of our grand old English tongue was scarcely ever better exemplified than in some of his great speeches. As a statesman he believed that "righteousness alone exalteth a nation," and that justice is always expedient. He had all the courage which his strong convictions required, and having once taken what he regarded as his rightful position, he stood immovable as a firm-rooted old English oak, let the winds of public opinion blow as they might. Time has vindicated, and justified, his approval or disapproval of the important measures which claimed his consideration, during his long and brilliant parliamentary career.

His strong, healthful nature tolerated no cant, or affectation; and he made no special professions of personal religious experience, or attainment, but his Christian faith was always made manifest, and he made the ethics of the Sermon on the Mount the rule of his speech and action. He was a member of a small religious society, but he was too broad and liberal to be a sectarian. He was just, and even generous towards all other nationalities, but he was proud of his own birthright, and we love him none the less that he was a true and loyal Englishman. As Americans, we owe him a debt of gratitude, which can never be paid, for his unwavering advocacy of the Union cause during our Civil War. But for him the Confederacy might have been recognized by the British Government.

Can we better express our gratitude for his invaluable services, than by keeping his example before the young men of our land, that, when called to participate in the affairs of State, they may be influenced by the same purity of motive, and prove themselves as uncompromising defenders of the right?

Very sincerely thy friend,
JOHN G. WHITTIER.

THE Hon. John Bigelow, whose latest publication appeared this month, was the recipient of many congratulations, yesterday, on the occasion of his ninety-third birthday.

For Holiday Reading and Christmas Gifts

Holiday Book Number, The New York Times, Sunday, December 4th. Suitable books for the holidays for every class of reader, young and old, classified and annotated. Descriptions by well-known writers of new books and recent literary and art movements at home and abroad.

"Attitude of Anatole France Toward Life and Letters," by H. W. Boynton.
"Dual Personality of William Sharpe—Fiona Macleod," by Hildegarde Hawthorne.
"Life and Letters of Edmund Clarence Stedman," by George S. Hellman.
"Love Affairs of Lord Byron," by William S. Walsh.
"Literature for Adventure-Loving Boys," by Dr. Cyrus Townsend Brady.
"The Holy Land as Seen by Robert Hichens," by Florence Finch Kelly.
"French Renaissance in England," by William Aspenwall Bradley.
"Italy in Song," by A. I. du Pont Coleman.
"Some Poets of To-day," by Jesse B. Rittenhouse.
"Religion of Israel," by Dr. Joseph Jacobs.
"In Heine's Footprints," by Prof. Abraham S. Isaacs.
"Rejected Addresses," by Ethel Colson.
"Pages from the Book of Pans," by Richard Le Gallienne.

Holiday Book Number, Sunday, December 4th. A veritable library. Order your copy in advance.

LITERARY NOTES FROM BOSTON

A Popular Series of Books Describing American "Middle-Class" Life in the Nineteenth Century

BOSTON, Nov. 25.—The C. M. Clark Co. seems to have discovered a little school of authors well qualified to describe the country life of seventy years ago, and is bringing out book after book of this sort. The latest—"We Three," by Howard Preble Colton—displays portraits of the "three" on the cover. A rather solemn but perfectly poised youth, a handsome, middle-aged man, who thirty years ago could have danced down the Pied Piper, and a modest, beautiful American girl, are "the three;" and they are specimens to make one proud of the American "middle class," if such a thing exists. The book is the story of their life on a canalboat, and of the quaint events which fill their days. The tale is as simple as if it came from a monk's diary, and the surprising thing about it and about all the others of its school issued by the firm is its popularity. It seems to have captured the public heart, exactly as it was captured years ago in the theatre by the darned woolen stockings of Joshua Whitcomb; but here ends the resemblance between play and book. The American was suffering to be reminded of the days of his childhood. These stories remind him; consequently, he buys them.

The editors of the new volume of the late Mrs. Howe's books—her daughters, Mrs. Richards and Mrs. Elliott—ask for the use of such letters and bits of characteristic matter as may be scattered among their friends. Mrs. Howe's notes were apt to be very individual. It will be remembered that her publishers were Houghton Mifflin Co.

Mr. Havelock Ellis's "The World of Dreams" will not be published until next Spring, although it was announced for this year.

"Boston Common: Scenes from Four Centuries," by Mr. M. A. De Wolfe Howe, is to appear in a special limited edition of 540 numbered copies, and the advance demand indicates uncommon interest in the little park.

Messrs. Little, Brown & Co. announce "The Capture of Paula Beck," by Mr. McDonnell Bodkin, who introduces a female detective into his story.

Small, Maynard & Co. have at last rescued "The Conservation of Water" and "What Eight Million Women Want" from the hands of the printers and put them into handsome bindings; but Mrs. Dorr packs the very cover of her book with information, and gives it the look of belonging to a man of business.

Messrs. John W. Luce & Co. have just published their long-expected "Peter Pugg the Missing Man," and after this comes "Provenca," by Ezra Pound, a volume for which one feels inclined to prophesy almost such good fortune as came to the translation of Omar Khayyam. It is an elegant little volume, but will probably make its way slowly. The verse must be read, not grazed.

STEPHENSON BROWNE.

PHILADELPHIA BOOK NEWS

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 25.—John Trotwood Moore of Nashville, Tenn., author of "Uncle Wash," "The Bishop of Cottonwood," "Songs and Stories from Tennessee," and other books which have made his own portion of the South known and loved by a wide circle of readers, is in Philadelphia discussing with his publishers, the John C. Winston Co., his forthcoming novel, which is in their hands. Mr. Moore is almost as well known in the North as in the South, and both his prose and verse have power and charm.

The Winston Co. have in preparation a new book by Wayne Whipple, "The Story-Life of Washington," a companion volume to the "Story-Life of Lincoln." Mr. Whipple has drawn his stories from many sources, and in them portrays the Father of his Country in a new light. Every phase of his many-sided character is thus shown, many of the tales being intimately personal. It is planned to have the book ready by or before Washington's Birthday.

"Golden Words Fitly Spoken" is a somewhat unusual book announced this week by the Lippincotts—a compilation of quotations by H. Wellington Wood of this city. It is the result of a wide and varied reading, and as the author's aim is optimistic and helpful, the book will be especially appropriate for gift purposes. It is typed in a distinctive style, the red initial letters and rubrications making the general effect attractive.

Prof. Charles Wharton Stork of the department of English in the University of Pennsylvania is putting the finishing touches upon "The Queen of Orplede," a collection of poems which the Lippincotts will bring out about the close of the year. Prof. Stork's first essays in verse, "Day-Dreams in Greece," have attracted much attention.

Two or three additions have just been made to the Lippincotts' list of Christmas juveniles, among them being a handsome edition of "Norse Fairy Tales," selected and adapted from the translations by Sir George Webbe Dasent, and uniform with the previously issued versions of Grimm and Andersen, profusely illustrated. "The Lone Patrol" and "Teddy Lester's Chums" are tales for boys by John Finemore, dear to the hearts of English story-readers. The former is a story of adventure, and the latter of school life.

The Lippincott Co. have also added two volumes to their Library of Art—a helpful book on "Human Anatomy for the Art Student," by Sir Alfred Downing Fripp, K. C. V. O., and one on "Modelling and Sculpture," by Albert Toft, of the Guildhall School of Art, London.

A new (fourth) edition of a practical and helpful work on cooking for the sick room, by a Philadelphia woman, was brought out by the same house—Mrs. Helen V. Sachse's "How to Cook for the Sick and Convalescent," which has long been a standard work.

A volume for young people, which contains information and amusement skillfully and attractively blended, is the work of a Philadelphia author—Robert S. Holland—whose "Historic Girlhoods" has just been published by George W. Jacobs & Co. Mr. Holland is a rising lawyer, a member of the bar of Philadelphia, and his previous literary venture, "Historic Boyhoods," brought out in the Spring, fully justifies his second undertaking. Some of the characters treated in his new book are: Joan of Arc, Lady Jane Grey, Mary Queen of Scots, Pocahontas, Priscilla Allen, Sarah Siddons, Marie Antoinette, Louisa of Prussia, Queen Victoria, Jennie Lind and Rosa Bonheur. The stories in general follow the actual records of history, but in a few cases, where little was known of certain characters, the author has drawn incidents illustrating the times in which they lived.

LATEST PUBLICATIONS

History and Biography

LIFE AND LETTERS OF EDMUND CLARENCE STEDMAN. By Laura Stedman and George M. Gould. 8vo. New York: Moffat, Yard & Co.

HEROES OF CALIFORNIA. By George Wharton James. 8vo. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $2.

THE CORSICAN. A Diary of Napoleon's Life in His Own Words. 12mo. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co.

PLUTARCH'S CIMON AND PERICLES. Translated by Bernadotte Perrin. 8vo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2

INDIAN WARS OF NEW ENGLAND. By Herbert Milton Sylvester. 8vo. Boston: W. B. Clark Co. Three volumes. $15.

MEMOIRS OF BERTHA VON SUTTNER. 8vo. Published for the International School of Peace. Boston: Ginn & Co. Two volumes.

THE LIFE OF TOLSTOY. By Aylmer Maude. 8vo. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. Two volumes. $6.

A PRINCESS OF STRATEGY. The Life of Anne Louise Benedicte du Bourbon-Conde, Duchess of Maine. Translated from the French of Gen. de Poespape by J. Lewis May. 8vo. New York: John Lane Co.

THE WINTER QUEEN. Being the Unhappy History of Elizabeth Stuart, Electress Palatine, Queen of Bohemia. By Marie Hay. 8vo. New York: Houghton Mifflin Co.

HEINRICH HEINE'S MEMOIRS. Edited by Gustav Karpeles. 8vo. New York: John Lane Co. Two volumes.

THE HISTORY OF KINGS COUNTY, Nova Scotia, Heart of the Acadian Land. By Arthur W. H. Eaton. 8vo. Salem, Mass.: The Salem Press Co.

BALZAC. By Frederick Lawton. 8vo. New York: Wessels & Bissell Co. $4.

PENNSYLVANIA IN AMERICAN HISTORY. By Hon. Samuel Whitaker Pennypacker. 8vo. Philadelphia: William J. Campbell.

MEMOIRS OF THE WAR OF SECESSION. From the original manuscripts of Johnson Hagood. 8vo. Columbia, S. C.: The State Co.

LORD CHATHAM. His Early Life and Connections. By Lord Rosebery. 8vo. New York: Harper & Brothers. $4.

Literature

Including Essays, Poetry, Art, and Drama

THE LADY: Studies of Certain Significant Phases of Her History. By Emily James Putnam. 8vo. New York: Sturgis & Walton Co.

THE JOURNALS OF RALPH WALDO EMERSON. Edited by Edward W. Emerson, and Waldo Emerson Forbes. 12mo. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. Two volumes.

INTIMATE SOCIETY LETTERS OF THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY. Edited by the Duke of Argyll. 8vo. John Lane Co. Two volumes.

THE ROSE GODDESS AND OTHER SKETCHES OF MYSTERY AND ROMANCE. By Lady Russell. 8vo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $5.25.

SHELBOURNE ESSAYS. By Paul Elmer More. 12mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.25.

MAZZINI AND OTHER ESSAYS. By Henry Demarest Lloyd. 12mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.

CHRISTUS. By Grace Hoffman White. 12mo. Boston: The Merrymount Press.

ONE HUNDRED MASTERPIECES OF PAINTING. 8vo. New York: John Lane Co.

WILD FRUIT. By Eden Phillpotts. 12mo. New York. John Lane Co. $1.50.

THE POEMS OF MAX EHRMANN. 12mo. New York. Dodge Publishing Co.

THE POEMS OF EUGENE FIELD. 8vo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.

EVERYDAY POEMS. By Amos Russel Wells. 12mo. New York: Fleming H. Revell Co. $1.25.

THE UNIVERSE. By Henry Reed Cunand. 18mo. Los Angeles: Commercial Printing House. (Paper.)

THEFT; a Play in Four Acts. By Jack London. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Co.

Religion

THE ESSENCE OF RELIGION. By Borden P. Bowne. 12mo. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. $1.50.

LIFE AND THE IDEAL. By J. Brierley. 12mo. Boston: The Pilgrim Press. $1.25.

SMILES AND FIGURES FROM ALEXANDER MacLAREN. 12mo. New York: Fleming H. Revell Co. $1.

THE JOY OF WORK. By Maltbie D. Babcock. 12mo. New York: Fleming H. Revell Co. $1.25.

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THE SPIRITUAL SENSE IS SACRED LEGEND. By Edward J. Bradford. 12mo. London: Robert Culley. $1.25.

THE GROWTH OF THE GOSPELS. By W. M. Flinders Petrie. 12mo. New York: Baker Taylor Co. 90 cents.

PRIMITIVE CHRISTIANITY. By Otto Pfleiderer. Translated by W. Montgomery. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $3.

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THE WIZARD OF THE DAMAVANT. By J. Richardson Parke. 12mo. Philadelphia: Professional Publishing Co.

REBEL WOMEN. By Evelyn Sharp. 12mo. New York: John Lane Co. $1.

THE EAGLE'S FEATHER. By Emily Post. 12mo. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.

THE DAWN-BUILDER. By John C. Neihardt. 12mo. New York: Mitchell Kennerley. $1.50.

THE DIARY OF MY HONEYMOON. Anonymous. 12mo. New York: The Macaulay Co.

THE DOCTOR'S CHRISTMAS EVE. By James Lane Allen. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Co.

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THE NARRATIVE BIBLE. Edited by Clifton Johnson. 12mo. New York: Baker, Taylor Co.

FAIRY TALES OF ALL NATIONS. Edited by Logan Marshall. 8vo. Philadelphia: John C. Winston & Co. $2.

THE SLOWCOACH. By E. V. Lucas. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Co.

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SONNETS. By William Wadsworth. 12mo. New York: The Riverside Press. Boxed.

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TWENTY YEARS AT HULL-HOUSE. By Jane Addams. 8vo. New York: The Macmillan Co. $2.50.

THE SPIRIT OF DEMOCRACY. By Lyman Abbott. 12mo. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin Co.

THE MODERN MISSIONARY CHALLENGE. By John P. Jones. 8vo. New York: Fleming H. Revell Co. $1.50.

MERB HINTS: Moral and Social. By the Rev. E. Graham. 12mo. Baltimore: City Printing and Binding Co.

THE AMERICAN COMMONWEALTH. By James Bryce. 8vo. New York: The Macmillan Co. Two volumes, $4.

THE LAND OF LIVING MEN. By Ralph Waldo Trine. 12mo. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co.

THE GREAT MOMENTS IN A WOMAN'S LIFE. By Emily Calvin Blake. 12mo. Chicago: Forbes & Co. 75 cents.

INTERNATIONAL ARBITRAL LAW AND PROCEDURE. By Jackson H. Ralston. 8vo. Published for the International School of Peace. Boston: Ginn & Co.

PRAGMATISM AND ITS CRITICS. By Addison Webster Moore. 12mo. Chicago: University of Chicago Press. $1.25.

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DICTIONARY OF HARD WORDS. By Robert Morris Pierce. 12mo. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.25.

HISTORY OF THE SHERMAN LAW OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. By Albert H. Walker. 12mo. New York: The Equity Press.

A DOCUMENTARY HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN INDUSTRIAL SOCIETY. Edited by John R. Commons and others. 8vo. Cleveland, Ohio: Arthur H. Clark Co. Volumes VII. and VIII.

A CARTOON HISTORY OF ROOSEVELT'S CAREER. By Albert Shaw. 8vo. New York: Review of Reviews Co.

WHAT EIGHT MILLION WOMEN WANT. By Rheta Childe Dorr. 8vo. Boston: Small, Maynard Co. $2.

THE CONSERVATION OF WATER. By John L. Mathews. 8vo. Boston: Small, Maynard Co. $2.

THE MEANING OF SOCIAL SCIENCE. By Albion W. Small. 12mo. Chicago: University of Chicago Press. $1.50.

THE DAWN OF CHARACTER. By Ellen B. Read Mumford. 12mo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

THE MORALITY OF SOCIAL PLEASURES. By Montague Fowler. 12mo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

STANDARD PRACTICAL PLUMBING. By S. M. Starbird. 8vo. New York: Norman W. Henley Publishing Co. $3.

THE REPERTORY THEATER. By S. P. Eagle. 12mo. New York: Mitchell Kennerley.

"CONSERVATION OF MEN"

RALPH C. RICHARDS, General Claim Agent of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, has put into a little book an address entitled "Conservation of Men," which he recently delivered before an assemblage of the operating men of his company. The address is in the nature of a plea for greater carefulness and efficiency, in order that the number of accidents that result in personal injuries and fatalities may be cut down. Mr. Richards places the blame for most of the railroad accidents that take place in this country upon the operating men. These men, he says, have it in their power to make railroading comparatively safe. Speaking to his own people he says: "If you want to change conditions, you can do so to-morrow; if you don't want to change, it never will be done, because you people, and no one else, can do it."

EDWARD, THE PEOPLE'S KING

THE title "The People's King," which W. Holt-White, an English journalist, has given to his short life of Edward VII, indicates fairly well the spirit with which he was animated in the preparation of his book. He writes admiringly, describing Edward as a great King, a great man, and a great gentleman, always in harmony with his surroundings. This generous appreciation is entitled to considerably more weight than that of the casually formed judgment of the ordinary patriotic Englishman; for it comes from one who had exceptional opportunities for studying the King, inasmuch as he saw him frequently and in a great variety of circumstances. At the same time it may be said that Mr. Holt-White's estimate of King Edward is one in which all England would readily concur, for probably there never was a more popular sovereign. (John Lane Co., $1.25.)

"A PHILIPPINE ROMANCE"

CLOSE observation of life in the Philippines, interest in its problems, admiration for the natural beauties of the islands and some skill in painting them in words are pleasant qualities in "A Philippine Romance," by Lillian Hathaway Mearns. It is a love story whose principal characters are the young but widowed niece of an army officer and a captain of the regular army, who as governor of a difficult province, does heroic deeds and wins laurels in the pacification and civilization of his people. The author gained her knowledge of social and native life in the Philippines during a year's residence in various parts of the islands. New York: Aberdeen Publishing Company, $1.

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QUERIES AND ANSWERS FROM READERS

Carlyle's Manuscript of "The French Revolution"—Sir Isaac Newton's "Optics"—"Bachelor Hall" by Eugene Field—Sketches of John C. Snaith and Una L. Silberrad—"To-Day in Ireland" by Eyre Evans Crowe—Redpath's "Echoes of Harper's Ferry"

COMMUNICATIONS intended for this column should be written on one side of the paper only. They must contain the name and address of the writer, though, if preferred by the inquirer, initials only will be printed. While the endeavor will be made to answer all queries of interest in the order in which they are received, this cannot always be accomplished.

H.—What famous modern historian lost all his valuable manuscript?

Where can I find the names of rulers of Great Britain written in rhyme?

Thomas Carlyle, when he had finished the first volume of his "French Revolution," lent his only copy of it to J. S. Mill. On March 6, 1835, Mill came to Carlyle's house to confess that the manuscript had been accidentally destroyed. When Mill left Carlyle's first words to his wife were that they must try to conceal from Mill the full extent of the loss.

It meant five months' labor wasted, and Carlyle felt that the enthusiasm with which he had written the volume could not be recovered. Mill offered to make up the pecuniary loss, and Carlyle ultimately accepted £100. Slowly and with great difficulty he regained his mood and repaired his loss. At last, on Jan. 12, 1837, he finished his manuscript and gave it to his wife, saying she could tell the world "you have not had for a hundred years any book that comes more direct and flamingly from the heart of a living man."

Six months elapsed before its publication. It gained a decided success, although its sale at first was slow.

Various rhymes of the names of the Kings and Queens of England and of Great Britain have been written. The following crude effort covers the period from the Norman Conquest to the present time:

First William the Norman, then William his son,
Henry, Stephen, and Henry, and Richard and John,
Next Henry the Third, Edwards One, Two, and Three;
Again, after Richard, three Henrys we see;
Two Edwards, Third Richard, if rightly I guess,
Two Henrys, Sixth Edward, Queens Mary and Bess,
Then Jamie, the Scot, and Charles, whom they slew;
Next followed the Cromwell, another Charles, too.
Then James, called the Second, ascended the throne,
And William and Mary together came on.
Next Anne, Georges four, the Fourth William, and then
Victoria, Edward VII., and George, once again.

JAMES McKIRDY.—Can you give me some information about a book of which the following is the title page?

"Opticks; or, a Treatise of the reflexions, refractions, inflexions and colours of Light; also Two Treatises of the species and Magnitude, of Curvilinear Figures. London: Printed for Sam. Smith and Benj. Walford, Printers to the Royal Society, at the Prince's Arms in St. Paul's Church-yard. MDCCIV."

The book is by Sir Isaac Newton, I think.

Isaac Newton's "Optics" first appeared in English in 1704 with the two tracts, "Enumeratio Linearum tertii Ordinis" and "Tractatus de Quadratura Curvarum." It was translated into Latin in 1706 by Samuel Clarke. A second English edition, without the tracts, appeared in 1718, a third in 1721, and a fourth, "corrected by the author's own hand, and left before his death with the booksellers," in 1730. Newton, it will be recalled, died at Kensington on March 20, 1727, in his eighty-fifth year. We have looked through a large number of books, recording auction prices, without finding a single sale of the first edition of "Opties." We are informed by the chief cataloguer of one of the book auction houses of this city that the work in question does not bring more than $1.50 in the public market, there being no demand for books of this class. A higher price no doubt could be obtained from a person interested in the subject.

C. R. CORBY.—Will you please print in the column of Queries and Answers the words of "A Bachelor's Reverie," by Eugene Field?

Our correspondent presumably refers to a little poem written by Eugene Field in October, 1883. It will be found in Vol. I. of "Sharps and Flats," in "The Writings in Prose and Verse of Eugene Field," published by Charles Scribner's Sons, and is as follows:

BACHELOR HALL.

It seems like a dream—that sweet wooing of old—
Like a legend of fairies on pages of gold—
Too soon the sweet story of loving was closed,
Too rudely awakened the soul that reposed;
I kissed the white lips that lay under the pall,
And crept back to you, lonely Bachelor Hall.

Mine eyes have grown dim, and my hair has turned white,
But my heart beats as warmly and gayly to-night
As in days that are gone and years that are fled—
Though I fill up my flagon and drink to the dead;
For over my senses sweet memories fall
And the dead is come back to old Bachelor Hall.

I see her fair face through a vapor of tears,
And her sweet voice comes back o'er the desert of years,
And I hear, oh, so gently, the promises she spoke,
And a soft spirit hand soothes the heart that is broke;
So I fill up the flagon and drink—that is all—
To the dead and the dying of Bachelor Hall.

F. F. ATWOOD.—Will you kindly publish in the Queries and Answers column in THE SATURDAY BOOK REVIEW a sketch of the life and a complete list of the works of the following English authors: J. C. Snaith and Una L. Silberrad?

John Collis Snaith has been a writer of fiction for several years. His chief publications are "Mistress Dorothy Marvin," "Fierceheart the Soldier," "Willow the King," "Lady Barbarity," "Patricia at the Inn," "The Wayfarers," "Broke of Covenden," "William Jordan, Junior," and "Mrs. Fits."

Una L. Silberrad was born at Buckhurst, in Essex, England, in May, 1872. Owing to her delicate health when young her education was rather irregular and disjointed, principally by private tutors. She is unmarried and lives at Sunnycroft, Buckhurst Hill, Essex. Her principal works are "The Enchanter," "The Lady of Dreams," "Princess Puck," "The Success of Mark Wyngate," "Petronilla Heroven," "The Wedding of the Lady of Lovel," "Cursyl," "The Good Comrad," and "Desire." Miss Silberrad has also written short articles for Leisure Hour, Everybody's Magazine, and Blackwood's Magazine.

C. L. E.—What can you tell me of the following: "Yesterday in Ireland," by the author of "To-day in Ireland," (Corromahon.) "The Northerns of 1798," in two volumes. New York: Printed by J. & J. Harper, 82 Cliff Street, 1829.

The author's name is Eyre Evans Crowe. He was born at Redbridge, Southampton, England, in 1799. He was educated at Trinity College, Dublin. He wrote a series of novels, of which "To-day in Ireland" was published in 1825, and "Yesterday in Ireland" in 1829. Among his other works are a "History of France" and a "History of Louis XVIII. and Charles X." He was Paris correspondent of The London Morning Chronicle, and was editor of The London Daily News from 1849 to 1851. He died in 1868, and was buried at Kensal Green. He married twice. His first wife, by whom he had six children, was Margaret, daughter of Capt. Archer of Kiltimon, County Wicklow, Ireland. The Harper publication of 1829 seems to be the first American edition of "Yesterday in Ireland." It apparently is of no special value.

J. W. WAGENAR.—There was a book published soon after the John Brown raid into Virginia, called "Echoes From Harper's Ferry"—which I owned and was good natured enough to loan to a friend who never returned it. Can you advise me if it is on the market, and who published it?

James Redpath edited "Echoes of Harper's Ferry," which contains "A Plea for Capt. John Brown," by H. D. Thoreau, two speeches by R. W. Emerson, and the poem, "Brown of Osawatomie," by J. G. Whittier. The work was published in Boston in 1860, and is out of print. Copies turn up in the auction rooms from time to time, and the work may be found in the second-hand book stores. Two copies in the Mackay sale brought respectively, $3.75 and $4.25. The Arnold copy sold for $11.

Answers from Readers

ELINOR VAN BUSKIRK.—The request of A. Seldin in the supplement of Oct. 15 for the poem beginning "Haste not, rest not" can be answered by saying it was written by Goethe, and is as follows:

HASTE NOT! REST NOT!

Without haste! without rest!
Bind the motto to thy breast;
Bear it with thee as a spell;
Storm or sunshine, guard it well!
Heed not flowers that round thee bloom,
Bear it onward to the tomb!

Haste not! Let no thoughtless deed
Mar for aye the spirit's speed;
Ponder well, and know the right,
Onward, then, with all thy might;
Haste not! Years cannot atone
For one reckless action done.

Rest not! Life is sweeping by,
Go and dare before you die;
Something mighty and sublime
Leave behind to conquer time!
Glorious 'tis to live for aye
When these forms have passed away.

Haste not! rest not! calmly wait;
Meekly bear the storms of fate!
Duty be thy polar guide;
Do the right, whate'er betide!
Haste not! rest not! conflicts past,
God shall crown thy work at last.

This appeal was also answered by R. Fleming, N. Y.

DAVID DEMPSEY.—The lines asked for by Samuel R. Boadley in the Oct. 29 issue are from Tennyson, and are entitled "By an Evolutionist." They were not quite correctly quoted.

The Lord let the house of a brute to the soul of a man,
And the man said: "Am I your debtor?"
And the Lord: "Not yet; but make it as clean as you can,
And then I will let you a better."

Answers to this appeal were also received from Robert Wright, Upper Montclair, N. J.; "P. H.," New York, and Edna L. Bartram, Brooklyn.

MISS EUGENIA McGARRAH.—In connection with the hymn beginning "When I can read my title clear," given by a correspondent in Nov. 5, 1910, "Queries," I wish to add: This hymn was written by the Rev. Isaac Watts, considered "the very father of English hymnody;" as he died in 1748, it is about 200 years old. It is not relegated to the past, either, but is given in the church hymnbooks in use to-day, but without the choruses given in the Sept. 10 and Nov. 5 "Queries." These choruses must have been added by later writers for use in Sunday school and prayer meeting.

Dr. BRYCE MARS.—Inclosed find the words of the song inquired for by "H. E. R." in your issue of Sept. 17. The words and music by Charles Carroll Sawyer of Brooklyn, N. Y.:

MOTHER WOULD COMFORT ME.

Wounded and sorrowful, far from my home,
Sick among strangers, uncared for, unknown;
Even the birds that used sweetly to sing
Are silent and swiftly have taken the wing;
No one but mother can cheer me to-day,
No one for me can so fervently pray;
None to console me, no kind friend is near,
Mother would comfort me if she were here!

CHORUS.

Gently her hand o'er my forehead she'd press,
Trying to free me from pain and distress;
Kindly she'd say to me: Be of good cheer,
Mother will comfort you, mother is here!

If she were with me I soon would forget
My pain and my sorrow, no more would I fret;
One kiss from her lips or one look from her eye
Would make me contented and willing to die!
Gently her hand o'er my forehead she'd press,
Trying to free me from pain and distress;
Kindly she'd say to me: Be of good cheer,
Mother will comfort you, mother is here!

Cheerfully, faithfully mother would stay
Always beside me by night and by day—
If I should murmur or wish to complain
Her gentle voice would soon calm me again.
Sweetly a mother's love shines like a star,
Brightest in darkness, when daylight's afar!
In clouds or in sunshine, pleasures or pain,
Mother's affection is ever the same.

This is one of the civil war songs.

Answers to this appeal were also received from Gacia Miller Lohman, Brooklyn; Miss B. M. Condon, Milford, Conn.; C. C. Sawyer, New York, and Agnes Tefft Hewitt, Swissvale, Penn.

Z.—In your issue of Nov. 5 "T." asks for information about "Millennial Dawn" in the Queries column. It is published in three volumes, Vol. I. being entitled "The Divine Plan of the Ages," Vol. II., "The Time Is at Hand," and Vol. III., "Thy Kingdom Come." The set, under the title of "Millennial Dawn," is compiled by Charles T. Russell, Allegheny, Penn., and is published by the Watch Tower Bible and Tract Society of the same place. As may be inferred from the titles, the work is a doctrine of the hereafter.

B. A. E.—The song "R. F." asks for may be found in the "Tonic Sol-Fa Music Reader," but I do not know if the book is still in print. The words, as near as I can remember, are:

Twilight is stealing over the sea,
Shadows are falling dark on the lea,
Borne on the night winds voices of yore
Come from the far-off shore.

Far away beyond the starlit skies,
Where the love-light never, never dies,
Gleam with the mansion filled with delight,
Sweet, happy home so bright.

Voices of loved ones, songs of the past,
Still linger round me while life shall last,
Cheering my pathway while here I roam,
Seeking that far-off home.

M. A. Williams, West Orange, N. J., writes that the author of the song is A. H. Kieffer, and is printed in "Favorite Songs for School and Home."

M. C. M.—There is another "Song of the Drum" besides the one printed in your issue of Oct. 29 as the one which Alexander Hamilton sang at the Fourth of July banquet of the Society of the Cincinnati shortly before his fatal duel with Aaron Burr. Historians differ as to the song with which Hamilton regaled his companions on that fateful occasion, but as the song given below was a great favorite with Hamilton, it is quite probable that it is the one he sang:

THE DRUM.

Come each gallant lad who'll for pleasure quit care
To the drum, to the drum, to the drum, to the drum, to the drumhead
With spirit repair.
Each recruit here takes his glass,
Each young soldier with his lass,
While the drum beats tattoo—
While the drum beats tattoo,
Retires the sweet night to pass.

Thus gayly each night, lads, we'll merrily waste
Till the drum—till the drum—till the drum—till the drum
Till the drum tells us it is past.
"Piquet arms" at dawn now shine
While each drum "ruffles" down the line,
Now the drums beat "reveille"—now the drums beat "reveille"
Saluting the dawn divine.

But hark! yonder shout! See that standard alarms!
Now the drum—now the drum—now the drum—now the drum—
Now the drum beats loudly to arms.
Helter skelter see them fly!
Killed and wounded see them lie!
Now the drum beats "retreat"—now the drum beats "retreat."
We'll fire a feu-de-joie.

Then over a bottle our valor we'll boast,
While the drum—while the drum—while the drum—while the drum
While the drum beats a "roll" every toast,
For Columbia then huzza
There we'll sing, love, dance, and play,
And the drum we'll unbrace,
And the drum we'll unbrace,
Till the war again calls us away.

In the original Old England appears in the last verse, but the patriotic Hamilton always replaced the words with Columbia.

J. H. SMITH.—The poem asked for by H. M. Newton, entitled "Tom Twist," may be found in The Independent Fourth Reader—I think Watson's Independent Fourth Reader. I used to speak it when a boy at school. It is really too long to print, but if Mr. N. can't find it, if he will write me I will send it to him from memory.

Frank W. Boutelle, Slingerlands, N. Y., writes that the poem desired by H. M. Newton was written by William Allen Butler, and was published in the Young Folks' Magazine for April, 1869.

C. Kirkland, Brooklyn, sends us the information that the poem was published in one of the Bodley books, either "Bodleys Afoot" or "Bodleys on Wheels." Margaret B. Langdon, Flushing, L. I., has sent us a copy of the poem, which is too long for our columns, but will be mailed to H. M. Newton if he will send his address to this office. David Dempsey also sent us information about the poem.

W. J. HORTON.—Referring to "The River Time," by Benjamin F. Taylor, published in your issue of to-day, it may be of some interest to compare the following poem which I find in "Home School of American Literature," published by the Elliott Publishing Company of Philadelphia, at page 523. The two are almost identical in certain verses and very much un-

(Continued on following page)

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Answers from Readers

(Continued from preceding page)

like in others. There is no author's name given for "The Magical Isle."

THE MAGICAL ISLE.

There's a magical isle in the River of Time,
Where softest of echoes are straying;
And the air is as soft as a musical chime,
Or the exquisite breath of a tropical clime
When June with its roses is swaying.

'Tis where memory dwells with her pure golden hue,
And music forever is flowing;
While the low-murmured tones that come trembling through
Sadly trouble the heart, yet sweeten it, too,
As the south wind o'er water when blowing.

There are shadowy halls in that fairy-like isle,
Where pictures of beauty are gleaming;
Yet the light of their eyes, and their sweet, sunny smile,
Only flash round the heart with a 'wildering wile,
And leave us to know 'tis but dreaming.

And the name of this isle is the Beautiful Past,
And we bury our treasures all there;
There are beings of beauty too lovely to last;
There are blossoms of snow, with the dust o'er them cast;
There are tresses and ringlets of hair.

There are fragments of song only memory sings,
And the words of a dear mother's prayer;
There's a harp long unsought, and a lute without strings—
Hallowed tokens that love used to wear.

When the dead—the bright, beautiful dead—there arise,
With their soft, flowing ringlets of gold;
Though their voices are hushed, and o'er their sweet eyes
The unbroken signet of silence now lies,
They are with us again, as of old.

In the stillness of night, hands are beckoning there,
And, with joy that is almost a pain,
We delight to turn back, and in wandering there,
Through the shadowy halls of the island so fair,
We behold our lost treasures again.

Oh! this beautiful isle, with its phantom-like show,
Is a vista exceedingly bright;
And the River of Time, in its turbulent flow,
Is oft soothed by the voices we heard long ago,
When the years were a dream of delight.

It seems to me this is the more attractive version of the two, if they are by the same author.

Appeals to Readers

H. D. B.—Can some kind reader give me the correct version or arrangement and also the author of the following:

What dost thou fear? His wisdom reigns supreme confessed;
His love is infinite — — wildest, fondest dream expressed.
So trust and rest.

K. N. P.—Would it be possible, through the courtesy of one of your many readers, to obtain for me the words of the little poem by Heine, each verse ending: "Dearest, what more would you have?"

C. P. S.—Can any of your readers tell me who wrote or where I can find a poem commencing:

A drowned caprice is god of this world.
Over his strong breast are his white wings furled.

M. G. P.—Will some reader kindly inform me where we can find the poem the opening line of which commences "Who has smelt the wood smoke at twilight?"

H. W. HICKS.—Can any of your readers furnish me the poem in which these lines occur:

As a beam on the face of the waters may glow,
While the tide ebbs in darkness and coldness below.

Also I wish to find a poem beginning, as near as I can remember, as follows:

Come, fly to the prairie, sweet maiden, with me,
As green and as wide, and as mild as the sea.

Two lines further on in the poem were:

For here the deep soil no exaction requires,
Enriched by the ashes and cleared by the fires.

I read them somewhere over fifty years ago, and have long desired to get them again.

A. H.—Will some kind reader locate for me the following lines:

"The presence fair
Of unachieved achievement, the high task,
The struggling unborn spirit that doth ask
With irresistible cry for blood and breath,
Till feeding its great life we sink in death."

I should like very much to have the whole poem.

G. H. M.—From what poem is the following taken:

I only mix with ghosts well known,
With Cæsar and Plato I pick a bone.
* * * * * *
I'm on intimate terms with Hamlet's father,
I haunt fair glens and respectable bowers,
And always go home at decent hours;
For I'm a ghost of high degree,
All other ghosts take off their hats to me.

G. H. M.—Some years ago there was published in a number of newspapers a poem about a sea serpent. Its appearance was vouched for by a Gloucester schoolmaster. Can any one complete the poem? A few lines are:

"Oh, thou monster Mesmiosaurus,
We believe thee, don't devour us;
Don't destroy and overpower us.
We are simple, true believers
In thy being, gentle snake,
* * * * * * *
When a pedagogue from Gloucester,"
* * * * * * *

RUTH HARRIS.—Will some reader give the name of the author of the poem called "Fulfilment," beginning as follows:

"The maiden prayed, 'God make me beautiful,
Endow me with such fairness that the world,'" etc.

Also the name of the author of the poem called "The Meadow," beginning as follows:

"I know a way—will you go, my dear,
Will you follow the path with me," etc.

J. K. P.—Can any of your readers inform me where I can find the "Complete Hymn" as sung by evangelists in the year 1850? As a child, emigrating with my parents to this country, during service on board of ship it was sung repeatedly during the voyage. One verse was as follows:

I once was blind, but now I see;
I once was bound, but now I am free.
I am happy now in Jesus;
Will you go along with me?
I am happy now in Jesus;
Sound, sound the Jubilee.

OLIVIA L. WILSON.—Can any of your readers tell me the author of the following poem:

Oh, Ben Ezra, teacher holy, thou inspired
Pagan, too,
Lift me to your outlook slowly to truth that fired ye through.
As the leaden gates of sorrow one by one upon me close,
Let my coward spirit borrow of the peace your spirit knows.
Seeking not the clamorous places in the forefront of the frays;
Keeping to the quiet paces, going softly all my days,
Waiting what each day discovers, answering, dear Rabbi, thee
In thine importuning lover's call: "Grow old along with me."
As my annals drop the Maytime, and my years shrink to the husk,
And the dazzle leaves the daytime as the last shall leave the dusk.
Let me keep the joy of loving, hold the morning in my heart;
Nor for all my westward moving let the early gleam depart.
Then 'twill be no lonesome trailing by a long and loveless way,
It will be no single sailing when I glide into the gray—
To the shadows of the seaboard where the mighty mysteries be,
Where the ships go drifting leeward or a-fluttering out to sea.
Let me speak them all in nearing, each lone pilot of his ship,
Ere the passing and the veering to the silence of the slip.
Let me cast my useless lading, turn the world-won treasure free,
Nor recall the glimmer fading dull and wakeless in the sea;
May the smoothness of the motion and the stillness of the foam,
And the soundings of the ocean mark me ever nearer home,
And to make the moorings faster may the low-breathed waters keep
Beating to the rhythm faster of the never-sounded deep.
May the power of my poor loving and the mystic harbor light
Make me, all my sitins removing, as those ships new-launched and white,
Just the dial in its stopping, being old and full of years;
Just the darkness gently dropping, just the drying up of tears.
Then another deathless daytime bursting just beyond the dusk
With a new immortal Maytime and the with'ring of the husk.

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NEW YORK LITERARY NOTES

A Posthumous Book by Mr. La Farge—Eugene Field's Poems —Some Holiday Publications—New Fiction

EUGENE FIELD'S poems, collected for the first time in one volume, have just been published by Messrs. Charles Scribner's Sons. The book contains not only the poems in "A Little Book of Western Verse," "Second Book of Verse," "Echoes from the Sabine Farm," "With Trumpet and Drum," and "Love-Songs of Childhood," but also those from Field's numerous volumes of short stories, "Sharps and Flats," "The Holy Cross," "Love Affairs of a Bibliomaniac," "The Stars," etc. Like the one-volume editions of the poems of Lowell, Whittier, Holmes, Lanier, this book is said to be "a direct response to the steadily growing demand for a convenient household edition of the poet whose work is popularly regarded as the best expression of our national life in its humor and pathos, its labors, and its compensations."

A new novel by Mr. Jesse Lynch Williams, "The Married Life of the Frederic Carrolls," is published this week by the Scribners. This is the longest work put forth by Mr. Williams and is similar in style with "The Stolen Story" and others of his earlier writings. In it he aims to present the difficulties and disillusionment of a young married couple, the true happiness which finally comes when the first raptures and the later struggles are gone, and a home is established and there are children.

Mr. Horace B. Browne, M. A., President of the Hull Branch of the Dickens Fellowship, has compiled a volume, "Short Plays from Dickens," just published by the same house, in which he gives a series of twenty plays taken from various dramatic episodes and scenes in Dickens's novels. The original text of the dialogue in the latter has been altered as little as possible, while the descriptions are largely used as stage directions. Reproductions of original illustrations by "Phiz," Cruikshank, Cattermole, and Marcus Stone are given as an aid to actors of the plays. In his preface Mr. Browne states that "the plays can all be acted on a small stage, and it will be found possible to adapt for their production the end of any good-sized room. Some have been produced with success on a stage measuring no more than fifteen by six feet. Scenery, as such, is nowhere required, and the properties necessary are limited to the minimum number." The number of characters in each play vary from two to ten. New volumes in the Dickens's Centenary Edition, to be complete in 36 volumes, are: "Nicholas Nickleby," in two volumes, with 39 illustrations by "Phiz" and a portrait of Dickens by Maclise; "A Child's History of England," with eight illustrations by Marcus Stone and R. A. and J. Mahony; "The Old Curiosity Shop," two volumes, with 75 illustrations by Cattermole, "Phiz," and Maclise, and "Christmas Books," with 65 illustrations by Tenniel, Landseer, Leech, Doyle, and others.

Messrs. Dodd, Mead & Co. will publish next week a work of reminiscence, in two volumes, by Mrs. Hugh Fraser, "A Diplomatist's Wife in Many Lands." Mrs. Fraser, who was born at Rome in 1851, is the half-sister of the late Marion Crawford and the author of "Marna's Mutiny," "A Stolen Emperor," etc. Owing to her husband's being in the British diplomatic service, she has enjoyed the opportunity for studying life and society, during twenty years in Europe, the Orient, and South America. Her reminiscences include King Humbert, Edward VII., Emperor and Empress of Austria, Crown Prince Rudolf, Metternich, Bismarck, Li Hung Chang, Empress of China, Generals Grant and Sherman, the Brownings, Longfellow, Hans Andersen, Emerson, Lowell, Motley, Prescott, Agassiz, Liszt, Verdi, Salvini, Cardinal Newman, Duse, Thorwaldsen, etc.

In a few months Messrs. Doubleday, Page & Co. will bring out the last work from the pen of the late John La Farge—a work which he lived long enough, fortunately, to complete. In "One Hundred Masterpieces," which follows the author's "The Higher Life in Art," and "Great Masterpieces,"—Mr. La Farge does not treat of any special group or school of painters, but concerns himself with "those imperishable achievements of the greatest painters of the world." He addresses himself to the average reader, and not exclusively to the art connoisseur, and interprets for him the hundred masterpieces selected. The volume will be well illustrated.

In the "Life of William Harrison Ainsworth," two volumes, illustrated by S. M. Ellis, published this week by John Lane Co., glimpses are given of such people as Scott, Lamb, Coleridge, Mrs. Shelley, Hood, Thackeray, Dickens, Disraeli, Moore, Wordsworth, Browning, Marryat, Leech, Lever, etc. Other books appearing this week are: "Napoleon in Caricature," by Mr. A. M. Broadley, with an introductory essay on satire as a factor in Napoleonic history, by Mr. J. Holland Rose, and 24 full-page illustrations in color and 250 in black-and-white; "A Princess of Strategy," by Gen. de Piepape, giving the life of the Duchesse du Maine, one of the beautiful and brilliant women of the Court of Louis XIV., with illustrations from contemporary portraits; "The Beaux and the Dandies," by Mr. Clare Jerrold, tracing the careers of such notable fops as Beau Nash, Beau Brummel, and D'Orsay; "Literary Lapses," by Mr. Stephen Leacock, is a volume of humorous opinions on such subjects as "Men Who Have Shaved Me," "How to Avoid Getting Married," and "Borrowing a Match."

"Intimate Society Letters of the Eighteenth Century," edited in two volumes by the Duke of Argyll, is published this week by John Lane Co. It was reviewed at considerable length in the issue for Sept. 17th of this paper.

This week Messrs. Duffield & Co. publish Dr. H. De Vere Stacpoole's new novel, "The Drums of War." The scenes and characters in this romance are taken from the Paris of the Second Empire, and the Franco-Prussian War is involved in the plot. Another element in the story, new to Dr. Stacpoole's fiction, is the sense of a mystic fate exacting retribution for a long-distant past.

The late Goldwin Smith's "Reminiscences," fully illustrated and edited by Mr. Arnold Haultain, for eighteen years Mr. Smith's private secretary, is published this week by The Macmillan Co. Of particular interest to American readers, probably, will be Mr. Smith's remarks on the American Civil War and the Spanish-American War. The last two chapters are devoted to Canada, one to its politics and the other to the author's life there.

Other books published this week by the Macmillans are: "Idealism in Education," by Dr. H. H. Horne, Professor of Education in the University of Washington; "The Essentials of Character," by Dr. E. O. Sisson, Professor of the History of Philosophy and Education in New York University; "Highways and Byways in Cambridge and Ely," by the Rev. Edward Conybeau, illustrated by Mr. Frederick L. Griggs; "Tennyson as a Student and Poet of Nature," by Sir Norman Lockyer and Winifred L. Lockyer; "The Life of Robert Browning," by Mr. W. Hall Griffin, completed and edited by Mr. Harry Christopher Minchin, with 37 full-page illustrations; a special edition of "Japan and the Japanese," by Mr. Walter Tyndale, with 32 illustrations in color by the author; "Home Life in Spain," by S. L. Bensusan, illustrated; three books in the Peoples of Many Lands series, consisting of "People of India," with paintings by Mr. Mortimer Menpes and an introduction by G. E. Mitton; "People of Holland," illustrations painted by Mr. Nico Jungman and an introduction by Mr. Gordon Home; "People of Egypt," paintings by Mr. Lance Thackeray, introduction by Mr. Gordon Home; "Paris" in the Peeps at Great Cities series, text by Margery Williams, twelve full-page color illustrations by Mr. Allan Stewart; "French Portrait Engraving of the XVIIth and XVIIIth Centuries," by Mr. T. H. Thomas, with 30 engravings from originals; a translation of Erckmann Chatrian's "The Conscript," based on that issued by Mr. John Camden Hatten.

Messrs. Thomas Nelson & Sons have just issued, for their "Perpetual Loose-Leaf Encyclopedia," temporary pages on the "Revolution in Portugal," telling the story of the downfall of the monarchy and the proclamation of the republic, and on the "Census of 1910," giving the population of all cities and towns in the United States over 5,000, up to the date of issuance. In March, it is announced, the regular 500 or more annual re-edited pages will be issued, and the above subjects will then be treated in an encyclopedic form for permanent insertion in "Nelson's Encyclopedia."

"The Mayor of Casterbridge" and "A Pair of Blue Eyes" were added last week to the thin-paper edition of Thomas Hardy's novels by Messrs. Harper & Bros. This week new editions are issued of Sir Gilbert Parker's "The Battle of the Strong," Owen Wister's "Red Men and White," Mark Twain's "Joan of Arc," Laurence Hutton's "The Literary Landmarks of Florence," Jacob Abbott's "Gentle Measures in the Management of the Young" and, for young people, Mr. Crittenden Marriott's "Uncle Sam's Business," Thomas W. Knox's "In the Russian Empire," J. Christian Bay's "Danish Fairy and Folk Tales," and Eliza Bacon Custer's "Tenting on the Plains."

"Natural Philosophy," by Dr. Wilhelm Ostwald, translated by Mr. Thomas Seltzer, is published this week by Messrs. Henry Holt & Co. Dr. Ostwald was Exchange Professor at Harvard in 1905, and last year a winner of a Nobel prize. Before that he was Professor of Physical Chemistry at the University of Leipsic. His book gives a résumé of modern natural philosophy, as based upon the sciences and opposed to the old academic philosophy, which was founded upon metaphysics.

Mr. Mitchell Kennerley is publishing a story by Mr. John G. Neihardt, entitled "The Dawn-Builder." He is also issuing "The Seekers," by J. E. Sampter, with an introduction by Dr. Josiah Royce of Harvard University. This is described as an experiment in non-sectarian religion, in moral and aesthetic inquiry, with young people and in new ways, in search of the meaning of things. It is intended for parents and teachers, and endeavors to answer their children's questions when they are trying to comprehend the meaning of God, of immortality, of conscience, and the life of man.

The Baker & Taylor Co. publishes this month Miss Ellen Chase's "Beginnings of the American Revolution," in three volumes, with seventy-five full-page illustrations. The work, which is issued in a regular and a de luxe edition, is the result of years of research in State and city archives, contemporary newspaper files at the British Museum, etc., and is believed to contain data not hitherto accessible to the student of American history. More space than is commonly allotted in works of this kind has been given to the English side of the points at issue, and many diaries of English civilians and officers are quoted.

Messrs. Funk & Wagnalls Co. have published "How to Develop Self-Confidence in Speech and Manner," by Mr. Grenville Kleiser, author of "How to Speak in Public," etc. Although intended primarily for public speakers, Mr. Kleiser's new work aims to be helpful to men and women in all vocations. There is also issued "Fundamentals in Education, Art, and Citizenship," a series of essays and addresses on various topics, by Mr. George Lansing Raymond, L. H. D., author of "The Psychology of Inspiration."

A collection of the cowboy ballads and songs that sprang up in the seventies along the Western cattle trails has been made by Mr. John A. Lomax, Professor of English in the University of Texas, and Sheldon Fellow of Harvard University, and will shortly be published by Messrs. Sturgis & Walton Co. Prof. Barrett Wendell of Harvard contributes an introduction and Mr. Roosevelt has written a characteristic letter to the author, in which he points out as "something very curious in the reproduction here on this new continent of essentially the conditions of ballad growth which obtained in mediaeval England; including, by the way, sympathy for the outlaw, Jesse James taking the place of Robin Hood." The music of some fifteen of the best songs is a special feature of the book.

This house has just published a series of "Remembrance Booklets," designed to serve as tokens of remembrance in place of Christmas cards. The series includes popular and ancient carols, sayings of Dr. Johnson, thirty sonnets, lyrics from Tennyson and Browning, Omar Khayyam's "Rubaiyat," and sayings from Sydney Smith.

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